INTISARI

Krisan yang ditanam di dataran menengah Samigaluh menghasilkan kualitas yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan di dataran tinggi Cipanas. Sehingga perlu penelitian yang berjudul **"Perbaikan Kualitas Bunga Krisan Potong (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* R.) yang Dibudidayakan di Dataran Menengah Menggunakan Modifikasi Lingkungan dan GA_3**" yang terdiri dari dua tahap penelitian. Penelitian pertama bertujuan mendapatkan modifikasi lingkungan terbaik di dataran menengah yang menghasilkan kualitas krisan potong seperti di dataran tinggi. Terdiri dari 5 perlakuan yaitu (1) budidaya krisan di dataran tinggi menggunakan jenis tanah asal Samigaluh, (2) budidaya krisan di dataran menengah, (3) modifikasi lingkungan berupa penambahan paranet 30% di atas atap rumah lindung, (4) penambahan pengabutan di dalam rumah lindung, dan (5) penambahan paranet 30% dan pengabutan secara bersamaan. Penelitian kedua bertujuan mendapatkan konsentrasi GA_3 terbaik di dataran menengah yang menghasilkan kualitas krisan potong seperti di dataran tinggi. Pada peneltian tersebut digunakan 0, 200, 400 dan 600 $mg.L^{-1}$ GA_3. Tiga varietas krisan yang digunakan dalam penelitian pertama dan kedua adalah Yastayuki (warna bunga putih), Arosuka Pelangi (kuning), dan Socakawani (merah). Hasil penelitian pertama yaitu penambahan pengabutan menghasilkan peningkatan kualitas menjadi 41,67% namun berdampak pada penurunan intensitas warna merah 'Socakawani' sedangkan penambahan paranet meningkatkan kualitas A menjadi 33,33% dan lebih efisien secara ekonomi. Hasil penelitian kedua adalah penambahan paranet 30% dan penambahan GA_3 mempercepat umur panen menjadi 94, 92, dan 97 HST pada konsentrasi GA_3 optimal sebesar 510 $mg.L^{-1}$; 460,83 $mg.L^{-1}$ dan 503,33 $mg.L^{-1}$ dengan urutan varietas Yastayuki, Arosuka Pelangi dan Socakawani. Ketiganya memberikan peningkatan kualitas A krisan sampai dengan 50-60%. Dampak peningkatan konsentrasi GA_3 adalah cenderung menurunkan intensitas warna kuning pada Arosuka Pelangi dan meningkatkan intensitas warna merah pada Socakawani.

Kata kunci : asam giberelin, *Chrysanthemum morfolium* R, ketinggian tempat, kualitas, rumah lindung

ABSTRACT

The quality of chrysanthemum on medium land is lower than on highland. Therefore, the research '**Improving the chrysanthemum cut flowers (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* R.) quality in medium land by using environment modification and GA_3'** needs to be done. The research was conducted in two studies. The first study was to find the best environmental modification in the medium land that produce the same quality of chrysanthemum cut flower quality as it was in the highland. There were five treatments given in the first study, i.e. (1) the cultivation in the highland with soil type from medium land, Samigaluh, (2) the cultivation in the highland without environment modification, (3) by installing shading net 30% on the top of the screen house, (4) by misting in the screen house, and (5) by combining the shading net installation and misting system. The second study was to find the best GA_3 concentration in the medium land that could produce flowers as it is in the highland. There were four GA_3 concentrations were used in second research, i.e 0, 200, 400, and 600 $mg.L^{-1}$ Three chrysanthemum varieties were also used in this study, i.e. Yastatuki (white colour petal), Arosuka Pelangi (yellow), and Socakawani (red). The results of the first study showed that the misting system results in A quality of chrysanthemum enhancement up to 41.67%. However, the misting system had an impact on the degradation of 'Socakawani' red colour intensity and a high cost system. Therefore, the shading net could be chosen as an economical system with similar impact in micro climate change as in misting system. The shading net increased A quality of chrysanthemum cut flowers up to 33.33%. Moreover, in the second study, the GA_3 accelerated the harvesting time up to 94, 92, 97 days in an optimal GA_3 concentration of 510 $mg.L^{-1}$;460.83 $mg.L^{-1}$ and 503. 33 $mg.L^{-1}$ for Yastayuki, Arosuka Pelangi and Socakawani, respectively. In addition, the A quality of chrysanthemum increased up to 50-60%. The increasing of the GA_3 concentration leads to increase the red colour intensity in Socakawani but tend to reduce the yellow colour in Arosuka Pelangi.

Keywords : Altitude, *Chrysanthemum morfolium* R, gibberellic acid, quality, screen house