

**PENGARUH INOKULASI JAMUR MIKORIZA, PENAMBAHAN ARANG  
BATOK KELAPA DAN PEMUPUKAN ROCKFOSFAT  
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN SEMAI EBONI  
(*Diospyros celebica Bakh.*)**

Husain Umar

**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Green House menggunakan medium tumbuh dari gambut dengan inokulasi mikoriza, penambahan arang dan pemupukan terhadap semai eboni (*Diospyros celebica Bakh.*).

Rancangan yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 faktor yaitu : arang (A), inokulasi mikoriza (I), dan pemupukan (P). Untuk mengetahui derajat infeksi mikoriza (%) dilakukan pengecatan akar semai, dan selanjutnya ditentukan aras infeksi di bawah mikroskop (schenck, 1982).

Inokulasi jamur pembentuk endomikoriza (VAM) pada semai eboni berpengaruh sangat nyata terhadap tinggi, berat kering total, top-root ratio, serapan P, nilai kekokohan semai, dan derajat infeksi mikoriza (%). Penambahan arang pada medium tumbuh berpengaruh nyata terhadap diameter, top-root ratio, serapan P, nilai kekokohan semai, dan derajat infeksi mikoriza (%). Pemupukan dengan batuan fosfat berpengaruh nyata terhadap serapan P dan derajat infeksi mikoriza (%).

Hasil pertumbuhan yang terbaik semai eboni ditemukan pada interaksi perlakuan penambahan serbuk arang dengan inokulasi mikoriza (AI), kemudian arang dengan pemupukan batuan fosfat (AP), dan inokulasi mikoriza dengan pemupukan batuan fosfat (IP).



The Effect of Mycorrhizal Inoculation,  
Charcoal of Coconut Shell and Rock phosphate  
Application on The Growth of Ebony  
(*Diospyros celebica Bakh.*) Seedlings

Husain Umar

Abstract

This research was conducted in a Green House using several catagories of peat soil as the growth media. The media catagories were consisted of peat soil with mycorrhizal inoculation, charcoal addition and fertilization. This expriment was to study the effect of the afformentioned media on the growth of ebony seedling (*Diospyros celebica Bakh.*).

The experiment design that was used is completely randomized design (CRD) with 3 factors. The factors are charcoal (A), mycorrhizal inoculation (I) and fertilizer (P). To exmine the mycorrhizal infection (%), seedling root were pointed and level of infection was the studied using microscope (Schenck, 1982).

The height, total dry weight, top-root ratio, P-intake, seedling strength and mycorrhizal infection degrees (%) were significantly affect by VAM inoculation. While diameter, top-root ratio, P-intake, seedling strength mycorrhizal infection degrees (%) were signicantly affected by charcoal addition. P-intake, and mycorrhizal infection degrees (%) were signicantly affected by P-fertilization.

The result of the research was that the very best growth performance is obtained from the interactions between charcoal addition and mycorrhizal inoculation (AI), the best is charcoal addition and P fertilization (AP), and the third best is mycorrhizal inoculation and P fertilization (IP).

