

Karakter Agronomi dan Toleransi Varietas Cabai Merah Akibat Genangan pada Fase Generatif

Agronomic Characteristics and Tolerance of Red Chili Varieties under Water Logging Stress during Generative Phases

Susilawati^{1*)}, Rujito Agus Suwignyo², Munandar², Mery Hasmeda²

¹Mahasiswa Program Ilmu Pertanian Program Pascasarjana Universitas Sriwijaya
Jl. Padang Selasa No. 524, Bukit Besar, Palembang 30139

²Jurusan Budidaya Pertanian, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Sriwijaya
Jalan Palembang-Prabumulih, km.32, Ogan Ilir, Indralaya

^{*)}Penulis untuk korespondensi: Tel. +62711354222, 352132 Faks.+62711320310
e-mail: susiamri@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The research objective was to evaluate the responses of growth and tolerance of red chilli under waterlogging stress during generative phases. Experiments were conducted in village Alang-alang Lebar Palembang, South Sumatra, from April to November 2010. Experimental design used was split plot with three replications. The main plot was waterlogging for 1, 2, 3 and 4 days. The subplot was red chili varieties consisted of Kiyof1, Bravo F1, Taro F1, Lembang 1, Laris, Riawan, Mario and Kusuma. The results showed that the maximum period of waterlogging of Red chilli plants in the generative phase was three days. Increased duration of waterlogging during the generative phase significantly decreased the ability of plants to survive, the number of live plants, plant height and the number of branches. Based on the agronomic characteristics found in the study, the variety that is the most tolerant to waterlogging during the generative phase was Kiyof1.

Keywords: Agronomic character, red chilli, tolerance, waterlogging.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan mengevaluasi respon dan mengkategorikan tingkat toleransi tanaman cabai akibat genangan pada fase generatif berdasarkan karakter agronomi. Percobaan menggunakan polibag dilaksanakan di Palembang, Sumatera Selatan. Pelaksanaan dimulai Bulan April 2010 sampai September 2010. Percobaan menggunakan rancangan petak terbagi dengan tiga ulangan. Petak utama adalah kondisi digenangi, yaitu digenangi selama 1, 2, 3 dan 4 hari. Anak petak adalah varietas cabai merah terdiri dari Kiyof1, Bravo F1, Taro F1, Lembang 1, Laris, Riawan, Mario dan Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa periode genangan tanaman cabai merah pada fase generatif maksimum tiga hari. Peningkatan lama genangan pada fase generatif secara signifikan menurunkan kemampuan tanaman bertahan hidup, jumlah tanaman hidup, tinggi tanaman dan jumlah cabang. Berdasarkan karakter agronomi didapatkan varietas yang toleran terhadap genangan pada fase generatif yaitu Kiyof1.

Kata kunci: Cabai merah, genangan, karakter agronomi, toleran