

PENGARUH PRIMING DAN CEKAMAN SALINITAS TERHADAP VIABILITAS BENIH CABAI RAWIT (*Capsicum frutescens* L.)

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ABSTRAK

Cabai rawit merupakan komoditas hortikultura yang banyak digemari masyarakat, produksinya masih rendah dibandingkan dengan permintaan. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan produksi cabe rawit dalam memenuhi permintaan pasar yaitu dengan memanfaatkan lahan marginal seperti lahan dengan salinitas tinggi yang selama ini belum diusahakan. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menguji pengaruh priming benih cabe rawit pada tingkat cekaman salinitas. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus sampai dengan September di laboratorium produksi tanaman Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Siliwangi menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Faktorial dengan faktor pertama adalah priming (P) yang terdiri dari 3 taraf yaitu, p1 = PEG 30%, p2 = GA₃ 0,05% dan p3 = KNO₃ 1%. Faktor kedua adalah cekaman salinitas (S) yang terdiri dari 6 taraf yaitu s1 = NaCl 0%, s2 = NaCl 1%, s3 = NaCl 2%, s4 = NaCl 3%, s5 = NaCl 4% dan s6 = NaCl 5%. Data dianalisis dengan Uji F dan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan. Terjadi interaksi antara perlakuan priming dan cekaman salinitas terhadap indeks vigor, tetapi tidak terjadi interaksi antara perlakuan priming dan cekaman salinitas terhadap daya berkecambah, kecepatan berkecambah, panjang plumula, panjang radikula dan bobot kering kecambah, secara mandiri perlakuan cekaman salinitas berpengaruh terhadap perkecambahan benih cabai rawit, lalu perlakuan priming dengan GA₃ 0,05% dan KNO₃ 1% memberikan pengaruh paling balik pada cekaman salinitas terhadap viabilitas benih cabai rawit.

Kata kunci: Cabai rawit, Priming, Salinitas

EFFECT OF PRIMING AND LEVEL OF SALINITY STRESS ON SEED VIABILITY OF CHILI PEPPER (*Capsicum frutescens* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Cayenne pepper is a horticultural commodity that is much loved by the community, its production is still low compared to demand. One of the efforts that can be made to increase the production of cayenne pepper to meet market demand is to utilize marginal land such as land with high salinity which has not been cultivated. This study was intended to examine the effect of priming cayenne pepper seeds at the level of salinity stress. The research was conducted from August to September in the Plant Production Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Siliwangi University using a Factorial Randomized Group Design with the first factor being priming (P) consisting of 3 levels, namely, p1 = PEG 30%, p2 = GA3 0.05% and p3 = KNO₃ 1% = KNO₃ 1%. The second factor is salinity stress (S) which consists of 6 levels, namely s1 = 0% NaCl, s2 = 1% NaCl, s3 = 2% NaCl, s4 = 3% NaCl, s5 = 4% NaCl and s6 = 5% NaCl. Data were analyzed with the F-test and continued with the Duncant Multiple Range Test. There was an interaction between priming treatment and salinity stress on vigor index but there is no interaction between priming treatment and salinity stress on germination, germination speed, plumula length, radicle length and dry weight of sprouts, independently salinity stress treatment affects the germination of cayenne pepper seeds, then priming treatment with GA3 0.05% and KNO₃ 1% gave the most reverse effect on salinity stress on cayenne pepper seed viability.

Keywords: Chili Pepper, Priming, Salinity