

**PENGARUH TAKARAN PUPUK ORGANIK LIMBAH KULIT KOPI
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN MUTU BIBIT KOPI (*Coffea arabica*
L.)**

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ABSTRAK

Kopi (*Coffea arabica* L.) merupakan salah satu penghasil sumber devisa Indonesia dan memegang peranan penting dalam pengembangan industri perkebunan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi di media tanam terhadap pertumbuhan dan mutu bibit kopi untuk mengetahui takaran optimal penggunaan pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi terhadap pertumbuhan bibit kopi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di lahan pembibitan bibit kopi di Desa Cidatar, Kabupaten Garut, dengan menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan perlakuan yaitu: A= Tanpa pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi (kontrol), B = takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi 350 g/polybag, C = takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi 450 g/polybag, D = takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi 500 g/polybag, E = takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi 550 g/polybag. Data dianalisis dengan uji F diikuti oleh Uji Duncan (uji beda nyata Duncan). Parameter dari penelitian ini adalah pertambahan tinggi bibit tanaman, pertambahan diameter batang, bobot basah tajuk, bobot basah akar, bobot kering tajuk, bobot kering akar, rasio tajuk akar, indeks mutu bibit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi terhadap pertumbuhan dan mutu bibit kopi. Takaran pupuk organik limbah kulit kopi B = 350 g/polybag memberikan hasil terbaik pada parameter pertambahan tinggi bibit, pertambahan diameter batang, bobot basah tajuk, bobot basah akar, bobot kering tajuk, bobot kering akar, dan indeks mutu bibit kopi arabika.

Kata kunci : Bibit kopi, Kopi arabika, kompos, kulit buah kopi, pupuk organik.

**THE EFFECT OF AN ORGANIC FERTILIZER METHOD OF COFFEE
SKIN WASTE ON GROWTH AND QUALITY OF COFFEE SEEDS**

(Coffea arabica L.)

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ABSTRACT

Coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.) is one of Indonesia's foreign exchange earners and plays an important role in the development of the plantation industry. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of coffee husk waste organic fertilizer in planting media on the growth of coffee seedlings and to determine the optimal concentration of coffee husk waste organic fertilizer on the growth of coffee seedlings. This research was conducted in a coffee seedling nursery in Cidatar Village, Garut Regency, using the experimental method and a randomized block design (RAK) consisting of 5 treatments and 5 treatment replications, namely: A = (control), B = giving a dose of organic fertilizer 350 grams, C = giving a dose of organic fertilizer 450 grams, D = giving a dose of organic fertilizer 500grams, E = giving a dose of organic fertilizer 550 grams. Data were analyzed by F test followed by Duncan's test (Duncan's real difference test). The parameters of this study were an increase in plant seed height, an increase in stem diameter, shoot wet weight, root wet weight, shoot dry weight, root dry weight, root shoot ratio, and seed quality index. The results showed that there was an effect of giving organic fertilizer to coffee husk waste on the growth and quality of coffee seeds. Treatment B=350 grams gave the best results on the parameters of plant height increase, stem diameter increase, shoot wet weight, root wet weight, shoot dry weight, root dry weight, and quality index of arabica coffee seeds.

Keywords: Arabica coffee, coffee seeds, coffee husk, compost, organic fertilizer.