

Pengaruh Letak Lereng dan Mulsa Organik Sekam Padi terhadap Pertumbuhan Tanaman Kapulaga di Bawah Tegakan Campur Sengon – Meranti

Oleh:

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INTISARI

Pemanfaatan ruang tumbuh di bawah tegakan campur – sengon meranti perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas lahan. Informasi terkait pengaruh letak lereng dan mulsa organik sekam padi terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman kapulaga di bawah tegakan campur sengon – meranti masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh letak lereng, pemberian mulsa organik sekam padi, dan interaksi kedua perlakuan terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman kapulaga selama 4,5 bulan di bawah tegakan campur sengon – meranti.

Rancangan penelitian menggunakan petak terbagi dengan letak lereng (lereng atas (A), lereng tengah (T), lereng bawah (B)) sebagai main plot dan pemberian mulsa organik sekam padi (tidak diberi mulsa (M0), diberi mulsa (M1)) sebagai anak petak. Terdapat 4 blok sebagai ulangan. Parameter yang diukur yaitu tinggi dan diameter tanaman, jumlah daun, berat basah dan berat kering tanaman kapulaga.

Letak lereng tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap semua parameter yang diukur. Pemberian mulsa organik sekam padi berpengaruh nyata terhadap jumlah dan berat basah daun. Tidak terdapat interaksi yang signifikan antara kedua perlakuan.

Kata kunci: Kapulaga, letak lereng, mulsa organik sekam padi, pertumbuhan, tegakan campur sengon – meranti

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Effect of Slope Position and Organic Mulch of Rice Husk on the Growth of Cardamom Plants Under Mixed Stands of Sengon – Meranti

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ABSTRACT

The use of growing spaces under the mixed stand of *Falcataria moluccana* and *Shorea selanica* needs to be conducted to increase land productivity. Information regarding the influence of slope position and organic mulch of rice husk on growth of cardamom plants under mixed stands is still limited. This research aimed to determine the effect of slope position, application of organic mulch of rice husk, and the interaction of both treatments on the growth of cardamom plants for 4.5 months under mixed stands of *Falcataria moluccana* and *Shorea selanica*.

The experiment design was a split-plot design with slope position (top slope (A), middle slope (T), bottom slope (B)) as main plots and the addition of organic mulch of rice husk (with no mulch (M0), with mulch (M1)) as sub plots. There were four replications. The total number of cardamoms planted was 96 plants. The parameters measured were the plant height and diameter, number of leaves, and the fresh and dry weight of cardamom plants.

Slope position not significantly affected all parameters measured. The addition of organic mulching of rice husk significantly affected the number and fresh weight of cardamom leaves. No significant interaction between the treatments were observed.

Keywords: Cardamom, slope position, organic mulch of rice husk, growth, mixed stand of *Falcataria moluccana* – *Shorea selanica*

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