# Pengaruh Pemangkasan dan Diameter Batang Bibit Nangka Terhadap Kemampuan Adaptasi dan Pertumbuhannya di Lahan Marginal

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## INTISARI

Penggunaan bibit kadaluarsa dianggap tidak efektif dan kurang fleksibel bila dibawa ke lapangan. Pemangkasan batang pada bibit nangka kadaluarsa merupakan pemilihan yang tepat dalam pemanfaatan bibit. Informasi efek perlakuan pemangkasan dan ukuran diameter batang bibit nangka kadaluarsa yang diharapkan mampu tumbuh dan bertahan di lahan marginal sangat diperlukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan adaptasi semai nangka dengan pemangkasan batang dan mengetahui pertumbuhan tunas pada semai nangka yang di pangkas. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan RCBD dengan kombinasi 8 perlakuan faktorial 4 ukuran tinggi pangkasan 30, 60 dan 90 cm serta tidak dipangkas sebagai kontrol; 2 ukuran diameter pangkal batang yaitu 1cm dan 1,5 cm. Setiap kombinasi perlakuan dalam blok diwakili 3 treeplot bibit dengan menggunakan 5 blok sebagai ulangan. Pengamatan dilakukan secara langsung untuk menghitung panjang dan jumlah tunas trubusan serta persen hidup. Data dianalisis menggunakan Anova. Kondisi lingkungan terukur dan data pendukung lainnya di diskripsi secara kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persen hidup tanaman nangka di lapangan sebesar 65%. Kerusakan tanaman disebabkan karena serangan hama dan penyakit serta gangguan kerusakan fisik yang lain. Jumlah tunas trubusan paling banyak 1,55 dijumpai pada batang kecil yang dipangkas 90cm dari pangkal batang. Bibit dengan diameter besar yang dipangkas 60 cm dari pangkal batang menunjukkan pertumbuhan panjang tunas 44,5 cm terpanjang diantara perlakuan yang lain.

Kata kunci: nangka, diameter batang, lahan marginal

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# The Effect of Pruning and Stem Diameter of Jackfruit Seedlings on Adaptation Skills and Growth Ability in Marginal Land

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## ABSTRACT

The use of expired seeds is considered ineffective and less flexible when taken to the field. Pruning stems on jackfruit seeds expired is the right choice in the utilization of seeds. Information on the effects of pruning treatment and the diameter size of the expired jackfruit seedlings that are expected to grow and survive in the marginal land are indispensable. This study aims to determine the ability of adaptation of jackfruit seedlings with pruning stems and to know the growth of shoots in the jackfruit seedlings in pruning. The study used a RCBD design with a combination of 8 factorial treatments 4 with high-sized cuts 30, 60 and 90 cm and not trimmed as controls; two sizes of the base of the stem were 1cm and 1.5 cm. Each treatment combination in the block represented 3 tree plot seeds using 5 blocks as replicates. Observations were made directly to calculate the length and number of buds and life percentage. Data were analyzed using Anova. Measurable environmental conditions and other supporting data were described qualitatively. The results showed the life percentage of the jackfruit plant in the field by 65%. Crop damage was caused by pests and diseases and other physical damages. The number of buds at most 1.55 was found on small rods which was trimmed 90cm from the base of the stem. Seedlings with large diameter trimmed 60 cm from the base of the stem showed the longest buds growth length among other treatments with 44.5 cm.

*Keywords: jackfruit, stem diameter, marginal land*

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