

RINGKASAN

Sawi pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.) merupakan salah satu jenis sayuran sawi yang banyak diminati. Budidaya tanaman ini perlu mendapat perhatian agar hasilnya dapat memenuhi kebutuhan konsumen. Kegiatan budidaya tanaman yang dapat dilakukan agar diperoleh hasil yang baik diantaranya adalah pemupukan dan pemilihan media tanam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui konsentrasi POC urin kelinci yang terbaik untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda, (2) mengetahui komposisi media tanam paling baik untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda, (3) mengetahui kombinasi antara konsentrasi POC urin kelinci dan komposisi media tanam yang terbaik untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda.

Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret 2021 sampai Mei 2021 di *screenhouse* Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jenderal Soedirman dan Laboratorium Agronomi dan Hortikultura Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan dua faktor. Faktor pertama adalah konsentrasi POC urin kelinci, yaitu K0= 0 ml/L, K1= 20 ml/L, K2= 40 ml/L, K3= 60 ml/L. Faktor kedua adalah komposisi media tanam, yaitu M1= tanah, M2= tanah + kompos (1:1), M3= tanah + arang sekam (1:1). Perlakuan merupakan kombinasi dari kedua faktor tersebut, setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak 3 kali. Variabel yang diamati yaitu tinggi tanaman (cm), jumlah daun (helai), luas daun (cm²), kehijaun daun, diameter tajuk (cm), bobot tajuk segar (g), bobot tajuk kering (g), bobot akar segar (g), bobot akar kering (g). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis sidik ragam pada taraf 5%, apabila berpengaruh nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) pada taraf nyata 5%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi POC urin kelinci 60 ml/L memberikan hasil yang tertinggi pada variabel tinggi tanaman 14,68 cm, jumlah daun 45,22 helai, diameter tajuk 23,37 cm, bobot tajuk segar 101,29 g, bobot tajuk kering 6,63 g, bobot akar segar 5,61 g dan bobot akar kering 0,46 g. Komposisi media tanam M2 (tanah + kompos 1:1) memberikan hasil terbaik pada variabel tinggi tanaman 16,15 cm, jumlah daun 55,67 helai, luas daun 87,21 cm², kehijaun daun 53,90, diameter tajuk 27,49 cm, bobot segar tajuk 158,32 g, bobot tajuk kering 9,54 g, bobot akar segar 6,43 g dan bobot akar kering 0,54 g. Tidak terdapat interaksi antara konsentrasi POC urin kelinci dan komposisi media tanam untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda.

Kata kunci: Sawi pagoda, POC urin kelinci, media tanam.

SUMMARY

Pagoda mustard (Brassica narinosa L.) is one type of mustard that is in great demand. Cultivation of this plant needs attention so that the results can meet consumer needs. Plant cultivation activities that can be carried out in order to obtain good results include fertilization and selection of planting media. This study aims to (1) determine the best rabbit urine LOF concentration for the growth and yield of pagoda mustard, (2) determine the best growing media composition for the growth and yield of pagoda mustard, (3) determine the best combination between rabbit urine LOF concentration and the composition of the growing media for the growth and yield of pagoda mustard.

The study was conducted from March 2021 to May 2021 in the screen house of the Faculty of Agriculture and the Laboratory of Agronomy and Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University. The experimental design used was a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with two factors. The first factor was the concentrations of rabbit urine LOF, namely K0 = 0 ml/L, K1 = 20 ml/L, K2 = 40 ml/L, K3 = 60 ml/L. The second factor the composition of the planting media, namely M1 = soil, M2 = soil + compost (1:1), M3 = soil + husk charcoal (1:1). The treatments were combinations of both factors, each treatment was repeated 3. The variables observed were plant height (cm), number of leaves (strands), leaf area (cm²), leaf greenness, crown diameter (cm), fresh crown weight (g), dry crown weight (g), fresh root weight (g), root dry weight (g). The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance at the 5% level, then if it had a significant effect, it was continued with the Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% significance level.

The results showed that the concentration of rabbit urine LOF 60 ml/L gave the highest yield on variable plant height 14.68 cm, leaf number 45.22, crown diameter 23.37 cm, fresh crown weight 101.29 g, dry crown weight 6.63 g, fresh root weight 5.61 g and dry root weight 0.46 g. The composition of the planting medium M2 (soil + compost 1:1) gave the best results on the variable plant height 16.15 cm, leaf number 55.67, leaf area 87.21 cm², leaf greenness 53.90, crown diameter 27.49 cm, weight of fresh crown 158.32 g, weight of dry crown 9.54 g, weight of fresh root 6.43 g and weight of dry root 0.54 g. There was no interaction between the concentration of in rabbit urine and the composition of the growing media for growth and yield of pagoda mustard.

Keywords: Pagoda mustard, rabbit urine LOF, plant media.