ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF ORGANIC WASTE MUSHROOMS BAGLOG FERTILIZATION AND DOSAGES NPK FERTILIZATION ON THE GROWTH AND PRODUCTION PAKCHOY (*Brassica chinensis* L.)

By

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Pakchoy (*Brassica sinensis* L.) is a short-lived vegetable crops (± 45 days), included in the family Brassicaceae. This study aims to determine the effect of organic matter in the form of waste baglog mushrooms and NPK dose administration and its interaction on the growth and yield of pakchoy. This study was conducted from April to June 2014. The study was conducted at the experimental farm of Lampung University. This study was prepared using a randomized design Perfect (RTS) which are arranged in a factorial design with three replications. The first factor is the dose baglog sewage fungus and the second factor is the dose of NPK 16-16-16 pearls. The first factor: P_0 = 0 kg.m^{-2}, P_1 = 10 kg.m^{-2} and the second factor: L_0 = 0 g.m^{-2} NPK, L_1 = 50 g.m^{-2} NPK, L_2 = 100 g.m^{-2} NPK, L_3 = 150 g.m^{-2} NPK, and L_4 = 200 g.m^{-2} NPK. Any combination treatment was repeated three times, and each experimental unit consisted of 25 plants to obtain 30 units of trial and total plant 750 plants. Treatment which shows the real effect followed by separation of the middle value using Least Significant Difference test (LSD) at level α of 5%. The results showed that the

organic matter in the form of waste baglog fungus significantly affect plant dry weight variable. NPK fertilizer application dose also significantly affected all variables and the observations contained in the best dose of 200 g / m2. While the interaction between the two treatments did not provide significant effect on all variables observation.

Keywords: Pakchoy, Baglog mushrooms, Combination, NPK