INTISARI

Krisan (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* Ramat.) merupakan salah satu komoditas florikultura yang memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi. Kebutuhan dan permintaan bunga krisan yang terus mengalami peningkatan mengakibatkan perlunya perhatian pada kualitas bunga krisan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan pengaruh pupuk silika terhadap kualitas bunga Krisan potong tipe standar. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober 2022 – Maret 2023. Penelitian terbagi menjadi dua tahap, yaitu penelitian lapangan dan penelitian laboratorium. Penelitian lapangan dilaksanakan di Asosiasi Tanaman Hias Bunga dan Daun Potong Asthabunda, Jalan Kaliurang KM 21, Panggeran, Hargobinangun, Pakem, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian laboratorium dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Manajemen Produksi Tanaman, Sub Laboratorium Ilmu Tanaman, dan Sub Laboratorium Ekologi Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap (RAKL) satu faktor dengan tiga ulangan. Faktor perlakuan adalah konsentrasi pupuk Silika (SiO2) yang dilakukan dalam penelitian di lahan dengan tiga aras konsentrasi, yaitu 0 $mg.L^{-1}$, 50 $mg.L^{-1}$, dan 100 $mg.L^{-1}$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian pupuk silika dengan konsentrasi 100 $mg.L^{-1}$ memberikan peningkatan kualitas bunga Krisan potong tipe standar.

Kata kunci: krisan, tipe standar, pupuk silika, pasca panen, kualitas produksi

ABSTRACT

Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* Ramat.) is one of the floriculture commodities that has a high economic value. Chrysanthemum has shown a demand increase in the market demand, so it is necessary to pay attention to the growth and quality of chrysanthemums. This study aims to describe the effect of silica fertilizer on the growth and quality of the Snow White Chrysanthemum variety and describe the best concentration of silica fertilizer on the quality of the Snow White Chrysanthemum flower variety. The research was carried out from October 2022 to March 2023 with two steps, field research and laboratory research. The field research did at the Association of Asthabunda Field Flower and Cut Leaf Ornamental Plants, Jalan Kaliurang KM 21, Panggeran, Hargobinangun, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region. The research laboratory did at the Plant Production Management Laboratory, Plant Science Sub-Laboratory, and Plant Ecology Sub-Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada. The study used a one-factor randomized completely block design (RCBD) with three replications. The treatment factor was the concentration of silica fertilizer (SiO_2) with three levels, 0 $mg.L^{-1}$, 50 $mg.L^{-1}$, and 100 $mg.L^{-1}$. The data analysis used variance analysis (ANOVA) and the DMRT test with level of trust 95%. The research revealed that the application of silica fertilizer had a significantly different effect on the growth and quality of chrysanthemum flowers. Silica fertilizer treatment with a concentration of 100 $mg.L^{-1}$ gave the best results for growth and quality variables of Chrysanthemum flowers.

Keyword: chrysanthemum, standard type, silica fertilizer, postharvest, production quality