

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KOMBINASI KONSENTRASI AIR KELAPA MUDA DAN LAMA PERENDAMAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN STEK BATANG CHAYA VARIETAS ESTRELLA

(*Cnidoscolus aconitifolius* (Mill.) I.M. Johnst).

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Chaya (*Cnidoscolus aconitifolius* (Mill.) I.M. Johnst) merupakan tanaman sayur tahunan yang memiliki potensi untuk dikembangkan. Upaya perbanyak tanaman chaya dilakukan secara vegetatif melalui stek batang, karena organ reproduksi chaya tidak berfungsi dengan baik. Pengaplikasian zat pengatur tumbuh yang bersumber dari air kelapa diharapkan dapat memacu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan tanaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kombinasi konsentrasi air kelapa serta lama perendaman yang tepat bagi pertumbuhan stek batang chaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari perlakuan kombinasi konsentrasi air kelapa dan lama perendaman yang diulang 4 kali. Perlakuan tersebut meliputi A kontrol (air kelapa 0% + direndam selama 3 jam), B kontrol (air kelapa 0% + direndam selama 6 jam), C (air kelapa 25% + direndam selama 3 jam), D (air kelapa 25% + direndam selama 6 jam), E (air kelapa 50% + direndam selama 3 jam), F (air kelapa 50% + direndam selama 6 jam), G (air kelapa 75% + direndam selama 3 jam), H (air kelapa 75% + direndam selama 6 jam). Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan Analisis Ragam dengan Uji F dan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan (DMRT) dengan taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan kombinasi air kelapa dengan konsentrasi 25% dan lama perendaman 3 jam berpengaruh lebih baik terhadap jumlah daun pada 42 dan 56 HST, panjang tunas pada 42 dan 56 HST serta bobot basah tunas.

Kata kunci : Air kelapa, chaya, konsentrasi, lama perendaman

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THE YOUNG COCONUT WATER CONCENTRATION COMBINATION AND SOAKING TIME ON THE GROWTH OF CHAYA STEM CUTTINGS ESTRELLA VARIETY (*Cnidoscolus aconitifolius* (Mill.) I.M. Johnst).

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Chaya (*Cnidoscolus aconitifolius* (Mill) I.M. Johnst) is an annual vegetable plant that has the potential to be developed. Efforts to propagate the chaya plant are carried out vegetatively through stem cuttings, because the reproductive organs of chaya do not function properly. The application of growth regulators derived from coconut water is expected to spur plant growth and development. This study aims to determine the appropriate combination of coconut water concentration and soaking time for the growth of chaya stem cuttings. This study used a randomized block design (RBD) which consisted of a combination treatment of coconut water concentration and soaking time repeated 4 times. The treatments included A control (0% coconut water + soaked for 3 hours), B control (0% coconut water + soaked for 6 hours), C (25% coconut water + soaked for 3 hours), D (25% coconut water + soaked for 6 hours), E (50% coconut water + soaked for 3 hours), F (50% coconut water + soaked for 6 hours), G (75% coconut water + soaked for 3 hours), H (75% coconut water + soaked for 6 hours). Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance with F test and continued with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) with a significance level of 5%. The results showed that the combination treatment of coconut water with a concentration of 25% and a soaking time of 3 hours had a better effect on the number of leaves at 42 and 56 HST, shoot length at 42 and 56 HST and wet weight of shoots.

Keywords: Chaya, coconut water, concentration, soaking time