PERTUMBUHAN TANAMAN BUNGA PUKUL DELAPAN (*Turnera subulata* J.E.Sm.) SEBAGAI REFUGIA DI PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT PADA BERBAGAI KOMPOSISI MEDIA TANAM DAN ATONIK

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ABSTRAK

Tanaman bunga pukul delapan merupakan tanaman refugia yang berpotensi meningkatkan keberadaan serangga penyerbuk dan musuh alami, sehingga dapat mendukung produktivitas kelapa sawit yang menurun akibat serangan ulat api. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan komposisi media tanam dan Atonik yang paling baik pada pertumbuhan tanaman bunga pukul delapan. Penelitian percobaan lapangan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 2 faktor dan 3 ulangan. Faktor pertama komposisi media tanam tanah regosol : arang sekam : kotoran sapi dengan 3 taraf (1:0:1, 1:1:1, 1:2:1). Faktor kedua konsentrasi Atonik dengan 4 taraf (0, 1, 2, 3 mL/L). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan sidik ragam pada taraf 5% dan dilanjutkan uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antara perlakuan komposisi media tanam (1:1:1) dan konsentrasi Atonik 2 mL/L (M1Z2) pada parameter bobot kering akar. Terdapat interaksi antara perlakuan komposisi media tanam (1:2:1) dan konsentrasi Atonik 2 mL/L (M2Z2) pada parameter panjang akar. Komposisi media tanam (1:1:1) (M1) memberikan hasil paling baik pada parameter bobot kering tanaman, komposisi media tanam (1:2:1) (M2) memberikan hasil paling baik pada parameter jumlah bunga. Konsentrasi Atonik 2 mL/L (Z2) memberikan hasil paling baik pada parameter jumlah daun 5 MST dan bobot kering tanaman.

Kata Kunci: Bunga Pukul Delapan, Media Tanam, Atonik

GROWTH OF WHITE ALDER (*Turnera subulata* J.E.Sm.) AS A REFUGIA PLANT IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS UNDER DIFFERENT GROWING MEDIA COMPOSITIONS AND ATONIK

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ABSTRACT

White alder is a refugia plant that has the potential to increase the presence of pollinating insects and natural enemies, thereby supporting oil palm productivity, which may decline due to nettle caterpillar infestations. This study aimed to determine the best planting media composition and Atonik concentration for the growth of white alder plants. The field experiment was arranged using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors and three replications. The first factor was the composition of planting media consisting of Regosol soil : rice husk charcoal : cow manure at three levels (1:0:1, 1:1:1, and 1:2:1). The second factor was Atonik concentration at four levels (0, 1, 2, and 3 mL/L). Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at the 5% significance level, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed that there was an interaction between the planting medium composition of 1:1:1 and the application of Atonik at a concentration of 2 mL/L (M1Z2) on the root dry weight parameter. An interaction was also observed between the planting medium composition of 1:2:1 and Atonik at a concentration of 2 mL/L (M2Z2) on the root length parameter. The planting medium composition of 1:1:1 (M1) produced the best result for the plant dry weight parameter, while the planting medium composition of 1:2:1 (M2) produced the best result for the number of flowers parameter. An Atonik concentration of 2 mL/L (Z2) produced the best results for the number of leaves at 5 Weeks After Planting (WAP) and plant dry weight.

Keywords: White Alder, Growing Media, Atonik.