

**PENGARUH BOBOT BENIH DAN BAHAN PERENDAMAN
TERHADAP VIABILITAS BENIH DAN PERTUMBUHAN
SEEDLING AREN (*Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr.)**

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ABSTRAK

Aren atau enau (*Arenga pinnata* (Wurm.) Merr.) merupakan tanaman penghasil bahan-bahan industri yang sudah sejak lama kita kenal. Hampir semua bagian atau produk tanaman ini dapat dimanfaatkan dan memiliki nilai ekonomi. Dalam perluasan areal tanaman aren diperlukan penyediaan bibit bermutu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kombinasi bobot benih dan bahan perendaman terhadap viabilitas benih dan pertumbuhan *seedling* aren. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli sampai dengan Oktober 2019, di *Screen House* Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Siliwangi dengan ketinggian tempat 360 m dpl. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode percobaan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 8 perlakuan yaitu bobot kecil + KNO₃, bobot besar + KNO₃, bobot kecil + KNO₃ + M-Bio, bobot besar + KNO₃, bobot besar + M-Bio, dan bobot besar + KNO₃ + M-Bio. Tiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak empat kali sehingga terdapat 32 plot percobaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan bobot benih dan bahan perendaman tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap persentase perkecambahan 40 HST, panjang akar, panjang tunas, dan bobot kering. Perlakuan bobot kecil + KNO₃ berpengaruh nyata terhadap persentase perkecambahan pada 30 HST, indeks vigor, dan kecepatan tumbuh.

Kata kunci: Perkecambahan, KNO₃, M-Bio, Aren

**THE EFFECT OF SEED WEIGHT AND IMMERSION
MATERIAL ON THE VIABILITY OF SEEDS AND THE
GROWTH OF SUGAR PALM SEEDLINGS (*Arenga pinnata*
(Wurmb.) Merr.)**

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ABSTRACT

Sugar palm or palm (*Arenga pinnata* (Wurm.) Merr.) is a plant that produces industrial materials that have long been known. Almost all parts or products of this plant can be utilized and have economic value. In the expansion of the area of sugar palm plants required the provision of quality seeds. This study aims to determine the effect of the combination of seed weights and soaking material on the viability of seeds and the growth of sugar palm seedlings. This research was conducted in July to October 2019, at the Screen House of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Siliwangi with a height of 360 m above sea level. This research used the Randomized Block Design (RBD) experimental method with 8 treatments namely small weight + KNO₃, large weight + KNO₃, small weight + KNO₃ + M-Bio, large weight + KNO₃, large weight + M-Bio, and large weight + KNO₃ + M-Bio. Each treatment was repeated four times so that there were 32 experimental plots. The results showed that the treatment of seed weight and immersion did not significantly affect the percentage of 40 HST germination, root length, shoot length, and dry weight. The treatment of small weight + KNO₃ significantly affected the percentage of germination at 30 DAP, vigor index, and germination speed.

Keywords: Germination, KNO₃, M-Bio, Sugar palm