

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai dosis abu janjang kelapa sawit terhadap pertumbuhan vegetatif dan tingkat *transplanting shock* bibit kelapa sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq). Percobaan dilaksanakan di talang kebang, Kabupaten Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan pada Februari–juni 2026 dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) lima perlakuan dosis abu janjang (0, 1, 2, 3, dan 4 kg/lubang tanam) serta delapan ulangan, sehingga diperoleh 40 satuan percobaan. Parameter yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah pelepah, pH tanah, dan gejala *transplanting shock*. Data dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA taraf 5% dan dilanjutkan uji BNJ apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian abu janjang berpengaruh nyata terhadap diameter batang dan jumlah pelepah, tetapi tidak berpengaruh terhadap tinggi tanaman maupun pH tanah. Perlakuan P4 (4 kg/lubang tanam) menghasilkan diameter batang tertinggi (1,24 cm) dan jumlah pelepah terbanyak (2,00 pelepah), sedangkan perlakuan P3 (3 kg/lubang tanam) memberikan tinggi tanaman tertinggi (4,24 cm). Tidak ditemukan gejala *transplanting shock* pada seluruh perlakuan. Dengan demikian, dosis 4 kg abu janjang per lubang tanam direkomendasikan sebagai perlakuan terbaik untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan vegetatif bibit kelapa sawit.

Kata kunci: abu janjang, sawit, vegetatif, transplanting shock.

ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the effect of various doses of palm oil empty fruit bunch ash on the vegetative growth and level of transplanting shock of oil palm seedlings (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq). The experiment was conducted in Talang Kebang, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra from February to June 2026 using a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with five ash dose treatments (0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 kg/planting hole) and eight replications, resulting in 40 experimental units. Observed parameters included plant height, stem diameter, number of fronds, soil pH, and signs of transplanting shock. The data were analyzed using ANOVA at 5% significance and followed by the Duncan's multiple range test if there were significant differences. The results showed that the application of empty fruit bunch ash had a significant effect on stem diameter and the number of fronds but did not affect plant height or soil pH. Treatment P4 (4 kg/planting hole) produced the highest stem diameter (1.24 cm) and the highest number of fronds (2.00 fronds), while treatment P3 (3 kg per planting hole) gave the tallest plant height (4.24 cm). No symptoms of transplanting shock were found in any of the treatments. Therefore, a dose of 4 kg of palm bunch ash per planting hole is recommended as the best treatment to improve the vegetative growth of oil palm seedlings.*

Keywords: *bunch ash, palm, vegetative, transplanting shock.*