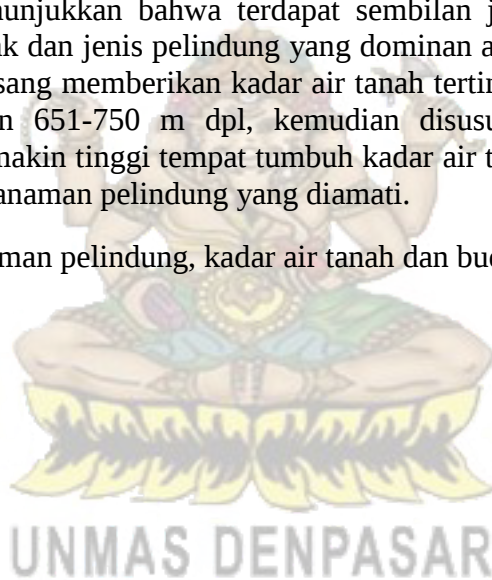


Abstrak

Penelitian ini yang berjudul “Identifikasi kadar air tanah di berbagai jenis tanaman pelindung pada budidaya salak (*Salacca zalacca* var. *Amboenensis*) di desa Sibetan Karangasem” dilaksanakan di pusat pengembangan salak di Desa Sibetan, Kabupaten Karangasem, Bali. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai dari 20 September sampai 15 November 2021. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Mengidentifikasi jumlah kadar air tanah di beberapa jenis tanaman pelindung pada budidaya salak yang berada di Sibetan Karangasem. Serta Mendapatkan jenis tanaman pelindung apa yang memiliki kualitas yang baik. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan menggunakan 6 sample tanah di ketinggian 3 yang berbeda sehingga mendapatkan 24 perlakuan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat sembilan jenis tanaman pelindung pada budidaya salak dan jenis pelindung yang dominan adalah Pisang dan Dadap. Jenis pelindung pisang memberikan kadar air tanah tertinggi baik pada zona 450-550, 551-650, dan 651-750 m dpl, kemudian disusul tanaman dadap. Ada kecenderungan semakin tinggi tempat tumbuh kadar air tanah semakin meningkat pada semua jenis tanaman pelindung yang diamati.

Kata Kunci: Tanaman pelindung, kadar air tanah dan budidaya salak



Abstract

This research entitled "Identification of groundwater content in various types of protective plants in salak (*Salacca zalacca* var. *Amboenensis*) cultivation in Sibetan village" was carried out at the salak development center in Sibetan village, Karangasem district, Bali. This research was carried out from 20 September to 15 November 2021. This study aims to identify the quality of soil water content in several types of protective plants in salak cultivation in Sibetan Karangasem. And get what kind of protective plant has the best quality. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) using 6 soil samples at 3 different heights so as to get 24 treatments. The results of this study indicate that there are nine types of protective plants in salak cultivation and the dominant types of protection are Banana and Dadap. The type of banana shield provided the highest soil water content in zones 450-550, 551-650, and 651-750 meter above sea level, followed by Dadap plants. There is a tendency that the higher the place where the soil water is grown, the higher the soil moisture content in all types of protective plants observed.

Kata kunci: Protective plant, soil water and cultivation of Salak

