

**PENGARUH KONSENTRASI GIBERELIN DAN WAKTU
PEMANGKASAN PUCUK TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL
TANAMAN TERONG UNGU (*Solanum melongena* L.)**

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ABSTRAK

Permasalahan budidaya terong ungu untuk menghasilkan buah yang maksimal menjadi perhatian petani. Hal ini dapat dicapai dengan penggunaan ZPT seperti giberelin dan pemangkasan pucuk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui konsentrasi giberelin dan pemangkasan yang efektif terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman terong ungu. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April – Juni 2025 di Desa Sinduharjo, Ngaglik, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yaitu percobaan lapangan dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) Faktorial. Faktor pertama konsentrasi giberelin 3 taraf (50, 100, 150 ppm). Faktor kedua waktu pemangkasan pucuk 3 taraf (14, 21, 28 HST). Data dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA taraf 5%, dilanjutkan Uji Duncan (DMRT) taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya pengaruh kedua perlakuan terhadap pertumbuhan vegetatif dan hasil tanaman. Terdapat interaksi pada parameter jumlah buah dan bobot buah. Perlakuan konsentrasi giberelin 100 ppm memberikan hasil yang baik pada tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, bobot kering, jumlah bunga, waktu saat berbunga, jumlah bunga menjadi buah, jumlah buah dan bobot buah. Perlakuan waktu pemangkasan pucuk 21 HST memberikan hasil yang baik pada jumlah daun, waktu berbunga, jumlah buah dan bobot buah.

Kata kunci : terong ungu, giberelin, pemangkasan pucuk

**THE EFFECT OF GIBBERELLIN CONCENTRATION AND TIME
OF SHOOT PRUNING ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF PURPLE
EGGPLANT (*Solanum melongena* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

The problem of purple eggplant cultivation to produce maximum fruit yield is a concern for farmers. This can be achieved through the use of plant growth regulators (PGRs) such as gibberellin and shoot pruning. The purpose of this study was to determine the effective concentration of gibberellin and pruning on the growth and yield of purple eggplant plants. The study was conducted from April to June 2025 in Sinduharjo Village, Ngaglik, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The research method was a field experiment using a completely randomized block design factorial. The first factor was gibberellin concentration at three levels (50, 100, 150 ppm). The second factor was shoot pruning time at three levels (14, 21, 28 days after planting). The data were analyzed using ANOVA at 5% significance level, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% significance level. The results showed that both treatments had an effect on vegetative growth and crop yield. There was an interaction in the parameters of fruit number and fruit weight. The 100 ppm gibberellin concentration treatment produced good results in terms of plant height, number of leaves, dry weight, number of flowers, flowering time, number of flowers that became fruit, number of fruit, and fruit weight. The 21 days after planting shoot pruning treatment yielded good results in terms of number of leaves, flowering time, number of fruits, and fruit weight.

Keywords: purple eggplant, gibberellin, shoot pruning