

RINGKASAN

Pasir merupakan salah satu lahan yang tidak cocok untuk ditanami tanaman namun dengan beberapa tambahan perlakuan diharapkan dapat memberikan pertumbuhan yang optimal bagi tanaman. Penanaman Marigold di lahan berpasir dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah Marigold dapat tumbuh dan berbunga secara normal bahkan dalam kondisi paling tidak menguntungkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) mendapatkan dosis pupuk kandang kambing yang tepat untuk pertumbuhan tanaman Marigold di media pasir, 2) mendapatkan frekuensi pemberian pupuk daun Hyponex yang tepat untuk pertumbuhan tanaman Marigold di media pasir, 3) mendapatkan interaksi antara dosis pupuk kandang kambing dan frekuensi pemberian pupuk daun Hyponex yang tepat untuk pertumbuhan tanaman Marigold di tanah pasir.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Wanayasa, Kecamatan Kuwarasan, Kabupaten Kebumen di ketinggian 40 mdpl dan Laboratorium Agronomi dan Hortikultura Fakultas Pertanian UNSOED. Penelitian dilaksanakan Mei 2021 sampai Oktober 2021. Bahan penelitian yang digunakan meliputi lahan terbuka, pupuk kandang kambing, pupuk anorganik Hyponex hijau konsentrasi 1 g/l, benih tanaman Marigold varietas Golden Bloom F1, tanah, tanah pasir pantai (5,3 kg/*polybag*), dan air. Alat yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu *polybag* ukuran 10x25, tray, sprayer, gembor, gunting, penggaris, timbangan digital, oven, amplop, label, alat tulis, lembar pengamatan dan kamera. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) yang disusun secara faktorial, terdiri atas dua faktor dan tiga ulangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan dosis pupuk kandang kambing K_2 dan K_3 di lahan pasir pantai mampu memberikan hasil yang lebih baik dari K_1 dan berbeda nyata pada variabel pertumbuhan vegetatif tanaman Marigold diantaranya tinggi tanaman, jumlah anak daun, jumlah daun majemuk, luas anak daun per tanaman, bobot tajuk segar, bobot tajuk kering, dan bobot akar segar. Perlakuan K_3 disarankan karena selain berbeda nyata pada pertumbuhan vegetatif juga berbeda nyata pada hasil tanaman Marigold yaitu jumlah bunga dan bobot bunga segar per tanaman. Perlakuan frekuensi Hyponex H_1 dan H_2 memberikan waktu bunga mekar tercepat dan berbeda nyata terhadap H_0 . Perlakuan H_2 disarankan untuk mempercepat waktu bunga mekar karena dengan intensitas yang lebih sedikit mampu memberikan hasil yang sama dengan H_1 . Namun secara keseluruhan, pemberian Hyponex tidak berdampak nyata pada sebagian besar variabel tanaman dan bahkan tidak memberikan hasil yang lebih baik dari perlakuan H_0 . Perlakuan interaksi antara pupuk kandang kambing dan frekuensi Hyponex hanya berpengaruh nyata pada variabel tanaman jumlah daun majemuk pada 4 mst, waktu bunga mekar, dan jumlah bunga. Perlakuan interaksi terbaik pada variabel daun majemuk pada 4 mst adalah K_2H_2 , K_3H_0 , K_3H_1 , dan K_3H_2 . Perlakuan interaksi terbaik pada variabel waktu bunga mekar adalah K_1H_0 , K_1H_1 , K_1H_2 , K_2H_2 , dan K_3H_1 . Perlakuan interaksi terbaik pada variabel jumlah bunga adalah K_2H_2 , K_3H_0 , dan K_3H_1 . Perlakuan interaksi K_2H_2 dan K_3H_1 mampu memberikan hasil terbaik pada variabel jumlah daun majemuk pada 4 mst, waktu bunga mekar, dan jumlah

bunga. Perlakuan interaksi K_2H_2 lebih direkomendasikan karena dengan pengeluaran yang lebih sedikit dari K_3H_1 mampu memberikan jumlah daun majemuk, waktu bunga mekar, dan jumlah bunga yang sama baiknya.



SUMMARY

Sand is one of the lands that is not suitable for growing plants, but with some additional treatments it is expected to provide optimal growth for plants. Marigold planting in sandy soil is done to find out if Marigold can grow and flower normally even in the most unfavorable conditions. This study aims to 1) get the right dose of goat manure for Marigold plant growth in sandy soil, 2) get the right frequency of Hyponex leaf fertilizer for Marigold plant growth in sandy soil, 3) get the interaction between goat manure dose and frequency proper application of Hyponex foliar fertilizer for Marigold plant growth in sandy soil.

This research was carried out in Wanayasa Village, Kuwarasan District, Kebumen Regency at an altitude of 40 meters above sea level and the Agronomy and Horticulture Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University. The research was carried out from May 2021 to October 2021. The research materials used included open land, goat manure, green Hyponex inorganic fertilizer with a concentration of 1 g/l, Marigold plant seeds of Golden Bloom F1 variety, soil, beach sand soil (5,3 kg/polybag), and water. The tools used in this study were polybags (10x25), tray, sprayer, watering can, scissors, ruler, digital scale, oven, envelope, label, stationery, observation sheet and camera. This research was conducted using a Completely Randomized Block Design which was arranged in a factorial manner, consisting of two factors and three replications.

The results showed that the treatment dose of goat manure K₂ and K₃ in sandy soil was able to give better results than K₁ and significantly different on the vegetative growth of Marigold plant included plant height, number of leaflets per plant, number of compound leaves, leaflets area per plant, fresh shoot weight, dry shoot weight, and fresh root weight. The K₃ treatment was recommended because apart from being significantly different in vegetative growth, there was also a significant difference in Marigold plant yields, namely the number of flowers and the weight of fresh flowers per plant. The frequency treatment of Hyponex H₁ and H₂ gave the fastest bloom time and significantly different from H₀. Treatment of H₂ is recommended to speed up the blooming time because with less intensity it can give the same results as H₁. But overall, the application of Hyponex did not have a significant impact on most of the plant variables and did not even give better results than the H₀ treatment. The interaction treatment between goat manure and Hyponex frequency only had a significant effect on the number of compound leaves at 4 week after planting, blooming time, and number of flowers. The best interaction treatment for the number of compound leaves variable at 4 week after planting were K₂H₂, K₃H₀, K₃H₁, and K₃H₂. The best interaction treatments for blooming time were K₁H₀, K₁H₁, K₁H₂, K₂H₂, and K₃H₁. The best interaction treatments for the number of flowers were K₂H₂, K₃H₀, and K₃H₁. The interaction treatment of K₂H₂ and K₃H₁ was able to give the best results on the variable number of compound leaves at 4 week after planting, blooming time, and number of flowers. K₂H₂ interaction treatment is more recommended because with less expenditure than K₃H₁ it is able to provide the same number of compound leaves, blooming time, and number of flowers.