

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh efektivitas mikoriza pada fase vegetatif tanaman singkong di lahan bekas jagung dan menentukan sistem tanam yang sesuai pada tanaman singkong.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode eksperimental menggunakan percobaan faktor tunggal, dengan Rancangan Acak Blok Lengkap (RAKL), terdiri dari 4 perlakuan yaitu Monokultur tanaman singkong tanpa perlakuan, Monokultur tanaman singkong + inokulum mikoriza, Polikultur tanaman singkong + tanaman jagung, Polikultur tanaman singkong + tanaman jagung + inokulum mikoriza. Parameter yang diamati meliputi jumlah spora mikoriza, presentase infeksi, panjang akar, bobot segar akar, bobot kering akar, tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, bobot segar tajuk, bobot kering tajuk, panjang ubi, diameter ubi, jumlah ubi, berat segar ubi, dan berat kering ubi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan antara pemberian Mikoriza dan tidak diberi mikoriza berdasarkan parameter persentase infeksi dan jumlah spora terbukti dapat menginfeksi akar singkong dan terdapat jumlah spora di semua perlakuan. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa lahan bekas jagung terdapat jamur mikoriza yang efektif dalam menginfeksi akar tanaman singkong. Sistem tanam yang baik digunakan untuk menanam singkong adalah sistem tanam singkong monokultur tanpa perlakuan. Hal tersebut dilihat dari beberapa parameter tanaman yang memiliki hasil beda nyata seperti bobot segar tajuk dan bobot segar ubi.

Kata kunci: Sistem tanam, Mikoriza, Singkong

ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to determine the effectiveness of mycorrhizal on the vegetative cassava plants in used land corn fields and determine the appropriate cropping system in cassava plants. This research was conducted with experimental method in field experiment using Randomized Completely Block Design (RCBD) with single factor and consisted 4 treatments. The treatments which used are cassava plant monoculture), cassava plant monoculture + mycorrhizal inoculum, cassava plant polyculture + corn plant, cassava plant + corn plant + mycorrhizal inoculum. The parameters observed included the number of mycorrhizal spores, the percentage of infection, root's length, fresh&dry root weight, plant hight, number of leaves, fresh and dry plant weight, cassava length, cassava diameter, cassava amount, fresh and dry cassava weight. The result show that adding mycorrhizae and not adding mycorrhizae, based on the percentage parameters of infection and the number of spores, can infect cassava roots and there is number of spores in all treatments. This proves that maize mycorrhizal fungi are effective in infecting the roots of cassava. A good planting system used to grow cassava is cassava cropping system without treatment. It is seen from several plant parameters that have significant differences such as fresh weight of crown and cassava.

Keywords: Planting system, Mycorrhizae, Cassava.