

ABSTRAK

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

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsentrasi dan frekuensi penyiraman urine kambing pada berbagai level terhadap morfologi rumput pakchong. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari Oktober hingga Desember 2024, di Rumah Kaca Laboratorium Lapang Terpadu, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 12 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan, dengan menggunakan 36 stek rumput pakchong. Perlakuan yang diberikan pada penelitian ini yaitu konsentrasi K0 ; urine 0%, K1; urine 10%, K2; urine 20%, K3; urine 30%, dan frekuensi penyiraman F1; penyiraman setiap 5 hari, F2; penyiraman setiap 10 hari dan F3; penyiraman setiap 15 hari. Peubah yang diamati meliputi tinggi rumput pakchong, jumlah daun rumput pakchong, rasio daun dan batang rumput pakchong, bobot segar rumput pakchong, dan luas area daun rumput pakchong. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam ANOVA (*Analysis of Variance*) dan uji lanjut BNT taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan pemberian konsentrasi dan frekuensi penyiraman urine kambing pada level berbeda tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, rasio daun dan batang, bobot segar akar, dan luas area daun rumput pakchong.

Kata Kunci : morfologi, rumput pakchong (*Pennisetum purpureum cv. Thailand*), urine kambing.

ABSTRACT

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

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This study aims to determine the effect of the concentration and frequency of watering goat urine at different levels on the morphology of pakchong grass. This research was carried out in October – December 2024, at the Integrated Field Laboratory Greenhouse, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This research was conducted using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 12 treatments and 3 replications, using 36 pakchong grass cuttings. The treatment given in this study was the concentration of K0; urine 0%, K1; urine 10%, K2; urine 20%, K3; urine 30%, and watering frequency F1; watering every 5 days, F2; watering every 10 days and F3; watering every 15 days. The variables observed included the height of the pakchong grass, the number of pakchong grass leaves, the ratio of pakchong grass leaves and stems, the fresh weight of the pakchong grass, and the surface area of the pakchong grass leaves. The data obtained were analyzed using ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and a further BNT test at 5% level. The results of the study showed that the treatment of providing concentration and frequency of watering goat urine at different levels had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on plant height, number of leaves, leaf to stem ratio, fresh weight of roots, and surface area of pakchong grass leaves.

Keyword : morphology, pakchong grass (*Pennisetum purpureum cv. Thailand*), goat urine.