

INTISARI

Tanaman bunga matahari berpotensi menjadi tanaman hias pot salah satunya dengan aplikasi paklobutrazol. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari pengaruh aplikasi paklobutrazol terhadap pertumbuhan dan kualitas bunga matahari serta menentukan aplikasi paklobutrazol terbaik dalam menjadikan tanaman bunga matahari sebagai tanaman hias pot. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2021 – April 2022 di Kebun Kursus Pertanian Taman Tani, Kota Salatiga. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Faktorial $3 \times 3 + 1$ yang diatur dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap dengan tiga blok sebagai ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah konsentrasi paklobutrazol dengan 3 aras yaitu 100 ppm, 200 ppm, dan 300 ppm. Faktor kedua adalah frekuensi aplikasi paklobutrazol dengan 3 aras yaitu 4 kali, 5 kali dan 6 kali. Aplikasi paklobutrazol dilakukan dengan cara penyiraman langsung pada media tanam selama fase vegetatif tanaman yaitu 2 – 8 mst. Data yang diperoleh diuji menggunakan analisis varian (Anova) dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% dan jika hasil berbeda nyata dilakukan uji lanjut dengan uji HSD-Tukey. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi paklobutrazol menghambat pertumbuhan vegetatif dan proses pembungaan tanaman yang menghasilkan tanaman bunga matahari pot dengan keragaan tanaman pendek, berbunga tunggal berukuran sedang berwarna kuning cerah kontras dengan daun yang berwarna hijau gelap yang berukuran kecil dan tersusun rapat. Aplikasi paklobutrazol konsentrasi 300 ppm dengan frekuensi 4 kali mampu menjadikan bunga matahari sebagai tanaman pot dengan tinggi dan diameter bunga terbaik sesuai dengan kriteria tanaman pot varietas acuan.

Kata kunci: Bunga matahari, frekuensi, konsentrasi, paklobutrazol, tanaman pot

ABSTRACT

Sunflower plants have the potential to become potted ornamental plants, one of which is the application of paclobutrazol. The purpose of this research was to study the effect of paclobutrazole application on the growth and quality of sunflowers and to determine the best application of paklobutrazole in making sunflower plants as potted ornamental plants. The research was carried out in November 2021 – April 2022 at the Kebun Taman Tani Agriculture, Salatiga. The research used a $3 \times 3 + 1$ factorial design arranged in a Completely Randomized Block Design with three blocks as replication. The first factor was the concentration of paklobutrazole with 3 levels, 100 ppm, 200 ppm, and 300 ppm. The second factor was the frequency of application of paklobutrazole with 3 levels, 4 times, 5 times and 6 times. The application of paclobutrazole was carried out by direct watering on the planting medium during the vegetative phase of the plant, which was 2-8 week after planting. The data obtained were tested using analysis of variance (Anova) with a 95% confidence level and if the results were significantly different, further tests were carried out using the HSD-Tukey test. The results showed that the application of paklobutrazole inhibited the vegetative growth and flowering process of the plant which resulted in potted sunflower plants with short, medium-sized single-flowered plants with bright yellow color contrasted with dark green leaves that were small and tightly packed. The application of 300 ppm of paklobutrazol with a frequency of 4 times was able to make sunflowers as potted plants with the best flower height and diameter in accordance with the criteria for potted plants of reference varieties.

Key words: Sunflower, frequency, concentration, paklobutrazole, potted plant