

ABSTRACT

Sweet potato is one of the most important carbohydrates in Indonesia. One of the factors that affect the level of plant productivity is the use of quality seeds. Giving special treatment of cuttings origin and concentration of leaf fertilizer with the application of Rapid Multiplication Techniquess (RMT) is an effort to increase the production of vegetatif sweet potato seeds in the form of cuttings. This research was conducted for 2 months, starting on November 02 to December 28, 2023 in Antirogo Village, Sumbersari District, Jember Regency. This study aims to determine the best treatment factor between the origin of cuttings and the concentration of leaf fertilizer in increasing the productivity of vegetatif seeds of sweet potato variety Beta-2. The experimental design used was a 2-factorial Randomized Group Design (RAK). The first factor is the origin of cuttings at the level of shoot cuttings (Q1), and stem cuttings (Q2), and the second factor is the concentration of foliar fertilizer at the level of 2 g/l (P1), 4 g/l (P2), 6 g/l (P3), and 8 g/l (P4). Single factor The origin of shoot cuttings (Q1) was able to provide the best results in the number of branches in 4 weeks after planting as many as 9.03 branches, the length of primary branches 4 and 8 weeks after planting as long as 70.37 cm and 96.68 cm, the length of secondary branches 8 weeks after planting as long as 47.65 cm, the number of vegetatif seeds in the form of stem cuttings and the total combined harvest of 21.43 pieces and 37.46 pieces, and had the highest multiplication rate with a ratio of 1: 37 plants.

Key words: Multiplication, sweet potato. vegetative seed