

RINGKASAN

Jeruk keprok chokun asal Thailand banyak diminati oleh masyarakat Indonesia karena rasanya manis. Peningkatan produksi dan kualitas jeruk nasional diperlukan untuk memenuhi keinginan konsumen. Pemupukan merupakan faktor yang sangat penting dalam menentukan hasil, kualitas dan kandungan nutrisi jeruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan 1) mendapatkan dosis pupuk NPK terbaik dalam menekan kerontokan dan meningkatkan kualitas buah jeruk chokun, 2) mendapatkan frekuensi pemupukan daun terbaik dalam menekan kerontokan dan meningkatkan kualitas buah jeruk chokun, 3) mendapatkan kombinasi perlakuan terbaik antara dosis pupuk NPK dan frekuensi pemupukan daun dalam menekan kerontokan dan meningkatkan kualitas buah jeruk chokun.

Penelitian *onfarm* dilaksanakan pada lahan percobaan (*ex-farm*) Fakultas Pertanian sedangkan uji kualitas buah dilaksanakan di laboratorium Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Waktu pelaksanaan dimulai pada bulan November 2019-September 2020. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan dua faktor. Faktor pertama yaitu dosis pupuk NPK yang terdiri atas = 0, 25, 50, 75 g/tanaman dan faktor kedua adalah frekuensi pemupukan daun = 0, 2, 4, 6 kali; dengan demikian terbentuk 16 kombinasi perlakuan, diulang 3 kali sehingga diperoleh 48 unit percobaan. Setiap unit percobaan terdiri atas satu tanaman per *planterbag*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dosis pupuk NPK 50 g/tanaman meningkatkan jumlah buah, bobot per buah dan vitamin C, serta menurunkan kerontokan buah. Kandungan gula total tertinggi dan kandungan total asam terendah dicapai melalui pemupukan NPK dengan dosis 25 g/tanaman. Frekuensi pemupukan daun dua kali meningkatkan jumlah buah, vitamin C dan gula total. Kerontokan buah dan total asam terendah, serta bobot per buah tertinggi dicapai melalui frekuensi pemupukan daun empat kali. Interaksi antara dosis pupuk NPK dan frekuensi pemupukan daun berpengaruh terhadap jumlah buah dan kandungan total asam.

SUMMARY

Citrus fruit 'Chokun' are in great demand in Indonesia because of their sweet taste. Increasing the production and quality of national citrus is needed to meet consumer desires. Fertilization is a very important factor in determining the yield, quality and nutritional content of oranges. This study aimed to 1) determine the best NPK fertilizer dose in suppressing fruit drop and improving the quality of citrus fruit 'Chokun', 2) determine the best foliar application frequency in suppressing fruit drop and improving the quality of citrus fruit 'Chokun', 3) determine the best treatment combination between NPK fertilizer dose and foliar application frequency in suppressing fruit drop and improving the quality of citrus fruit 'Chokun'.

This research was conducted on an experimental field (ex-farm) of the Faculty of Agriculture and fruit quality testing was carried out in the laboratory of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University. The research was conducted from November 2019 until September 2020. The research design used was a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with two factors. The first factor is the dose of NPK fertilizer (0, 25, 50, 75 g / plant) and the second factor is the frequency of foliar application (0, 2, 4, 6 times). Thus, 16 treatment combinations were formed, repeated 3 times in order to obtain 48 experimental units. Each experimental unit consisted of one plant per planterbag.

The results showed that the NPK fertilizer dose of 50 g / plant could increase the number of fruits, weight and vitamin C per fruit, and reduce fruit drop. The highest total sugar content and the lowest total acid content were achieved through NPK fertilization at a dose of 25 g / plant. Fertilizing the leaves two times can increase the number of fruits, as well as total vitamin C and sugar content. The lowest fruit drop and lowest total acid, and also the highest fruit weight were achieved through the frequency of 4 times fertilizing the leaves. The interaction between the NPK fertilizer dose and the frequency of foliar application had an effect on the number of fruits and the total acid content.