

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONSENTRASI DAN FREKUENSI PENYIRAMAN URINE KAMBING PADA LEVEL BERBEDA TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS RUMPUT PAKCHONG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi dan pengaruh dari konsentrasi dan frekuensi penyiraman urine kambing dengan level berbeda terhadap produktivitas rumput Pakchong. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada Oktober–Desember 2024 di Rumah Kaca Laboratorium Lapang Terpadu dan di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak Jurusan Peternakan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) Faktorial yang terdiri atas faktor konsentrasi urine dan frekuensi penyiraman. Faktor konsentrasi urine terdiri dari 4 taraf perlakuan yaitu K0: Tanpa urine (kontrol), K1 : konsentrasi urine kambing 10%, K2 : konsentrasi urine kambing 20%, dan K3: konsentrasi urine kambing 30% dan faktor frekuensi penyiraman terdiri dari 3 faktor yaitu F1: frekuensi penyiraman setiap 5 hari, F2: frekuensi penyiraman setiap 10 hari, dan F3: frekuensi penyiraman setiap 15 hari. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi konsentrasi dan frekuensi penyiraman urine kambing tidak memberikan interaksi yang nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap rata-rata jumlah anakan, bobot segar dan bahan kering rumput Pakchong. Hasil uji BNT (Beda Nyata Terkecil) pada bahan kering menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan K1 berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) dengan perlakuan K0 dan K2. Selanjutnya pemberian K3 tidak berbeda nyata ($P > 0,05$) dengan perlakuan K1 tetapi berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) dengan perlakuan K0 dan K2.

Kata kunci: Produktivitas, rumput Pakchong, urine kambing.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF GOAT URINE CONCENTRATION AND FREQUENCY OF WATERING AT DIFFERENT LEVELS ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF PAKCHONG GRASS

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This study aims to determine the interaction and effect of the concentration and frequency of goat urine watering with different levels on the productivity of Pakchong grass. This study was conducted in October–December 2024 at the Integrated Field Laboratory Greenhouse and at the Animal Nutrition and Feed Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) Factorial consisting of urine concentration and watering frequency factors. The urine concentration factor consists of 4 treatment levels, namely K0: Without urine (control), K1: 10% goat urine concentration, K2: 20% goat urine concentration, and K3: 30% goat urine concentration and the watering frequency factor consists of 3 factors, namely F1: watering frequency every 5 days, F2: watering frequency every 10 days, and F3: watering frequency every 15 days. The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance and continued with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) further test. The results showed that the combination of concentration and frequency of goat urine watering did not provide significant interaction ($P > 0.05$) on the average number of offspring, fresh weight and dry matter of Pakchong grass. The results of the BNT (Smallest Significant Difference) test on dry matter showed that the K1 treatment was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) from the K0 and K2 treatments. Furthermore, the provision of K3 was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) from the K1 treatment but was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) from the K0 and K2 treatments.

Keywords: Goat urine, Pakchong grass, productivity.