

PENGARUH PEMAPARAN BUNYI “JANGKRIK” (*Gryllidae*) PADA PEAK FREQUENCY($4,50\pm0,06$) 10^3 Hz DENGAN VARIASI DOSIS PUPUK TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN PRODUKTIVITAS TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH JENIS BIRU (*Allium Ascalonicum L.*)
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemaparan bunyi *jangkrik* (*Gryllidae*) pada *peak frequency*($4,50\pm0,06$) 10^3 Hz pada (1) perbedaan parameter pertumbuhan tanaman perlakuan dan kontrol pada setiap dosis pupuk,(2) produktivitas tanaman paling baik berdasarkan dosis, (3) perubahan luas bukaan stomata sebelum, saat, dan setelah pemaparan bunyi, (4) karakteristik distribusi keras lemah bunyi terhadap perubahan jarak dari sumber bunyi.

Sumber bunyi yang digunakan adalah suara asli serangga “jangkrik” (*Gryllidae*) frekuensi 4500 Hz yang dimanipulasi dengan program *Sound Forge Pro 11.0*, sehingga diperoleh *peak frequency*($4,50\pm0,06$) 10^3 Hz. Bunyi dipaparkan selama 1 jam antara pukul 06.00-08.00 dan 16.00-18.00 WIB. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 100 tanaman, dibagi menjadi 2 berdasarkan pemberian dosis pupuk, yakni 100% dan 125%. Data hasil penelitian yaitu (1) parameter pertumbuhan, (2) luas bukaan stomata, diamati dan diukur panjang dan lebar bukaan dengan program *Optilab Viewer* lalu dihitung dengan persamaan luas *ellips*(3) massa hasil panen bawang merah, (4) distribusi keras lemah bunyi terhadap perubahan jarak. Untuk menganalisis parameter pertumbuhan digunakan *Microsoft Excel 2010*, *Origin 6.1* serta *SPSS Statistic 21* yang digunakan untuk uji-*t*. Untuk produktivitas tanaman ditimbang dan dihitung massa umbi bawang merah. Analisis distribusi keras lemah bunyi terhadap perubahan jarak dari sumber bunyi diplot dan difiting dengan *Origin 6.1*.

Dari hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa: (1) Hasil uji-*t* menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan panjang daun dan jumlah daun terdapat perbedaan. (2) Produktivitas tanaman perlakuan dosis 100% ($1,34\pm0,04$) 10^{-2} g per tanaman, untuk dosis 125% ($1,12\pm0,1$) 10^{-2} g untuk tanaman kontrol. (3) Luas bukaan stomata saat perlakuan bunyi ($0,7\pm0,1$) $10^3 \mu\text{m}^2$ lebih besar daripada sebelum perlakuan bunyi ($0,3\pm0,1$) $10^3 \mu\text{m}^2$ dan sesudah perlakuan ($0,6\pm0,1$) $10^3 \mu\text{m}^2$. (4) Karakteristik distribusi keras lemah pada amplitudo bunyi menurun secara eksponensial terhadap perubahan jarak.

Kata kunci: frekuensi, serangga jangkrik, pertumbuhan tanaman bawang merah, pertumbuhan tanaman bawang merah.

THE INFLUENCE OF A CRICKET (GRYLLIDAE) SOUND EXPOSURE IN PEAK FREQUENCY (4.50 ± 0.06) 10^3 Hz WITH A FERTILIZER DOSAGE VARIATION TOWARDS BLUE RED ONION PLANTS (ALLIUM ASCALONICUM L) GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to know the influence of cricket (Gryllidae) sound exposure in a peak frequency (4.50 ± 0.06) 10^3 Hz in (1) the difference of growth parameter of treated and controlled plants in each fertilizer dosage, (2) the best plants productivity based on the characteristics of sound intensity distribution towards a distance change from a sound source.

The sound source used was an original cricket insect (Gryllidae) sound in 4500 Hz frequency manipulated by a Sound Forge Pro 11.0 program so that it obtained a peak frequency (4.50 ± 0.06) 10^3 Hz. The sound was exposed during 1 hour between 06:00-08:00 hrs and 16:00-18:00 hrs. The research samples numbered 100 plants divided into 2 based on a fertilizer dosage delivery i.e. 100% and 125%. The data of research result namely (1) growth parameter, (2) stomata opening width, observed and measured its opening length and width by an Optilab Viewer then was calculated by an ellipse width equation, (3) red onion harvest result mass, (4) sound intensity distribution towards distance change. To analyze growth parameter it used a Microsoft Excel 2010, Origin 6.1 and also SPSS Statistics 21 used for a t-test. For productivity, it weighted and calculated red onion shoot masses. The analysis of sound intensity distribution towards distance change from sound source was plotted and fitted with Origin 6.1.

From the research result, it concluded that: (1) the t-test result showed that there was a difference in leaf length growth and number, (2) productivity of treated plants with dosage of 100% (1.34 ± 0.04) 10^3 g each plants, for dosage of 125% (1.12 ± 0.1) 10^3 g for controlled plants, (3) stomata opening width during a sound treatment (0.7 ± 0.1) 10^3 μm^2 greater than before sound treatment (0.7 ± 0.1) 10^3 μm^2 and after treatment (0.6 ± 0.1) 10^3 μm^2 , (4) the characteristics of intensity distribution in the sound amplitude decreased exponentially towards a distance change.

Keywords: frequency, cricket insect, red onion plants growth