ABSTRAK

Muhammad Iqbal H, 2016. Pengaruh pemberian Asam Indol Asetat (IAA) dan Berbagai Jenis Pupuk Kandang Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Serat Tanaman Rami *(Boehmeria nivea* L. *Gaudich*) Di bawah bimbingan M. Subandi dan Sofiya Hasani

Rami *(Boehmeria nivea* L. *Gaudich)*, merupakan tanaman yang pertumbuhannya sangat cepat dan salah satu tanaman penghasil serat. Pemberian asam indol asetat dan pupuk kandang mampu meningkatkan pertunasan dan pertumbuhan serta hasil serat tanaman rami. Penelitian dilakukan di Instalasi Kebun Terpadu UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung dengan ketinggian 715 m dpl, dari bulan Juni sampai Agustus 2016. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok pola faktorial dengan tiga ulangan dan dua faktor perlakuan yaitu faktor Asam indol asetat (a) terdiri dari empat taraf yaitu (a_0 = 0 ppm, a_1= 100 ppm, a_2 = 200 ppm, dan a_3= 300 ppm) dan faktor pupuk kandang (k) terdiri dari tiga taraf yaitu (k_1= pupuk kandang ayam, k_2= pupuk kandang domba, dan k_3= pupuk kandang sapi), dengan parameter pengamatan meliputi percepatan tunas, jumlah daun, diameter batang, bobot basah batang, bobot kering batang, rendemen serat dan kekuatan serat menahan beban. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa terjadi interaksi antara pemberian asam indol asetat 100 ppm dan pupuk kandang ayam diameter batang yang mencapai 11,67 mm. Sedangkan aplikasi asam indol asetat dan pupuk kandang berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman rami.

Kata Kunci : Asam Indol Asetat (IAA), Pupuk Kandang, Tanaman Rami.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Iqbal H. 2016. Effect of Indol Asetat Acid (IAA) and Different Type of Manures on Growth and Yield Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea* L. Gaudich). Under Guidance of M. Subandi and Sofiya Hasani

Ramie (Boehmeria nivea L. Gaudich) is a fast growing plant and one of the fibers producing plant. Provision of indole acetic acid and manure can increase seedling, growth and yield of fiber. The study was conducted at Installation Kebun Terpadu UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung with a height of 715 m above sea level, from June to August 2016. The study used randomized block design factorial design with three replications and two treatment first factors: was Acid indole acetic (a) consisted of four levels ie (a_1 = 0 ppm, a_1 = 100 ppm, a_2 = 200 ppm, and a_3 = 300 ppm) and second was manure (k) consists of three levels, namely (k_1 = chicken manure, k_2 = sheep manure, and k_3 = cow manure), with observation parameter included acceleration shoots, number of leaves, stem diameter, wet weight of stem dry weight of rod, fiber yield and fiber strength to withstand loads. The results showed that there was interaction between indole acetic acid manure on diameter stem reaching whese the highest obtained from IAA 100ppm and chiken manure 11,67mm. While the application of indole acetic acid and chicken manure independently influenced on growth and yield of ramie.

Keywords: indole acetic acid (IAA), Manure, Ramie.