

RINGKASAN

Produktivitas kopi Robusta di Kabupaten Purbalingga tergolong rendah hanya mencapai 0,442 ton/ha (BPS,2015), namun seharusnya potensi produksi tanaman Kopi Robusta yang diperbanyak secara klonal mencapai 4 ton/ha (Sumirat, 2007). Rendahnya produktivitas kopi Robusta di Kabupaten Purbalingga dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, diantaranya faktor sumber benih, agroekologi dan teknik budidaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : 1) mengkaji perbedaan produksi kopi Robusta dari tanaman hasil perbanyakan vegetatif dan generatif di Kabupaten Purbalingga, 2) mengkaji pengaruh elevasi terhadap produksi kopi Robusta perkebunan rakyat di Kabupaten Purbalingga meliputi Kecamatan Kutasari elevasi 400 m dpl, Karangjambu elevasi 600 m dpl, dan Karangreja elevasi 800 m dpl, dan 3) mengkaji pengaruh kombinasi antara perbedaan elevasi dan hasil perbanyakan terhadap hasil tanaman kopi Robusta di Kabupaten Purbalingga..

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari bulan Mei 2017 sampai Agustus 2017. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Agronomi dan Hortikultura Fakultas Pertanian Unsoed dan perkebunan kopi di Kabupaten Purbalingga. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode survei agronomik dengan rancangan *purposive random sampling* menggunakan 2 faktor. Faktor pertama yaitu elevasi dan faktor kedua tanaman hasil perbanyakan vegetatif dan generatif. Sampel pada penelitian ini memiliki 3 kriteria ketinggian tempat, terdiri atas 10 sampel tanaman hasil perbanyakan vegetatif dan 10 dari tanaman generatif. Jumlah keseluruhan sampel yaitu 60 sampel. Variabel yang diamati berupa bobot kopi segar, bobot kopi kering, jumlah cabang produktif, jumlah tandan, bobot tandan, bobot 100 biji segar, dan bobot 100 biji kering. Data dianalisis dengan analisis ragam tersarang. Jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan uji beda nyata terkecil (BNT).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tanaman hasil perbanyakan vegetatif memberikan produksi bobot kopi kering lebih tinggi (1,585 kg) dibandingkan dengan tanaman hasil perbanyakan generatif (0,231 kg). Elevasi yang memberikan produksi bobot kopi kering terbaik pada elevasi 600 m dpl sebesar 1,166 kg diikuti elevasi 800 m dpl sebesar 0,329 kg dan elevasi 400 m dpl sebesar 0,321 kg. Tanaman hasil perbanyakan vegetatif berproduksi paling tinggi di seluruh elevasi. Produksi terbaik pada strata 600 m dpl.

Kata kunci: Kata kunci: kopi, elevasi, hasil, vegetatif, generatif

SUMMARY

The productivity of Robusta coffee in Purbalingga relatively low only reached 0.442 tons / ha (BPS, 2015), but should the production potential of Robusta coffee plants propagated clonally reach 4 tons / ha (Sumirat, 2007). The low productivity of Robusta coffee in Purbalingga can be affected by several factors, including factors source of seeds, agro-ecology and cultivation techniques. The research aimed to: 1) examine the difference of Robusta coffee production from vegetative (grafting) and generative method plant breeding in Purbalingga District; 2) examine the effect of elevation on Robusta coffee plantation in Purbalingga District covering Kutasari Subdistrict with 400 m asl elevation, Karangjambu elevation 600 m asl and the Karangreja elevation of 800 m asl, and 3) studied the effect of a combination of elevation differences and the method of plant breeding of Robusta coffee plant Purbalingga District

The research was conducted on the month in May 2017 to August 2017 at the Laboratory of Agronomy and Horticulture Faculty of Agriculture Unsoed and coffee plantations in Purbalingga. It was conducted using agronomic survey method with purposive random sampling design using 2 factors. The first factor is the elevation and the second factor of vegetative and generative plant breeding methods. The sample in this research has 3 elevation criteria, consisting of 10 plant samples of vegetative plant breeding method and 10 from generative plant breeding method. The total sample is 60 samples. The variables observed were fresh coffee weight, dry coffee weight, amount of productive branch, amount of bunches, weight of bunches, weight of 100 fresh seeds, and weight of 100 dry seeds. the data were analyzed by nested analysis of varians design. If there a significant difference then followed by Least Significant Different Test (LSD).

The results showed vegetative plant breeding method provide the yield of dried coffee weight higher (1,585 kg) compared to generative plant breeding method (0.231 kg). Elevation which gives the best yield of dried coffee weight at an elevation of 600 m above sea level of 1,166 kg followed by elevation of 800 m above sea level elevation of 0.329 kg and 400 m of 0.321 kg. Crop yields the highest production of vegetative plant breeding method throughout the elevation. The best production at 600 m above sea level.

Keyword: coffee, elevation, yield, vegetative, generative