

DARTINSAPUTRI DAHLAN. NPM: 04391711032. KAJIAN TEKNOLOGI PEMALERAN DAN BEBERAPA SIFAT TANAH TERHADAP PRODUKSI TANAMAN CAISIM (*Brassica juncea* L.)

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RINGKASAN

Pupuk organik adalah pupuk yang tersusun dari materi makhluk hidup, seperti sisa-sisa tanaman, hewan dan manusia. Caisim (*Brassica juncea* L.) merupakan tanaman sayuran dengan iklim sub-tropis, namun mampu beradaptasi dengan baik pada iklim tropis. Caisim pada umumnya banyak ditanam didataran rendah, namun dapat pula didataran tinggi. Teknologi pemaleran adalah pencampuran tanah berbeda jenis untuk meningkatkan produktifitas tanaman. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Ngade Kecamatan Ternate Selatan, yang berlangsung dari bulan Juli sampai bulan September 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan yaitu M0 (Tanpa pupuk), M1 (pupuk kandang sapi), M2 (kandang ayam), M3 (serasah pala) dan M4 (serasah cengkeh). Masing-masing perlakuan diulang 4 kali, sehingga total satuan percobaannya adalah $5 \times 4 = 20$ satuan percobaan. Parameter yang diamati Jumlah daun/tanaman (helai), luas daun (cm), berat segar (gram), N, P, K dan C-Organik, Tekstur Tanah, pH tanah (H_2O), % Kadar air. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kajian teknologi pemaleran pada perlakuan M2 (pupuk kandang ayam) berpengaruh nyata terhadap jumlah daun, pada umur 30 dan 40 HST.

Kata kunci : Caisim, Pemaleran, Pupuk Organik, Tanah Pasir

DARTINSAPUTRI DAHLAN. NPM: 04391711032. STUDY OF MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY AND SOME PROPERTIES OF SOIL ON THE PRODUCTION OF CAISIM (*Brassica juncea* L.)

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SUMMARY

Organic fertilizers are fertilizers that are composed of living things, such as the remains of plants, animals and humans. Caisim (*Brassica juncea* L.) is a vegetable plant with a sub-tropical climate, but is able to adapt well to a tropical climate. Caisim is generally planted in the lowlands, but can also be planted in the highlands. Paleration technology is mixing different types of soil to increase crop productivity. This research was conducted in Ngade Village, South Ternate District, which took place from July to September 2021. This study used a randomized block design (RAK) consisting of 5 treatments, namely M0 (without fertilizer), M1 (cow manure), M2 (chicken coop), M3 (nutmeg litter) and M4 (clove litter). Each treatment was repeated 4 times, so the total experimental units were $5 \times 4 = 20$ experimental units. Parameters observed were Number of leaves/plants (strands), leaf area (cm), fresh weight (grams), N, P, K and C-Organic , Soil Texture, soil pH (H₂O), % water content. The results of the study showed that the study of the management of the management of M2 (chicken coop fertilizer) had a significant effect on the number of leaves, at the age of 30 and 40 DAP.

Keywords : Caisim, Pemaleran, Organic Fertilizer, Sand Soil