PENGARUH MACAM PUPUK KANDANG DAN KONSENTRASI PUPUK CAIR TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BIBIT SANSEVIERA (Sanseviera trifasciata L.)

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ABSTRAKSI
Sansiviera merupakan tanaman yang membutuhkan air sangat rendah sesuai dengan sifatnya sebagai jenis tanaman sukulen yang mampu menyimpan air di dalam jaringan daun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh macam pupuk kandang dan konsentrasi pupuk cair terhadap pertumbuhan bibit sansiviera. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lahan percobaan fakultas pertanian UMM Tegal Gondo dengan ketinggian tempat berkisar 560 dari permukaan laut. Pelaksanaan penelitian dimulai pada bulan April dan berakhir pada bulan Juli 2007. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok yang disusun secara faktorial dengan 2 factor, masing-masing factor terdiri dari 3 sehingga memperoleh 9 kombinasi ditambah 1 perlakuan control serta diulang 3 kali. Pengamatan dimulai saat 2 minggu setelah tanam dengan interval 10 hari sekali, dengan parameter berupa: panjang daun terpanjang, panjang daun rata-rata, penambahan luas daun, penambahan daun, penambahan tunas. Perlakuan macam pupuk kandang dan konsentrasi pupuk cair terhadap penambahan panjang daun terpanjang terjadi interaksi. Pada pengamatan ke-5. untuk parameter panjang daun rata-rata, tidak terjadi interaksi antar kombinasi perlakuan. Penambahan luas daun tidak terjadi interaksi antara kombinasi perlakuan. Parameter penambahan luas daun rata-rata menunjukkan tidak terjadi interaksi antar kombinasi perlakuan. Parameter penambahan daun menunjukkan tidak terjadi interaksi. Namun, pada pengamatan ke-6 menunjukan perlakuan pupuk kandang ayam + tanah + sekam (1:1:1) dengan konsentrasi 9 ml/l air memiliki nilai tertinggi terhadap peubah penambahan jumlah daun. Parameter penambahan jumlah tunas menunjukan tidak terjadi interaksi antar kombinasi perlakuan. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kombinasi perlakuan tidak menunjukan interaksi atau peubah terhadap, panjang daun rata-rata, penambahan luas daun, penambahan jumlah tunas. Sedangkan untuk penambahan panjang daun terpanjang pada umur pengamatan ke 5 berbeda nyata pada pupuk kandang kambing dan pupuk kandang ayam. Pada penambahan daun pada pengamatan ke 6 menunjukan nilai tertinggi terhadap peubah penambahan jumlah daun.
ABSTRAC
Sansiviera is a plant that hardly needs water, or very little water. This occurrence is in accordance to its nature as succulent plant capable of preserving water in its leaf tissues. This research aims to know the effect of various farmyard manures and liquid fertilizer concentrations to sansiviera seedling growth. The research was conducted in experimental fields of UMM's Faculty of Agriculture in Tegalgondo, with altitude of 560 meters from high sea level, starting from April and ended in July 2007. Factorial randomized block design was employed in this research with two factors, each of which consisted of 3 levels, thus delivering 9 combined treatments, added with 1 control treatment with three replications. The observation started within two weeks after planting with interval of 10 days. The following parameter to be observed were

the length of longest leaf, length of average leaf, increasing number of width leaf, increasing number of sprouting. The treatment of various farmyard manures and liquid fertilizer concentrations to the length of longest leaf resulted in significant difference. On 5th observation, no significant difference occurred due to combined treatments for length of average leaf. The combined treatments resulted in no significant difference for increasing number of width leaf. While the the increasing number of average leaf gave no significant difference with combined treatments. The parameter of leaf increase showed no significant difference. However, on 6th observation revealed that treatment of chicken farmyard manure + soil + hull with proportion of 1: 1: 1 combined with concentration of 9 ml/l water resulted in highest score to variable of increasing number of leaf. Parameter of sprouting number resulted in no significant difference among the combined treatments. The conclusion thus can be drawn that the combined treatments gave no interaction to variables of average leaf length, increasing number of width, and increasing number of sprout. Whereas for variable of the increasing number of longest leaf on 5th observation resulted in significant difference with goat and chicken farmyard manures, respectively. For leaf increase on 6th observation the treatments resulted in highest score to variable of increasing number of leaf.