

ABSTRACT

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERS AND PRODUCTION OF CASSAVA PLANT (*Manihot Esculenta* Crantz) DUE TO MICRONUTRIENT FERTILIZATION

By

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The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of micronutrient on the growth of cassava, cassava distribution, and cassava starch content. The study was conducted in the village of Sulusuban, Seputih Agung District, Central Lampung Regency from October to December 2016. This study used a randomized block design (RBD) strip plot consisting of 3 micronutrient treatments (Zincmicro) (0, 20, 40 kg / ha). Micro-fertilization of cassava plants is carried out on 12 Weeks After Planting (MST). Observations were carried out by destructive methods (damaging plant parts). The results showed that (1) the provision of micronutrient could increase plant height, number of leaves, stem diameter, and the number of cassava segments; (2) the application of micronutrient influences the distribution of sweet potatoes, namely the weight per yam with a range of 0-100 g, most in the treatment of 20 kg / ha, the highest diameter of sweet potatoes with a range of

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20.1-40 cm in the treatment of 40 kg / ha, the length of sweet potatoes with the range of 10.1-20 cm is most in the treatment of 20 kg / ha; (3) application of micronutrient up to 40 kg / ha can increase starch content at each observation of 7, 8, and 9 BST. Application of 40 kg / ha micronutrient has the highest starch content, at 7 BST 9.1% greater than 20 kg / ha and 11.59% greater than 0 kg / ha, at 8 BST 6.92% greater than 20 kg / ha and 12.16% greater than 0 kg / ha, and at 9 BST 12.41% greater than 20 kg / ha and 6.35% greater than 0 kg / ha.

Keywords: cassava, micronutrient, starch.

ABSTRAK

KARAKTER AGRONOMI DAN PRODUKSI TANAMAN UBIKAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) AKIBAT PEMUPUKAN HARA MIKRO

Oleh

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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengevaluasi pengaruh pemberian hara mikro terhadap pertumbuhan ubikayu, sebaran ubi tanaman ubikayu, dan kadar pati ubikayu. Penelitian dilakukan di desa Sulusuban, Kecamatan Seputih Agung, Kabupaten Lampung Tengah pada bulan oktober sampai Desember 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) Strip plot yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan hara mikro (Zincmicro) (0, 20, 40 kg/ha). Pemupukan hara mikro tanaman ubikayu dilakukan pada 12 Minggu Setelah Tanam (MST). Pengamatan dilakukan dengan metode destruktif yaitu merusak bagian tanaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) pemberian unsur hara mikro mampu meningkatkan tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, diameter batang, dan jumlah ruas ubikayu; (2) pemberian unsur hara mikro berpengaruh pada distribusi ubi yaitu bobot per ubi dengan kisaran 0-100 g terbanyak pada perlakuan 20 kg/ha, diameter ubi dengan kisaran 20,1-40 cm terbanyak pada perlakuan 40 kg/ha, panjang ubi dengan kisaran 10,1-20 cm terbanyak pada perlakuan 20 kg/ha;

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(3) aplikasi unsur hara mikro hingga 40 kg/ha mampu meningkatkan kadar pati pada setiap pengamatan 7, 8, dan 9 BST. Aplikasi pupuk mikro 40 kg/ha memiliki kadar pati terbesar, pada 7 BST 9,1% lebih besar dibanding 20 kg/ha dan 11,59% lebih besar dibanding 0 kg/ha, pada 8 BST 6,92% lebih besar dibanding 20 kg/ha dan 12,16% lebih besar dibanding 0 kg/ha, dan pada 9 BST 12,41% lebih besar dibanding 20 kg/ ha dan 6,35% lebih besar dibanding pemupukan 0 kg/ha.

Kata Kunci: hara mikro, pati, ubikayu.