

INTISARI

Penelitian bertujuan untuk 1) mengetahui pengaruh cekaman besi (Fe) terhadap sifat anatomis dan pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit pada tahapan pembibitan utama, dan 2) mengetahui pengaruh modifikasi karakter anatomis sebagai tanggapan terhadap cekaman Fe pada karakter pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit di tahapan pembibitan utama. Percobaan lapangan disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktor tunggal dengan tiga blok sebagai ulangan. Perlakuan yang diuji adalah konsentrasi larutan ferro sulfat (FeSO_4), terdiri dari tiga tingkatan konsentrasi yaitu 0 ppm, 600 ppm, dan 1200 ppm. Variabel yang diamati berupa karakter media tumbuh, kadar dan serapan Fe jaringan, karakter anatomis akar dan daun, dan karakter pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis varian (ANOVA) pada taraf kepercayaan 95%, dan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda nyata terkecil (BNT) jika hasil analisis varian (ANOVA) menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata antar perlakuan. Hubungan antara konsentrasi Fe yang diberikan dengan konsentrasi Fe media, konsentrasi Fe jaringan, karakter anatomis akar dan daun, serta karakter pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit ditentukan dengan analisis regresi. Sedangkan hubungan antara karakter anatomis akar dan daun dengan pertumbuhan bibit kelapa sawit ditentukan dengan analisis korelasi. Hasil penelitian memberikan informasi bahwa cekaman Fe pada bibit kelapa sawit hibrida simalungun mengakibatkan ukuran sel epidermis akar yang lebih kecil, diameter xilem dan floem akar yang lebih kecil, jaringan korteks, endodermis, hypodermis, dan sklerenkim yang lebih tebal, sel epidermis daun sebelah atas dan bawah yang lebih pendek, ukuran sel bunga karang yang lebih besar, dan diameter xilem daun yang lebih kecil. Terdapat korelasi negatif antara a) tebal hypodermis, tebal sklerenkim, tebal endodermis, panjang sel bunga karang dan lebar sel bunga karang dengan diameter batang, b) panjang hypodermis daun dengan bobot segar tajuk dan tinggi tanaman, c) lebar sel bunga karang dengan luas daun, serta korelasi positif antara a) panjang sel epidermis akar, lebar sel epidermis akar, dan panjang epidermis atas daun dengan diameter batang, b) lebar epidermis akar dengan bobot kering akar, dan c) tebal perisikel dengan laju asimilasi bersih.

Kata kunci :anatomis, cekaman besi, kelapa sawit , dan pertumbuhan.

ABSTRACT

The research objectives were 1) to determine the effects of iron stress (Fe) on the anatomical properties and growth of oil palm seedlings at main nursery stage, and 2) to determine the effects of modification of anatomical characters, in response to Fe stress, on the growth characters of oil palm seedlings in main nursery stage. The research was arranged in a single factor of Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), with three blocks as replications. The treatment was the concentrations of ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$) solutions, consisting of three levels of concentrations, namely 0 ppm, 600 ppm, and 1200 ppm. The observations were done on several variables of growth media characters, content and absorption of Fe by tissue, root and leaf anatomical characters, and growth characters of oil palm seedlings. Data were analyzed with Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 95% confidence levels, and continued with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test if there were differences among treatments. The relationships pattern between Fe concentrations given with Fe media concentrations, Fe tissue concentrations, root and leaf anatomical characters, and growth characteristics of oil palm seedlings were determined with regression analysis. Meanwhile, the relationships pattern between anatomical characters of roots and leaves with the growth of oil palm seedlings were determined with correlation analysis. The results showed that the Fe stresses on Simalungun Hybrid were caused smaller of epidermis cell size of root, smaller of xylem and phloem diameter of root, thicker of cortical tissue, endodermis, hypodermis, and sclerenchyma, shorter of upper and lower side of leaves epidermis cells, larger of coral cell size, and smaller of xylem diameter. There were negative correlations between a) thicker of hypodermis, sclerenkim, endodermis, length, and width of coral cells with stem diameter, b) length of leaves hypodermis with fresh weight and height of shoot, c) coral cell width with leaves area, and positive correlations between a) length and width of root epidermis cells, and length of leaves epidermis cells with stem diameter, b) width of root epidermis with root dry weight, and c) thickness of the pericycle with net assimilation rate.

Keywords: oil palm, iron stress, anatomical, and growth.