



**Pengaruh Jarak Tanam dan Intensitas Cahaya terhadap
Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Serai (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
di Bawah Tegakan Formis (*Acacia auriculiformis*)**

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INTISARI

Informasi mengenai jarak tanam dan intensitas cahaya yang optimal untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman serai masih terbatas, khususnya tanaman serai yang ditanam di bawah tegakan *Acacia auriculiformis* umur lima tahun. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh jarak tanam dan intensitas cahaya serta interaksi keduanya terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman serai (*Cymbopogon citratus*) di bawah tegakan *Acacia auriculiformis* umur lima tahun.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap Berblok/RALB dengan dua perlakuan, yaitu jarak tanam ($20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$, $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$, dan $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$) dan intensitas cahaya (tajuk rapat dan tajuk ringan). Terdapat tiga blok sebagai ulangan pada tiap kerapatan tajuk. Parameter yang diukur meliputi jumlah batang, tinggi buku terakhir, jumlah daun, panjang daun, diameter tunas, dan biomassa tanaman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jarak tanam dan interaksi kedua perlakuan tidak berbeda signifikan terhadap biomassa tanaman. Intensitas cahaya berbeda signifikan terhadap biomassa tanaman. Pada jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (3,34 g) dan $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$ (4,22 g) tanaman serai memiliki pertumbuhan dan hasil yang lebih tinggi daripada jarak tanam $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (2,13 g). Tanaman serai di bawah tajuk ringan (4,77 g) memiliki pertumbuhan dan hasil yang lebih tinggi daripada yang ditanam di bawah tajuk rapat (1,69 g). Kombinasi perlakuan jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ dan $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$ di bawah tajuk ringan menghasilkan pertumbuhan dan hasil yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan kombinasi perlakuan lainnya, yaitu 5,10 g dan 6,27 g.

Kata kunci: *Acacia auriculiformis*, serai, jarak tanam, intensitas cahaya, biomassa

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**The Effect of Planting Distance and Light Intensity
on Growth and Yield of Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*)
Under *Acacia auriculiformis* Stand**

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ABSTRACT

Study on the effect of plant distance and light intensity on the growth and yield of lemongrass is still limited, especially lemongrass planted under the five-year-old *Acacia auriculiformis* stand. The objective of this research was to determine the effect of planting distance and light intensity, and the interaction of the two treatments on the growth and yield of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) under five-year-old *Acacia auriculiformis* stand.

The design used in this research was a Randomized Complete Block Design with two treatments; planting distance ($20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$, $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$, or $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$) and light intensity (heavy or light crown). There were three blocks as replication at each crown density. The parameters measured included the number of clumps, the height of the last segment, the number of leaves, the length of the leaves, the diameter of the shoots, and the biomass of the plant.

The results showed that planting distance and the interaction of the two treatments had no significant difference on plant biomass. Light intensity had significant difference on plant biomass. At a spacing of $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (3,34 g) and $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$ (4,22 g) lemongrass had higher growth and yields than the spacing of $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (2,13 g). Lemongrass under light crown (4,77 g) had higher growth and yields than under heavy crown (1,69 g). The combination of $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ and $40 \times 40 \text{ cm}^2$ spacing treatments under light crown had higher growth and yields than the other treatments combination, that was 5,10 g and 6,27 g.

Keyword: *Acacia auriculiformis*, lemongrass, planting distance, light intensity, biomass

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