

RINGKASAN

Tanaman anggur umumnya oleh petani diperbanyak secara vegetatif, yaitu menggunakan stek batang. Stek batang banyak dipilih karena pelaksanaannya mudah, bibit yang dihasilkan memiliki sifat yang sama dengan induknya, dan dapat berbuah lebih cepat. Masalah yang sering dihadapi dalam perbanyakan stek yaitu persentase keberhasilan stek tumbuh akar yang masih rendah dan pertumbuhan stek yang lambat. Persentase keberhasilan stek dapat ditingkatkan dengan pemberian zat pengatur tumbuh (ZPT) dan pemilihan media tanam yang tepat untuk mendukung pertumbuhan akar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis zat pengatur tumbuh, komposisi media tanam, maupun interaksinya yang dapat meningkatkan persentase keberhasilan dan pertumbuhan bibit anggur.

Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei sampai Juli 2019, pada rumah jaring/paranet yang berlokasi di Desa Arenan, Kecamatan Kaligondang, Kabupaten Purbalingga yang terletak pada ketinggian tempat 146,7 m di atas permukaan laut (dpl). Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap faktorial dengan 9 kombinasi perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari dua faktor, faktor pertama yaitu jenis zat pengatur tumbuh alami meliputi kontrol (tanpa ZPT), ekstrak bawang merah, dan air kelapa. Faktor kedua yaitu komposisi media tanam yang meliputi campuran tanah+arang sekam+kompos dengan perbandingan 1:1:2, 1:2:1, dan 2:1:1. Variabel yang diamati yaitu waktu muncul tunas, jumlah tunas, panjang tunas, jumlah daun, jumlah akar, panjang akar, persentase stek hidup, luas daun, bobot akar segar, bobot akar kering, bobot tajuk segar, dan bobot tajuk kering.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan ZPT alami belum mampu meningkatkan persentase stek anggur yang berhasil tumbuh, tetapi pemberian ZPT alami yang berasal dari ekstrak bawang merah mampu meningkatkan jumlah akar 41,86%, panjang akar 37,46%, bobot akar kering 43,18%, dan bobot tajuk kering 24,76%. Komposisi media tanam dengan perbandingan tanah+arang sekam+kompos (1:1:2) mampu meningkatkan persentase stek anggur yang berhasil tumbuh hingga 6,67% dibandingkan 2 media lainnya, termasuk pada bobot akar segar 34,16%, bobot akar kering 30,43%, dan bobot tajuk kering 28,15%. Kombinasi perlakuan ZPT alami ekstrak bawang merah dan komposisi media tanam dengan perbandingan tanah+arang sekam+kompos (1:1:2) meningkatkan jumlah akar.

SUMMARY

Grape plants in general are propagated vegetatively by using stem cuttings. Stem cuttings is chosen because they are easy to implement, the seeds produced have the same characteristics as the parent, and can bear fruit faster. Problems that often encountered in the propagation of cuttings are the percentage of success of cuttings that grow roots are still low and slow growth of the cuttings. The success rate of cuttings can be increased by using plant growth regulators (PGRs) and choosing the right planting media to support the root growth. The aims of this research is to determine the type of growth regulators, the composition of the planting media, and their interactions that can increase the percentage of success and growth of grape seedlings.

The study was conducted in May to July 2019, in a net house/paranet located in Arenan Village, Kaligondang District, Purbalingga Regency which is located at an altitude of 146.7 m above sea level (asl). The study used a factorial Complete Randomized Block Design with 9 treatment combinations and 3 replications. The treatment consists of two factors, the first factor is the type of natural growth regulators including control (without PGRs), onion extract, and coconut water. The second factor is the composition of the planting medium which includes a mixture of soil+husk charcoal+compost with a ratio of 1:1:2, 1:2:1, and 2:1:1. The observed variables were the time of emergence shoots, number of shoots, shoots length, number of leaves, number of roots, roots length, percentage of live cuttings, leaf area, fresh root weight, dry root weight, fresh crown weight, and dry crown weight.

The results showed that the use of natural PGRs has not been able to increase the percentages of successful cuttings of grapes, but the administration of natural PGRs derived from onion extract was able to increase the number of roots 41.86%, root length 37, 46%, dry root weight 43.18%, and dry crown weight 24.76%. The composition of the planting medium with a ratio of soil+husk charcoal+compost (1:1:2) was able to increase the percentage of grape cuttings that managed to grow to 6.67% compared to 2 other media, including fresh root weights of 34.16%, dry root weight 30.43%, and dry crown weight 28,15%. The combination of natural PGRs treatment of shallot extract and the composition of the planting medium with a ratio of soil+husk charcoal+compost (1:1:2) increases the number of roots.