

ABSTRAK

EFIKASI HERBISIDA AMONIUM GLUFOSINAT TERHADAP GULMA DI PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) TANAMAN MENGHASILKAN

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Pengendalian gulma pada lahan kelapa sawit tanaman menghasilkan dapat dilakukan secara kimiawi menggunakan herbisida dengan bahan aktif amonium glufosinat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dosis herbisida amonium glufosinat yang efektif mengendalikan pertumbuhan gulma, dan mengetahui perubahan komposisi gulma setelah dilakukan aplikasi herbisida amonium glufosinat. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kebun kelapa sawit milik petani di Desa Gaya Baru, Kecamatan Seputih Surabaya, Kabupaten Lampung Tengah, dan Laboratorium Gulma, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung, Bandar Lampung pada bulan Februari hingga Mei 2025. Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) dengan 6 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan yaitu taraf dosis herbisida amonium glufosinat (300; 400; 500; dan 600 g/ha), penyiangan mekanis, dan kontrol (tanpa pengendalian). Homogenitas ragam diuji dengan uji Bartlett, aditivitas data diuji dengan uji Tukey, jika asumsi terpenuhi data dianalisis ragam dan perbedaan nilai tengah perlakuan diuji dengan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gulma total, gulma golongan rumput dan gulma dominan *Praxelis clematidea* dapat dikendalikan dengan herbisida amonium glufosinat dosis 400-600 g/ha. Gulma golongan daun lebar, gulma dominan *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Borreria alata* dan *Synedrella nodiflora* dapat dikendalikan dengan herbisida amonium glufosinat dosis 300-600 g/ha. Gulma dominan *Ottochloa nodosa* dapat dikendalikan pada dosis 500 dan 600 g/ha. Gulma dominan *Paspalum conjugatum* mampu dikendalikan pada dosis 600 g/ha hingga 8 MSA. Aplikasi herbisida amonium glufosinat dosis 300-600 g/ha tidak menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan komposisi gulma pada piringan tanaman kelapa sawit menghasilkan (TM).

Kata kunci: gulma, herbisida, amonium glufosinat, kelapa sawit

ABSTRACT

EFFICACY OF AMMONIUM GLUFOSINATE HERBICIDE ON WEEDS IN OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) PLANTATIONS

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Weed control in productive oil palm plantations can be done chemically using herbicides with the active ingredient glufosinate ammonium. This study aims to determine the effective dose of glufosinate ammonium herbicide to control weed growth and to understand the changes in weed composition after the application of glufosinate ammonium herbicide. The research was conducted in the oil palm plantation owned by farmers in Gaya Baru Village, Seputih Surabaya District, Central Lampung Regency, and in the Weed Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, from March to May 2025. The study was conducted using a randomized block design (RBD) with 6 treatments and 4 replications, namely the levels of glufosinate ammonium herbicide doses (300; 400; 500; and 600 g/ha), mechanical weeding, and control (without treatment). The homogeneity of variance was tested using the Bartlett test, data additivity was assessed using the Tukey test; If the

*assumptions are met, the data are analyzed for variance and the differences in treatment means are tested with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at the 5% level. The research results show that total weeds, grass-type weeds, and the dominant weed *Praxelis clematidea* can be controlled with glufosinate ammonium herbicide at doses of 400-600 g/ha. Broadleaf weeds, the dominant weed *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Borreria alata*, and *Synedrella nodiflora* can be controlled with glufosinate ammonium herbicide at doses of 300-600 g/ha. The dominant weed *Ottochloa nodosa* can be controlled at doses of 500 and 600 g/ha. The dominant weed *Paspalum conjugatum* can be controlled at a dose of 600 g/ha up to 8 MSA.*

The application of glufosinate ammonium herbicide at doses no 300-600 g/ha does not cause any changes in the weed composition in the palm oil plantings.