

ABSTRAK

MUTU FISIK FISIOLOGIS BIBIT POHON DI PESEMAIAN BPDAS WAY SEPUTIH-WAY SEKAMPUNG KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS

Oleh

DEWI ATIKA

Rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan merupakan upaya yang sangat penting dalam mengatasi degradasi hutan dan lahan. Keberhasilan rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh mutu bibit yang digunakan. Bibit dengan mutu fisik fisiologis yang baik mempunyai kemampuan tumbuh dan beradaptasi lebih tinggi ketika ditanam di lapangan. Maka dari itu, diperlukan evaluasi mutu bibit secara terukur. Penelitian dilakukan pada delapan jenis bibit pohon menggunakan metode *systematic sampling with random start* sesuai SNI 8420:2018. Parameter yang diamati meliputi kondisi batang, kesehatan bibit, persentase batang berkayu, tinggi bibit, diameter batang, kekompakan media, jumlah daun atau rasio tajuk hidup, umur bibit, komposisi media, ukuran kontainer, serta faktor lingkungan persemaian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat variasi ciri fisik fisiologis antarjenis bibit pohon. Semua jenis bibit pohon memenuhi syarat umum, tetapi belum semua memenuhi syarat khusus mutu bibit. Persentase bibit normal tertinggi terdapat pada alpukat sambung (100%) dan alpukat generatif (90%). Bibit alpukat generatif memenuhi syarat khusus sebanyak 70%, syarat umum sebanyak 90%, dan terkategori mutu ke-2. Bibit alpukat sambung memenuhi syarat khusus sebanyak 75%, syarat umum sebanyak 100%, dan terkategori mutu ke-2. Bibit jengkol, nangka, dan sagon laut belum memenuhi syarat khusus mutu bibit. Bibit durian, pala, dan pinang juga telah memenuhi syarat umum, tetapi belum terdaftar di SNI 8420. Nilai indeks mutu bibit menunjukkan perbedaan antarjenis bibit pohon. Indeks mutu bibit tertinggi terdapat pada pinang 0,344, sedangkan nilai indeks mutu bibit untuk alpukat generatif sebesar 0,138 dan alpukat sambung sebesar 0,079. Mutu bibit masih bisa meningkat seiring pertambahan umur bibit apabila media tumbuh dapat memenuhi nutrisi dan air untuk pertumbuhan bibit secara umum, serta ukuran kontainer harus memadai sebagai ruang pertumbuhan sistem perakaran bibit pohon.

Kata kunci: bibit pohon, indeks mutu bibit, mutu fisik fisiologis

ABSTRACT

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PHYSICAL QUALITY OF TREE SEEDLINGS AT THE WAY SEPUTIH-WAY SEKAMPUNG WMC NURSERY, TANGGAMUS DISTRICT

By

DEWI ATIKA

Forest and land rehabilitation is a very important effort in overcoming forest and land degradation. The success of forest and land rehabilitation is influenced by the quality of the seedlings used. Seedlings with good physiological physical quality have a higher ability to grow and adapt when planted in the field. Therefore, a measurable evaluation of seedling quality is required. The research was conducted on eight species of tree seedlings using the systematic sampling method with random start according to SNI 8420:2018. Parameters observed included stem condition, seedling health, percentage of woody stems, seedling height, stem diameter, media compactness, number of leaves or ratio of live crowns, seedling age, media composition, container size, and nursery environmental factors. The results of the research showed that there was variation in physiological characteristics between tree seedling species. All tree seedling species met the general requirements, but not all met the specific requirements for seedling quality. The highest percentage of normal seedlings was found in avocado by grafting (100%) and avocado generatively (90%). Avocado seedlings generatively meet 70% of the special requirements, 90% of the general requirements, and are categorized as 2nd quality. Avocado seedlings by grafting meet 75% of the special requirements, 100% of the general requirements, and are categorized as 2nd quality. Dogfruit, jackfruit, and sea sengon seedlings do not yet meet the specific seedling quality requirements. Durian, nutmeg, and areca nut seedlings also meet the general requirements, but are not yet registered with SNI 8420. The seedling quality index values show differences between tree seedling species. The highest seedling quality index is found in areca nut (0.344), while the index value for avocado generatively is 0.138 and avocado by grafting is 0.079. The quality of the seedlings can still increase as the seedlings age if the growing media can provide the nutrients and water for the general growth of the seedlings, and the container size must be adequate as a space for the growth of the tree seedlings' root system.

Keywords: tree seedlings, seedling quality index, physiological physical quality