

**ABSTRAK**

**PENGARUH JENIS TANAH TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN TANAMAN ANGGUR  
(*Vitis vinifera*) VAR. KEDIRI KUNING DI DALAM POT**

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**Prodi Pendidikan Biologi**

Tanaman anggur (*Vitis vinifera*) berasal dari daerah subtropis. Tanaman ini dibudidayakan di Indonesia terutama di daerah Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bali dan Palu. Produksi anggur belum dapat memenuhi permintaan dalam negeri sehingga Indonesia masih banyak mengimpor buah anggur. Banyak daerah di Indonesia yang berpotensi untuk pembudidayaan tanaman anggur terutama var. Kediri Kuning. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis tanah terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman anggur var. Kediri Kuning

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di lahan penelitian Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma dengan ketinggian tempat 181-193 m (dpl). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap non faktorial dengan 3 perlakuan dan kontrol dengan 3 kali ulangan yaitu: tanah regosol : pasir dan pupuk yaitu 2:1:1, tanah aluvial : pasir : pupuk 2:1:1, tanah latosol : pasir : pupuk yaitu 2:1:1 dan kontrol berupa pasir : pupuk yaitu 1:1. Parameter yang diamati adalah tinggi tanaman (cm), diameter batang (cm) dan jumlah daun tanaman anggur var. Kediri Kuning.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pertambahan tinggi tanaman dan jumlah helai daun per minggu paling baik pada perlakuan jenis tanah aluvial dengan rerata 27,82 cm dan pertambahan daun 5 helai. Pertambahan diameter batang tertinggi terdapat pada perlakuan kontrol yaitu 0,0839 cm. Sedangkan rerata pertambahan tinggi tanaman, diameter batang dan jumlah helai daun yang paling rendah yaitu pada perlakuan jenis tanah regosol dengan rerata masing-masing 7,81 cm; 0,0265 cm; 2 helai.

**Kata kunci** : *tanaman anggur var. Kediri Kuning, tanah latosol, tanah regosol, tanah aluvial*

**ABSTRACT**

**THE EFFECT OF SOIL TOWARDS THE GROWTH OF GRAPEVINES (*V. vinifera*)  
KEDIRI KUNING VARIETY IN POT**

**Resi Mandalia**

**Biology Education Program Study**

Grapevine originates from subtropical land. Most of the grapevines in Indonesia are cultivated in Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bali and Palu. Grapefruit's production can't suffice their demand locally thus Indonesia is still import it abroad. In reality, Indonesia has many potential areas to develop cultivation of grapevines, especially for Kediri Kuning varieties. This research is purpose to find out the effect of the growth of cultivation Kediri Kuning grapevine's variety.

This research was conducted in research plot of Program Study Biology Education, Sanata Dharma University whose is located at about 181-193 metres above sea level. This research applied non factorial randomized design with 3 different and kontrol. Then 3 repeat action, follow as ; Regosoil : sand and biofertilizer 2:1:1, Aluvialsoil : biofertilizer : sand 2:1:1, Latosoil : biofertilizer : sand 2:1:1, sand : biofertilizer is 1:1 as control action. The parameters were observed are the height of grapevine (cm), stem's diameter (cm), and the amount of leaves.

Result of this research reveals the highest of grapevine is found on Aluvialsoil action, average 27,82 cm and the lowest is found on Regosoil action average 7,81 cm. The biggest stem's diameter is found on Kontrol action, 0,0839 cm meanwhile the smallest is found on Regosoil action, average 0,0265 cm. The most leaves of grapevine is found on Aluvial soil action, average 5 leaves and the less leaves is found on Regosoil, average 2 leaves.

**Key words** : grapevines Kediri Kuning variety, *latosoil*, *regosoil*, *aluvial soil*