

RINGKASAN

HANDLY RAHMAT WIJAYA,“ Supplementasi Herbal dalam Pupuk Cair Urin Sapi Bunting Terhadap Imbangan Daun Batang dan Produksi Segar Rumput Gajah Defoliiasi Kedua” dilaksanakan mulai tanggal 23 Oktober 2015 sampai dengan 19 Desember 2015, bertempat di Eksperimental Farm Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, materi yang digunakan adalah rumput gajah sebanyak 648 stek, pupuk padat organik granul suplementasi pupuk cair urin sapi bunting dan herbal, cangkul, sabit, meteran, alatukur, alat hitung dan pensil. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksferimental dan rancangan yang digunakan adalah Nested (grouped) dengan 12 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata imbangan daun batang rumput gajah untuk D1,D2,D3 dalam P1 berturut-turut adalah 2,04; 1,29; 1,07 untuk D1,D2,D3 dalam P2 berturut-turut adalah 1,46; 1,12; 1,47 untuk D1,D2,D3 dalam P3 berturut-turut adalah 1,46; 1,50; 1,58 untuk D1,D2,D3 dalam P4 berturut-turut adalah 1,84; 2,04; 1,74 dan nilai rata-rata produksi segar rumput gajah untuk P_{1d1}, P_{1d2}, P_{1d3} berturut-turut adalah 38,02; 34,50; 39,58 kg/petak untuk P_{2d1}, P_{2d2}, P_{2d3} berturut-turut adalah 37,36; 39,95; 39,89 kg/petak untuk P_{3d1}, P_{3d2}, P_{3d3} berturut-turut adalah 26,59; 38,45; 40,00 kg/petak untuk P_{4d1}, P_{4d2}, P_{4d3} berturut-turut adalah 43,69; 33,31; 43,43 kg/petak.

Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan jenis dan dosis pupuk cair urin sapi bunting tidak berpengaruh terhadap produksi segar serta imbangan daun batang rumput gajah.

SUMMARY

HANDLY RAHMAT WIJAYA" A study by titled "Supplementation of pregnant cow urine Fertilizer on the Fresh Matter Yields and Leaf to Stem Ratios Elephant Grass at Second Defoliation" was conducted from 23rd of October 2015 until 18th of December 2015, at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal science, Unsoed. The materials used were elephant grass plants as many as 648 bunches, solid manure, organic liquid fertilizer, supplementations of herbals, pregnant cow urine, hoes, sickles, meter, measuring tools, calculators and pencils. The method used was experimental and design used was Nested (grouped) with 12 treatments and 3 replications,

The results showed that the average values of leaf to stem ratio ton D1,D2,D3 in P1 were 2.04; 1.29; 1.07; and for D1,D2,D3 in P2 were 1.46; 1.12; 1.47; for D1,D2,D3 in P3 were 1.46; 1.50; 1.58 and for D1,D2,D3 in P4 were 1.84; 2.04; 1.74 and the average values of fresh production ton D1,D2,D3 in P1 were 38.02; 34.50; 39.58 kg/bunch and for D1,D2,D3 in P2 were 37.36; 39.95; 39.89 kg/bunch and for D1,D2,D3 in P3 were 26.59; 38.45; 40.00 kg/bunch and for D1,D2,D3 in P4 were 43.69; 33.31; 43.43 kg/bunch.

The results of analysis of variance showed that the use of granule organic fertilizers supplemented with pregnant cows urine and herbal fertilizer had no significant effect on the fresh matter yields and leaf to stem ratio.