

**RESPON KACANG TANAH (*Arachis hypogaeae* L) TERHADAP PUPUK
KANDANG SAPI DAN DOLOMIT DI ULTISOL
KABUPATEN BUNGO PROVINSI JAMBI**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang respon kacang tanah terhadap pemberian pupuk kandang sapi dan dolomit di Ultisol Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi telah dilakukan dengan tujuannya untuk mengetahui pertumbuhan dan hasil kacang tanah terhadap pemberian dosis pupuk kandang sapi dan dolomit sehingga diperoleh pertumbuhan dan hasil kacang tanah yang terbaik. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Balai Benih Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi sejak Bulan Juli sampai Desember 2012. Penelitian dilakukan menurut rancangan acak kelompok dalam faktorial 4 x 3 dengan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan meliputi dosis pupuk kandang sapi dan dolomit. Pupuk kandang sapi dengan dosis 0, 7,5, 15 dan 22,5 t ha⁻¹ sedangkan dosis dolomit 0, 4 dan 8 t ha⁻¹.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan dan hasil kacang tanah tidak ditentukan oleh pengaruh interaksi pupuk kandang sapi dengan dolomit kecuali terhadap indeks luas daun kacang tanah pada umur 49 hst. Indeks luas daun dengan peningkatan dosis dolomit 0 sampai 8 t ha⁻¹ ternyata menurunkan kebutuhan pupuk kandang hingga 7,5 t ha⁻¹. Pemberian dolomit 4 t ha⁻¹ sudah cukup memperbaiki pertumbuhan dan meningkatkan hasil biji kering kacang tanah ha⁻¹ sebesar 30,19 % dibanding pemberian dosis dolomit 0 t ha⁻¹. Pemberian pupuk kandang sapi dari 0 – 22,5 t ha⁻¹ memberikan pengaruh yang relatif sama terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil kacang tanah di Ultisol Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi.

Kata Kunci : Kacang Tanah, Pupuk Kandang Sapi, Dolomit, Ultisol.

RESPONSE TO PEANUT (*Arachis hypogaea* L) COW MANURE AND DOLomite IN Ultisol OF Bungo Regency OF JAMBI PROVINCE

ABSTRACT

Research on peanut response to cow manure and dolomite in Ultisol Bungo Regency of Jambi Province has been conducted with the aim to determine the growth and yield of peanut against dose of cow manure and dolomite in order to obtain growth and yield of peanuts best. The research has been conducted in the experimental hall garden seed department of agriculture and horticulture crops in Bungo Regency of Jambi Province from July to December. The study was conducted according to a randomized block design in a 4 x 3 factorial with three replications. The treatment includes a dose of cow manure and dolomite. Cow manure at a dose of 0, 7.5, 15 and 22.5 t per hectare while the dolomite doses of 0, 4 and 8 t per hectare.

The results of the research showed that the growth and yield of peanut is not determined by the interaction effect of cow manure with dolomite except the peanut leaf area index at the age of 49 hst. Leaf area index with increasing doses of dolomite 0 to 8 t per hectare turns down the manure needs to 7.5 t per hectare. Giving dolomite 4 t ha⁻¹ is sufficient improve growth and increase the yield of dried peanut seeds per hectare by 30.19% compared to dosing dolomite 0 t per hectare. Cow manure fertilizer from 0 to 22.5 t per hectare gave the same relative effect on growth and yield of peanut in Ultisol Bungo Regency of Jambi Province.

Keywords: Peanuts, Cow Manure, Dolomite, Ultisol.