

RINGKASAN

Padi ketan merupakan salah satu varietas padi yang memiliki nilai ekonomis tinggi sekitar Rp15.000 – 30.000 per kg, namun produktivitasnya di Indonesia masih tergolong rendah sehingga sering dilakukan impor. Permasalahan ketersediaan lahan yang tergenang secara permanen, terutama di daerah rawan banjir, menjadi tantangan dalam budidaya padi. Salah satu solusi yang dapat diterapkan adalah dengan menentukan sistem tanam dan jarak tanam yang tepat. Sistem tanam terapung dan pengaturan jarak tanam diyakini mampu meningkatkan produktivitas di lahan tergenang. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sistem tanam langsung (T1) dan apung (T2) serta variasi jarak tanam $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (J1) dan $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (J2) terhadap produktivitas padi ketan di lahan tergenang, serta menemukan kombinasi terbaik dari perlakuan tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktorial dengan dua faktor: sistem tanam langsung (T1) dan apung (T2) dan jarak tanam $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (J1) dan $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (J2), masing-masing dengan tiga ulangan, menghasilkan 12 unit percobaan. Variabel pengamatan meliputi jumlah anakan produktif, berat gabah basah dan kering, jumlah gabah per malai, bobot 100 butir gabah, dan produktivitas. Data dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA dan uji lanjut DMRT 5% untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar perlakuan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi sistem tanam langsung dengan jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (T1J2) memberikan hasil terbaik. Perlakuan T1J2 menghasilkan rata-rata produktivitas sebesar $0,583 \text{ kg per m}^2$ dari tiga perlakuan, dengan rata-rata jumlah anakan produktif mencapai $27,11 \pm 1,06$ batang, rata-rata berat basah gabah $45,16 \pm 0,60 \text{ g}$, rata-rata berat kering gabah $38,22 \pm 0,51 \text{ g}$, rata-rata jumlah gabah per malai mencapai $60 \pm 3,50$ butir, rata-rata bobot 100 butir gabah basah $3,42 \pm 0,03 \text{ g}$, dan rata-rata bobot 100 butir gabah kering $2,90 \pm 0,03 \text{ g}$. Sistem tanam apung menunjukkan hasil yang lebih rendah, dengan produktivitas terendah tercatat pada perlakuan T2J2 sebesar $0,208 \text{ kg per m}^2$. Dengan demikian, sistem tanam langsung dengan jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ direkomendasikan sebagai kombinasi paling optimal untuk meningkatkan hasil padi ketan di lahan tergenang. Identifikasi bahwa kombinasi sistem tanam langsung dengan jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ mampu menghasilkan produktivitas tertinggi memberikan solusi teknis yang aplikatif dan efisien tanpa memerlukan investasi besar atau perubahan besar terhadap kondisi lahan. Sistem tanam langsung terbukti lebih adaptif terhadap fluktuasi tinggi muka air, sehingga dapat mengurangi potensi kerugian akibat genangan berkepanjangan. Penerapan sistem tanam langsung dengan jarak tanam $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ tidak hanya meningkatkan efisiensi pertumbuhan tanaman padi ketan di lahan tergenang, tetapi juga memberikan dampak positif bagi petani dalam bentuk peningkatan hasil panen yang signifikan. Penelitian yang dilakukan dapat menjadi solusi bagi petani untuk melakukan budidaya pertanian di lahan rawan banjir, mengurangi risiko gagal panen akibat stres lingkungan, serta mendorong penggunaan lahan tergenang secara lebih produktif dan berkelanjutan.

SUMMARY

Glutinous rice is one of the rice varieties with high economic value, priced at around IDR 15,000–30,000 per kg. However, its productivity in Indonesia is still relatively low, often leading to imports. The issue of permanently flooded land availability, especially in flood-prone areas, poses a challenge for rice cultivation. One potential solution is determining the appropriate planting system and spacing. Floating planting systems and proper spacing are believed to enhance productivity in flooded land. This study aimed to determine the effect of direct planting (T1) and floating (T2) systems, as well as spacing variations of $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (J1) and $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (J2), on glutinous rice productivity in flooded land, and to identify the best combination of treatments.

The method used was a factorial Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors: direct planting system (T1) and floating system (T2), and spacing of $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ (J1) and $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ (J2), each with three replications, resulting in 12 experimental units. Observation variables included the number of productive tillers, fresh and dry paddy weight, the number of grains per panicle, 100-grain weight, and productivity. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and further tested with DMRT at a 5% significance level to determine differences among treatments.

The results showed that the combination of direct planting with $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ spacing (T1J2) yielded the best results. The T1J2 treatment produced an average productivity of 0.583 kg per m^2 across three replications, with an average number of productive tillers of 27.11 ± 1.06 stems, an average fresh paddy weight of 45.16 ± 0.60 g, an average dry paddy weight of 38.22 ± 0.51 g, an average of 60 ± 3.50 grains per panicle, an average fresh 100-grain weight of 3.42 ± 0.03 g, and an average dry 100-grain weight of 2.90 ± 0.03 g. The floating planting system showed lower yields, with the lowest productivity recorded in the T2J2 treatment at 0.208 kg per m^2 . Therefore, the direct planting system with $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ spacing is recommended as the most optimal combination to increase glutinous rice yields in flooded areas. The identification that direct planting with $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ spacing can produce the highest productivity offers a practical and efficient technical solution without requiring significant investment or major changes to land conditions. The direct planting system proved more adaptive to fluctuations in water levels, reducing potential losses from prolonged flooding. Implementing the direct planting system with $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ spacing not only improves the growth efficiency of glutinous rice in flooded land but also provides positive benefits to farmers in the form of significantly increased yields. This study can serve as a solution for farmers to cultivate crops in flood-prone areas, reduce the risk of crop failure due to environmental stress, and promote more productive and sustainable use of flooded land.