

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH BERBAGAI JENIS AMELIORAN TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS RUMPUT PAKCHONG PADA TANAH ULTISOL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai jenis Amelioran terhadap produktivitas (jumlah anakan, bahan segar, tinggi tanaman, dan rasio daun dan batang) dan mengetahui jenis Amelioran yang terbaik untuk meningkatkan produktivitas rumput Pakchong pada tanah Ultisol. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2023 sampai Januari 2024 yang berlokasi Laboratorium Lapangan Terpadu, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung dan Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Pakan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan yaitu: P0: tanpa perlakuan (kontrol); P1: pupuk kompos (25 ton/ha); P2: pupuk kompos (25 ton/ha) + dolomit (4 ton/ha); P3: pupuk kompos (25 ton/ha) + dolomit (4 ton/ha) + zeolit (10 ton/ha); P4: pupuk kompos (25 ton/ha) + dolomit (4 ton/ha) + zeolit (10 ton/ha) + *biochar* (10 ton/ha). Setiap unit perlakuan berupa lahan petak dengan ukuran 1,5 x 1 m. Setiap unit percobaan diulang sebanyak 4 kali, sehingga terdapat 20 unit percobaan. Data yang diperoleh akan dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of variance* (ANOVA). Apabila terdapat beda nyata antar perlakuan maka analisis akan dilanjutkan menggunakan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian berbagai jenis Amelioran tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap jumlah anakan, bobot segar, tinggi tanaman serta rasio daun dan batang.

Kata kunci: amelioran, produktivitas, rumput pakchong.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF AMELIORANT ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF PAKCHONG GRASS ON ULTISOL SOIL

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This research aims to determine the effect of various types of Ameliorant on productivity (number of tillers, fresh material, plant height, and leaf to stem ratio) and to determine the best type of Ameliorant to increase the productivity of pakchong grass on Ultisol soil. This research was carried out from November 2023 to January 2024 at the Integrated Field Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung and Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Feed, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 5 treatments, namely: P0: no treatment (control); P1: compost (25 tons/ha); P2: compost (25 tons/ha) + dolomite (4 tons/ha); P3: compost (25 tons/ha) + dolomite (4 tons/ha) + zeolite (10 tons/ha); P4: compost (25 tons/ha) + dolomite (4 tons/ha) + zeolite (10 tons/ha) + biochar (10 tons/ha). Each treatment unit is a plot of land measuring 1.5 x 1 m. Each experimental unit was repeated 4 times, so there were 20 experimental units. The data obtained will be analyzed using Analysis of variance (ANOVA). If there is a significant difference between treatments, the analysis will continue using the Least Significant Difference Test (LSD). The results showed that the provision of various types of ameliorants had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on the number of tillers, fresh weight, plant height and leaf and stem ratio in Ultisol soil.

Key words: ameliorant, productivity, pakchong grass.