

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONSENTRASI EKSTRAK DAUN KIRINYUH (*Chromolaena odorata* L.) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN RUMPUT GRINTINGAN (*Cynodont dactylon* L.)

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Ekstrak daun kirinyuh diketahui mengandung senyawa fenol, alkaloid, flavonoid, tanin, polifenol dan triterpenoid sebagai alelopati. Ekstrak daun kirinyuh berpotensi sebagai herbisida nabati. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsentrasi ekstrak daun kirinyuh dalam menghambat pertumbuhan rumput grinting. Percobaan ini dilakukan melalui uji pra tumbuh dan pasca tumbuh, dilakukan di laboratorium produksi tanaman Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Siliwangi dan lahan di Astanagede, Dayeuhluhur, Kecamatan Dayeuhluhur. Percobaan dirancang dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) untuk uji pra tumbuh dan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) untuk uji pasca tumbuh. Perlakuan yang dicoba adalah A(herbisida bahan aktif glifosat), B(ekstrak daun kirinyuh 10%), C(ekstrak daun kirinyuh 20%), D(ekstrak daun kirinyuh 30%), dan E(ekstrak daun kirinyuh 40%). Data dianalisis dengan Uji F yang dilanjutkan dengan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan. Hasil percobaan menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi ekstrak daun kirinyuh berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan rumput grinting. Konsentrasi ekstrak daun kirinyuh 40% paling efektif dalam menghambat pertumbuhan rumput grinting baik pada uji pra tumbuh maupun uji pasca tumbuh. Untuk mengendalikan gulma grinting, disarankan untuk menggunakan ekstrak daun kirinyuh dengan konsentrasi antara 30%-40%.

Kata kunci : ekstrak kirinyuh, herbisida nabati, gulma grinting.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION OF KIRINYUH LEAF EXTRACT (*Chromolaena odorata* L.) ON THE GROWTH OF GRINTINGAN GRASS (*Cynodont dactylon* L.)

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Kirinyuh leaf extract is known to contain phenol compounds, alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, polyphenols and triterpenoids as allelopathy. Kirinyuh leaf extract has the potential as a vegetable herbicide. The research aims to determine the effect of kirinyuh leaf extract concentration in inhibiting the growth of grintingan grass. This experiment was conducted through pre-growth and post-growth tests, conducted in the plant production laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Siliwangi University and land in Astanagede, Dayeuhluhur, Dayeuhluhur District. The experiment was designed with a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) for pre-emergence tests and a Randomized Group Design (RAK) for post-emergence tests. The treatments were A (glyphosate active ingredient herbicide), B (10% kirinyuh leaf extract), C (20% kirinyuh leaf extract), D (30% kirinyuh leaf extract), and E (40% kirinyuh leaf extract). Data were analyzed with the F test followed by the Duncan Multiple Range Test. The results showed that the concentration of kirinyuh leaf extract affects the growth of grintingan grass. Concentration of 40% kirinyuh leaf extract is most effective in inhibiting the growth of grintingan grass in both pre-growth and post-growth tests. To control grintingan weed, it is recommended to use kirinyuh leaf extract with a concentration between 30%-40%.

Keywords: kirinyuh extract, vegetable herbicide, grintingan weed.