

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENGARUH KONSENTRASI DAN FREKUENSI PEMBERIAN PGRs GA<sub>3</sub> (GIBERELIN) TERHADAP MORFOLOGI RUMPUT PAKCHONG**

**Oleh**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi antara konsentrasi dan frekuensi pemberian giberelin (GA<sub>3</sub>) serta pengaruh masing-masing faktor tersebut terhadap morfologi rumput Pakchong. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2025–Januari 2026 di Lahan Kahfi Farm, Kecamatan Jati Agung, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan dan pengamatan stomata dilakukan di Laboratorium Fisiologi dan Reproduksi Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktorial dengan dua faktor yaitu konsentrasi giberelin terdiri atas empat taraf perlakuan yaitu G0: konsentrasi tanpa giberelin (kontrol), G1: konsentrasi giberelin 350 ppm, G2: konsentrasi giberelin 700 ppm, dan G3: konsentrasi giberelin 1.050 ppm, serta frekuensi aplikasi yang terdiri atas tiga taraf yaitu F1:1 kali aplikasi, F2: 2 kali aplikasi, dan F3: 3 kali aplikasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi dan frekuensi pemberian giberelin tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) terhadap tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas permukaan daun, dan kerapatan stomata, namun berpengaruh nyata ( $P<0,05$ ) terhadap rasio daun dan batang. Selain itu, tidak terdapat interaksi yang nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) antara konsentrasi dan frekuensi pemberian giberelin terhadap morfologi rumput Pakchong.

**Kata kunci :** Rumput Pakchong, morfologi, giberelin (GA<sub>3</sub>).

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION AND APPLICATION FREQUENCY OF $GA_3$ PGRs (GIBBERELLIN) ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF PAKCHONG GRASS**

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This study aims to determine the interaction between the concentration and application frequency of gibberellin ( $GA_3$ ) as well as the individual effects of each factor on the morphology of Pakchong grass. The research was conducted from October 2025 to January 2026 at Kahfi Farm, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency, and stomata observations were conducted at the Animal Physiology and Reproduction Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The study employed a factorial Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors. The first factor was gibberellin concentration consisting of four treatment levels G0: without gibberellin (control), G1: 350 ppm, G2: 700 ppm, and G3: 1,050 ppm. The second factor was application frequency consisting of three levels F1: one application, F2: two applications, and F3: three applications. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The results showed that gibberellin concentration and application frequency had no significant effect ( $P>0.05$ ) on plant height, number of leaves, leaf surface area, and stomatal density, but had a significant effect ( $P<0.05$ ) on the leaf-to-stem ratio. Furthermore, there was no significant interaction ( $P>0.05$ ) between gibberellin concentration and application frequency on the morphology of Pakchong grass.

**Keywords:** Pakchong grass, morphology, gibberellin ( $GA_3$ ).