RINGKASAN

Kantong semar (*Nepenthes ampullaria* (Jack.)) termasuk tumbuhan yang unik karena memiliki kantong dan saat ini keberadaannya semakin terancam oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan pelestarian. Teknik budidaya *Nepenthes* secara konvensional yaitu menggunakan biji, stek, dan pemisahan anakan, akan tetapi memiliki banyak kendala baik dari segi waktu ataupun teknis. Kultur *in vitro* merupakan alternatif untuk perbanyakan *N. ampullaria* (Jack.). Salah satu teknik kultur *in vitro* yaitu stek mikro, untuk mengoptimalkan stek mikro *N. ampullaria* (Jack.) dapat ditambahkan zat pengatur tumbuh BAP (6-benzylaminopurine).

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL), dengan perlakuan BAP terdiri dari 5 konsentrasi: 0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2 (ppm), setiap perlakuan dilakukan pengulangan sebanyak empat kali. Parameter yang diamati berupa waktu inisiasi tunas, jumlah tunas baru, jumlah daun, daun terpanjang, tinggi eksplan, waktu inisiasi akar, jumlah akar, dan akar terpanjang. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan ANOVA (*Analisis of variance*) dan dilanjutkan dengan uji BNT 5% dan 1%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penambahan BAP mempengaruhi pertumbuhan stek mikro *N. ampullaria* (Jack.) pada jumlah daun, daun terpanjang dan jumlah tunas. Penambahan BAP 0,57 ppm merupakan konsentrasi optimal untuk meningkatkan jumlah tunas mencapai 3,86 tunas.

Kata kunci : *Nepenthes ampullaria (Jack.)*, kultur *in vitro*, stek mikro, BAP

SUMMARY

Kantong semar (*Nepenthes ampullaria* (Jack.) includes as unique plant reffered to its sac and now on its existence increasingly threatened so its needed to do conservation. Conventionally, cultivation of *Nepenthes* are using seeds, cutting, and fillial separation, however, there were much obstacles both from time and technical terms. In vitro culture is an alternative to cultivating *N. ampullaria* (Jack.). One of technique of in vitro culture is micro cutting, where to optimalize micro cutting of *N. ampullaria* (Jack.) BAP (6-benzylaminopurine) growth regulator could be added.

This study was done experimentally with Completely Randomized Design (CRD), with BAP treatment consists of 5 consentrations: 0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2 (ppm), each treatment were multiplied four times. Parameter that observed were time of bud initiation, total of new buds, total of leaves, longest leave, height of *N. ampullaria*, time of root initiation, total of roots, and longest root. Data obtained were analysed with ANOVA (Analisis of Variance) and continued with 5% and 1% BNT test. Result of research showed the addition of BAP affected the growth of micro cutting of *N. ampullaria* (Jack.) in total of leaves, longest leave, and total of buds. The addition of 0.57 ppm BAP was optimal consentration to increase total buds reached 3.86.

Keywords : *Nepenthes ampullaria (Jack.)*, in vitro culture, micro cutting, BAP