RINGKASAN

Krisan (*Chrysanthemum* sp.) merupakan komoditas andalan dalam industri hortikultura yang memiliki prospek pasar cerah. Permintaan pasar baik dalam maupun luar negeri semakin meningkat setiap tahunnya. Kualitas bunga potong yang rendah setibanya di tangan konsumen seringkali menjadi kendala dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan pasar. Maka dari itu perlu dilakukan pengelolaan pasca panen yang tepat untuk memperpanjang kesegaran bunga potong krisan. Salah satu caranya dengan melakukan *holding,* yaitu perlakuan dengan cara merendam bunga potong dalam larutan dari panen hingga sampai ke tangan konsumen. Larutan holding biasanya berupa karbohidrat sebagai sumber energi, cairan pengasam untuk menurunkan pH, dan anti bakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi larutan holding yang tepat dan pengaruhnya terhadap kesegaran bunga potong krisan

Penelitian dilaksanakan bulan Mei – Juni 2016 di Laboratorium Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Bunga krisan yang digunakan didapat dari Desa Ngasem, Kecamatan Bandungan, Kabupaten Semarang, Jawa Tengah. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL). Data dianalisis dengan Uji F pada taraf 5%, dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test*. Perlakuan merupakan kombinasi dari dua faktor, empat taraf larutan air lemon yaitu tanpa air lemon, air lemon 2%, air lemon 4%, air lemon 6%, dan empat taraf larutan air tebu yaitu tanpa air tebu, air tebu 2%, air tebu 4%, dan air tebu 6%. Masing-masing perlakuan diulang tiga kali. Variabel yang diamati adalah lamanya kesegaran bunga, persentase bunga layu, total larutan terserap, pH larutan, suhu, kelembaban, warna, dan aroma. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan air lemon 2% dan air tebu 0% memperpanjang masa kesegaran bunga, mempertahankan warna, dan aroma bunga hingga 12 hari setelah perlakuan.

SUMMARY

Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum sp.*) is the first commodity in horticulture industry that has good market. The market demand from domestic or overseas increasing annually. The bad quality of cut flower as they are accepted by consumers is often a problem in the process of fulfilling market demand. Therefore, it is necessary to do the appropriate post-harvest management to extend the vaselife of Chrysanthemum cut flowers. One of the ways is to do holding, the treatment that soaks the flowers in a solvent until they are accepted by consumers. Holding solvent is usually made of carbohydrate as the source of energy, marinade liquid to lower the pH, and anti-bacterial. The purpose of this research are to determine the concentration of holding solvent to extend the vaselife of Chrysanthemum cut flowers.*

This research was conducted in May 2016 until June 2016 in the Laboratory of Agronomy and Horticulture Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University. The Chrysanthemum flowers used came from Ngasem village, Bandungan districts, Semarang, Central Java. The experimental design used was completely randomized block design. The data were analyzed by F test at 5%, followed by DMRT (Duncan Multiple Range Test. Treatments were combinations of two factors, four levels of lemon water namely without lemon water, 2% lemon water, 4% lemon water, 6% lemon water, and four levels of sugarcane water namely without sugarcane water, 2% sugarcane water, 4% sugarcane water, and 6% sugarcane water. Each treatment was repeated 3 times. The observed variables were the length of vaselife, the percentage of wilted flowers, total dissolved solvent, pH solvent, temperature, humidity, the color, and scent of flowers. The result indicated that 2% lemon water and 0% sugarcane water extended the vaselife flowers, preserve the color and scent of the flowers after 12 days of treatment.