

ABSTRACT

WARIP (47417042)

APPLICATION OF BAP GROWTH REGULATORY ON SHALLOT SHOOTS INITIATION OF BIMA BREBES VARIETY IN VITRO

(xi + 41 + lampiran)

Keywords: tissue culture, growing media, cytokinin

Shallots are one of the horticultural commodities of high economic value and have good market prospects. Tissue culture is expected to be an alternative technology in producing pathogen-free seeds so that the productivity of shallots continues to increase. The purpose of this research was to study the effect of BAP concentration in initiating shoots of shallots of Bima Brebes variety in vitro. The research was carried out from February to June 2021 at the Advanced Laboratory, Campus F7, Gunadarma University, Ciracas. The study used a Completely Randomized Design with one factor, namely the concentration of BAP which consisted of 4 treatments (0 ppm, 2 ppm, 4 ppm, and 6 ppm). Each treatment was repeated 15 times so that there were 60 experimental units. Parameters observed were percentage of explants growing, percentage of contamination, type of contaminant, time of appearance of shoots, number of shoots, shoots length, and the number of leaves. The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variant (ANOVA) followed by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% level if significantly different. The results showed that the addition of BAP growth regulator had a significant effect on the number of leaves but did not significantly affect, the time of appearance of shoots, number of shoots, and shoot length on initiation shallot shoots of Bima Brebes variety in vitro.

Bibliography (1978-2020)