

RINGKASAN

Penanganan pasca panen penting untuk mempertahankan kesegaran dan keragaan serta kualitas bunga. Pewarnaan merupakan perlakuan yang diaplikasikan pada bunga potong akan memberikan daya tarik tersendiri bagi bunga. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon bunga potong sedap malam terhadap pengaruh lama perendaman dan konsentrasi larutan pewarna makanan.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman mulai Oktober hingga November 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial, dengan tiga kali ulangan yang terdiri dari 2 faktor. Faktor pertama adalah konsentrasi larutan yaitu : 0, 30, 60, dan 90 ml. Faktor kedua adalah lama perendaman yaitu : 2, 6, dan 8 jam. Variabel yang diamati adalah lama kesegaran bunga, volume larutan pewarna terserap, volume larutan peraga terserap, saat bunga layu, warna bunga, dan persentase bunga layu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh konsentrasi berpengaruh sangat nyata terhadap volume larutan peraga terserap, daun layu, serta bunga layu. Pengaruh lama perendaman berpengaruh nyata terhadap volume larutan peraga terserap dan presentase bunga layu pada 7 hsp. Lama waktu perendaman umumnya mempengaruhi pembentukan warna tepi petal dan bercak. Semakin lama waktu perendaman jumlah bercak semakin banyak dan jelas, dan warna tepi petal semakin tebal. Perlakuan komposisi larutan *pulsing* dengan penambahan larutan pewarna 60 ml memberikan respon warna bunga terbaik.

SUMMARY

Post-harvest handling is important to maintain the freshness and the performance and quality of the flowers. Coloring is a treatment applied to the cut flowers will give a special attraction for flowers. The study aims to investigate the response of tuberose cut flowers against the effects of immersion time and concentration of food coloring.

Research was conducted at the Laboratory of Agronomy and Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jenderal Soedirman on October to November 2016. This research used Completely Randomized Design (RAL) factorial, with three replications consisting of two factors. The first factor was the concentration of solutions : 0,30,60,and 90ml. The second factor was submersion times : 2,6,and 8hours. The variables measured were freshness time length of flowers, the volume of dye solution absorbed, the percentage of withered flowers, the total volume of the visual solution absorbed, flowers wilting time, flowers color.

The results showed that concentration significantly affected the volume of solution absorbed, as well as the leaves wilt. Submersion time significantly affected the volume of solution absorbed and percentage of wilt flowers at day 7. The longer time used for submergence, the amount of spotting more and clearer, and the edge of the petal colors clearer. The tretament of pulsing solution composition with the addition of 60 ml dye solution provided the best flower color.