

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan dalam penyediaan bibit trembesi yaitu saat proses perkecambahan, karena terhalang masa dormansinya. Perlakuan pendahuluan yang bisa dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hasil persentase perkecambahan yang lebih baik adalah perendaman benih dengan penambahan ZPT dengan lama perendaman tertentu. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh konsentrasi perendaman ekstrak bawang merah pada berbagai waktu dan mendapatkan konsentrasi terbaik perendaman ekstrak bawang merah pada berbagai waktu yang dapat menggantikan fungsi giberelin sebagai ZPT untuk pematahan masa dormansi benih trembesi dan pertumbuhan bibit trembesi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Tanah Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jambi dan Laboratorium Hutan Pendidikan dan Pembibitan Jurusan Kehutanan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jambi. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan 8 perlakuan yaitu perendaman dengan air selama 24 jam, perendaman dengan giberelin 10 ppm selama 24 jam, perendaman dengan ekstrak bawang merah 10% selama 12 jam, perendaman dengan ekstrak bawang merah 10% selama 24 jam, perendaman dengan ekstrak bawang merah 20% selama 12 jam, perendaman dengan ekstrak bawang merah 20% selama 24 jam, perendaman dengan ekstrak bawang merah 20% selama 48 jam, semua perlakuan diulang 3 kali. Terhadap data yang diperoleh dilakukan uji ANOVA untuk melihat pengaruh perlakuan, selanjutnya untuk melihat perbedaan di antara perlakuan dilakukan uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) 5%. Dari penelitian ini, disimpulkan bahwa benih yang digunakan kualitasnya rendah sehingga perlakuan pemberian berbagai konsentrasi larutan ekstrak bawang merah pada berbagai waktu hanya berpengaruh nyata pada variabel laju berkecambah. Perlakuan perendaman benih trembesi dengan air selama 24 jam menunjukkan pengaruh yang paling optimum untuk pematahan masa dormansi benih trembesi dan pertumbuhan bibit trembesi.

Kata Kunci : Trembesi, Ekstrak Bawang Merah, Lama Perendaman

ABSTRACT

The problem with providing trembesi seeds is that during the germination process, the dormancy period is hindered. A pre-treatment that can be done to get a better percentage of germination is by soaking the seeds with the addition of ZPT for a certain amount of time. This study aimed to analyze the effect of soaking onion extract concentration at various times and to obtain the best concentration of soaking onion extract at various times, which can replace the function of gibberellins as ZPT for breaking the dormancy period of trembesi seeds and increase the growth of trembesi seeds. The research was carried out at the Soil Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University and the Laboratory of Forest Education and Nurseries, Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University. This study used a completely randomized design with eight treatments: soaking in water for 24 hours, soaking in 10 ppm gibberellin for 24 hours, soaking in 10% onion extract for 12 hours, soaking in 10% onion extract for 24 hours, soaking in 10% shallot extract for 48 hours, immersion in 20% shallot extract for 12 hours, immersion in 20% shallot extract for 24 hours, immersion in 20% shallot extract for 48 hours, immersion in 20% shallot extract for 12 hours, immersion with 20% shallot extract for 24 hours, immersion with 20% shallot extract for 48 hours, all treatments were repeated 3 times. On the data obtained, the ANOVA test was performed to see the effect of the treatment, and then to see the difference between the treatments, the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) of 5% was performed. From this study, it was concluded that the seeds used were of low quality, so the treatment with various concentrations of onion extract solution at various times only had a significant effect on the variable rate of germination. Trembesi seeds immersed in water for 24 hours showed the most optimum effect for breaking the dormancy period of trembesi seeds and trembesi seeds.

Keywords: *Trembesi, Shallot Extract, Soaking Time*