

**PENINGKATAN DAYA KECAMBAH BENIH KOPI LIBERIKA
(*Coffea liberica*) MELALUI SKARIFIKASI DAN PEMBERIAN
ZAT PENGATUR TUMBUH**

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INTISARI

Kopi liberika (*Coffea liberica*) merupakan salah satu jenis kopi yang memiliki potensi ekonomi serta keunikan karakter rasa, namun pengembangannya masih terkendala oleh rendahnya daya kecambah benih akibat dormansi yang kuat. Pematahan dormansi umumnya dilakukan melalui perlakuan skarifikasi maupun penggunaan zat pengatur tumbuh (ZPT), baik sintetis maupun alami. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai metode skarifikasi dan pemberian ZPT terhadap viabilitas dan vigor benih kopi liberika. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan sembilan perlakuan, yaitu kontrol (K), skarifikasi H₂SO₄ (S1), skarifikasi air panas (S2), perendaman Atonik (H1), perendaman ekstrak bawang merah (H2), serta kombinasi antar perlakuan (S1H1, S1H2, S2H1, dan S2H2), dengan jumlah sampel 100 benih per perlakuan. Parameter yang diamati meliputi daya kecambah (%), indeks kecepatan berkecambah (*Germination Rate Index/GRI*), rata-rata hari berkecambah (*Mean Germination Time/MGT*), dan rata-rata tinggi kecambah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan berpengaruh nyata terhadap parameter daya kecambah, GRI, dan MGT, namun tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap rata-rata tinggi kecambah. Perlakuan terbaik diperoleh pada H1 (perendaman Atonik) dengan daya kecambah tertinggi (55%) dan GRI terbaik (1,4170). Perlakuan H2 (ekstrak bawang merah) menghasilkan nilai MGT tercepat (40,25 hari), sedangkan perlakuan skarifikasi air panas (S2, S2H1, S2H2) memberikan hasil terendah pada semua parameter.

Kata kunci : Kopi Liberika, skarifikasi, zat pengatur tumbuh, perkecambahan

**IMPROVING GERMINATION OF LIBERICA COFFEE
(*Coffea liberica*) SEEDS THROUGH SCARIFICATION AND
GROWTH REGULATOR TREATMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Liberica coffee (*Coffea liberica*) is one of the coffee species with significant economic potential and unique flavor characteristics; however, its development is still constrained by the low germination capacity of seeds due to strong dormancy. Dormancy breaking is generally carried out through scarification treatments or the application of plant growth regulators (PGRs), either synthetic or natural. This study aimed to determine the effects of various scarification methods and PGR applications on the viability and vigor of Liberica coffee seeds. The experiment was arranged in a completely randomized design (CRD) with nine treatments, namely control (K), H₂SO₄ scarification (S1), hot water scarification (S2), soaking in Atonic (H1), soaking in shallot extract (H2), and their combinations (S1H1, S1H2, S2H1, and S2H2), using 100 seeds per treatment. The observed parameters included germination percentage, Germination Rate Index (GRI), Mean Germination Time (MGT), and average seedling height. The results showed that treatments had significant effects on germination percentage, GRI, and MGT, but not on average seedling height. The best treatment was H1 (Atonic, soaking), which produced the highest germination percentage (55%) and the best GRI (1.4170). Treatment H2 (shallot extract) resulted in the fastest MGT (40.25 days), while hot water scarification treatments (S2, S2H1, S2H2) gave the lowest results across all parameters.

Keywords : Liberica coffee, scarification, growth regulator, germination