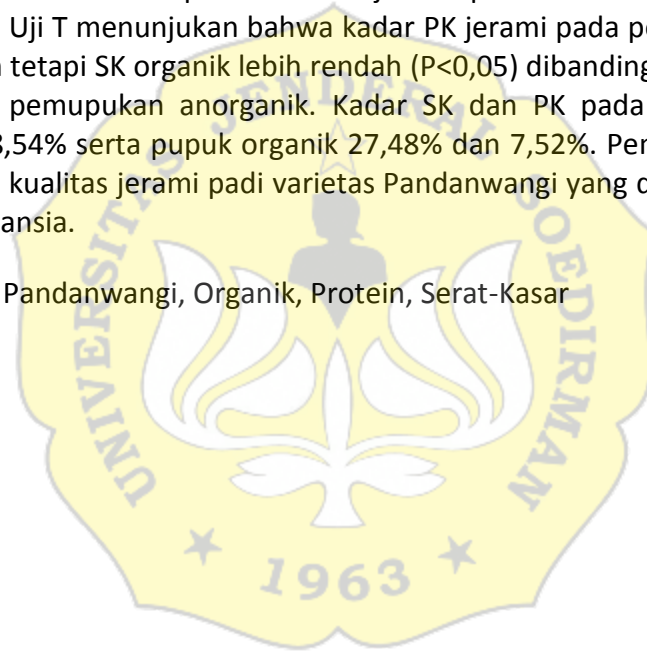


ABSTRAK

MARIA YONIDHA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemupukan organik dan anorganik terhadap kadar protein kasar (PK) dan kadar serat kasar (SK) jerami padi varietas Pandanwangi. Penelitian menggunakan metode ekperimental. Variabel yang diteliti adalah serat kasar dan protein kasar pada jerami padi varietas Pandanwangi dengan analisis proksimat menurut AOAC (1990). Penelitian ini menggunakan dua lahan sawah yang terletak di Desa Datar Kecamatan Sumbang, Banyumas. Lahan A menggunakan pupuk anorganik jenis urea dan phonska dan lahan O menggunakan pupuk organik dari kotoran sapi. Kedua lahan tersebut ditanam padi varietas Pandanwangi. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 20 titik pada masing-masing lahan dengan pengambilan secara acak sehingga seluruh bagian bidang terwakilkan. Kemudian sampel dikeringkan pada suhu 60°C. Data untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara perlakuan pemupukan organik dan anorganik terhadap kadar serat kasar dan protein kasar jerami padi varietas Pandanwangi dianalisis menggunakan uji T. Uji T menunjukkan bahwa kadar PK jerami pada pemupukan organik lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) akan tetapi SK organik lebih rendah ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan dengan jerami padi Pandanwangi hasil pemupukan anorganik. Kadar SK dan PK pada jenis pupuk anorganik adalah 22,9% dan 8,54% serta pupuk organik 27,48% dan 7,52%. Pemupukan secara organik dapat memperbaiki kualitas jerami padi varietas Pandanwangi yang dapat digunakan sebagai pakan ternak ruminansia.

Kata kunci : Jerami, Pandanwangi, Organik, Protein, Serat-Kasar



ABSTRACT

MARIA YONIDHA. This study aims to determine the effect of organic and inorganic fertilization on crude protein (PK) and crude fiber (SK) levels of Pandanwangi variety of rice straw. Research using experimental methods. The variables studied were crude fiber and crude protein in Pandanwangi variety rice straw with proximate analysis according to AOAC (1990). This study uses two paddy fields located in Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas. Land A uses inorganic fertilizer of urea and phonska type and Land O uses organic fertilizer from cow dung. Both of these lands are planted with Pandanwangi variety rice. Samples were used as many as 20 points on each land by random sampling so that all parts of the field were represented. Then the sample is dried at 60°C. Data to determine the difference between organic and inorganic fertilization treatment of crude fiber and crude protein content of Pandanwangi rice straw varieties were analyzed using t test. T test showed that the PK level of straw in organic fertilization was higher ($P < 0.05$) but organic SK was lower ($P < 0.05$) compared to Pandanwangi rice straw resulting from inorganic fertilization. SK and PK levels in the type of inorganic fertilizers were 22.9% and 8.54% and organic fertilizers 27.48% and 7.52%. Organic fertilization can improve the quality of Pandanwangi variety of rice straw that can be used as ruminant animal feed.

Keywords: Straw, Pandanwangi, Organic, Protein, Coarse Fiber

