ABSTRAK

Salah satu hasil hutan non kayu yang bernilai tinggi adalah Getah Pinus, yang berasal dari Pohon Pinus (*Pinus merkusii*) dapat menghasilkan getah yang dapat diolah lebih lanjut untuk menghasilkan produk turunan yang memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi. Untuk mencapai keberhasilan tanaman Pinus perlu dilakukan pemupukan di awal penanaman. Tujuan penelitian Mengetahui pengaruh pupuk kandang (organik) , pupuk anorganik, dan interaksi keduanya terhadap pertumbuhan tinggi ,diameter , clorofil, dan biomassa semai Pinus serta menemukan tingkat efisiensi. Penelitian di persemaian maupun di petak tanaman menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap/RCBD faktorial dan masing-masing diulang sebanyak 4 kali perlakuan. Bentuk plot untuk setiap perlakuan adalah square plot 25 tanaman (5x5 tanaman) Parameter yang diamati adalah tinggi, diameter, kandungan klorofil, dan kandungan Biomassa. Dari pengamatan dilapangan diperoleh hasil Komposisi media terbaik di persemaian pertumbuhan tinggi semai Pinus bocor getah komposisi media terbaik kompos %: tanah% (25%:75%) dan (33%:67%) dan SP26 40 gram. Pertumbuhan diameter terbaik komposisi media kompos 25% : tanah 75% dan dosis SP26 30 gram.. Clorofil semai Pinus bocor getah komposisi media terbaik kompos 50 % : tanah 50% dengan dosis SP26 20 gram Biomassa semai Pinus bocor getah komposisi media terbaik kompos 33 % :tanah 67% dan dosis SP26 40 gram. Di petak pertanaman, pertumbuhan tinggi terbaik semai Pinus bocor getah pupuk kendang 3 kg dan 5 kg, dosis NPK 50 gram, Diameter terbaik pupuk kandang 3 kg dosis NPK 200 gram. Clorofil semai Pinus Bocor getah terbaik dengan pupuk kandang 3 kg dosis NPK 200 gram. Biomassa semai Pinus bocor getah terbaik dengan pupuk kandang 3 kg dan dosis NPK 100 gram. Untuk komposisi media di persemaian disarankan menggunakan komposisi kompos 25%: tanah 75% dengan dosis pupuk SP26 30 gram sedangkan di petak pertanaman disarankan menggunakan pupuk kandang 3 kg dengan dosis NPK 100 gram.

Kata kunci : Komposisi Media, SP26, NPK, Pupuk Kandang.

ABSTRACT

One of the high-value non-timber forest products is pine resin, which comes from pine trees (*Pine merkusii*) can produce sap that can be further processed to produce derivative products that have high economic value. To achieve success, pine plants need to fertilize at the beginning of planting. Research purposes Knowing the effect of manure (organic), inorganic fertilizer, and the interaction between the two on the growth of height, diameter, chlorophyll, and biomass of Pine seedlings and finding the level of efficiency. Research in nurseries and in plant plots used a completely randomized design/factorial RCBD and each treatment was repeated 4 times. The plot shape for each treatment is a square plot of 25 plants (5x5 plants). The parameters observed are height, diameter, chlorophyll content and biomass content. From field observations, results were obtained The best media composition in the nursery for high growth of Pine seedlings leaking sap. The best media composition is compost %: soil% (25%:75%) and (33%:67%) and SP26 40 grams. Best diameter growth: 25% compost media composition: 75% soil and 30 grams SP26 dose. : soil 67% and SP26 dose 40 grams. In the planting plot, best height growth for pinus seedlings leaking drum fertilizer sap 3 kg and 5 kg, NPK dose 50 grams, The best diameter for manure is 3 kg with an NPK dose of 200 grams. Pine seedling chlorophyll leaks the best sap with 3 kg of manure with a dose of 200 grams of NPK. Pine seedling biomass leaks the best sap with 3 kg of manure and an NPK dose of 100 grams. For the media composition in the nursery, it is recommended to use a composition of 25% compost: 75% soil with a dose of 30 grams of SP26 fertilizer, while in planting plots it is recommended to use 3 kg of manure with an NPK dose of 100 grams.

Key words: Media, SP26, NPK, manure.