

## **PENGARUH NAUNGAN DAN PEMUPUKAN YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS GENERATIF TANAMAN ALFALFA TROPIK (*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW)**

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### **INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh naungan dan pemupukan menggunakan pupuk organik yang berbeda terhadap produktivitas generatif tanaman alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan selama 2 bulan di Rumah Kaca Laboratorium Hijauan Makanan Ternak dan Pastura, Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial 3x2. Faktor pertama yaitu pemupukan: P1 = tanpa pupuk (kontrol), P2 = pupuk hijau, dan P3 = pupuk kandang. Faktor kedua yaitu naungan: N1 = tanpa naungan (kontrol) dan N2 = dengan naungan paranet 65%. Variabel yang diamati adalah produktivitas generatif yaitu waktu pertama berbunga, waktu pertama berpolong, waktu pertama biji masak, dan viabilitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan naungan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap waktu pertama berbunga (17,77 – 28,98 hari) dan waktu pertama berpolong (29,22 – 39,24 hari). Pemberian pupuk tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ) terhadap waktu pertama berbunga (23,25 – 23,48 hari), waktu pertama berpolong (27,83 – 34,92 hari), dan waktu pertama biji masak (40,92 – 47,25 hari). Persentase uji viabilitas biji alfalfa sebesar 53,33%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan naungan menurunkan produktivitas generatif tanaman alfalfa, sedangkan pupuk organik (pupuk hijau dan kandang) tidak mempengaruhi produktivitas generatif tanaman alfalfa tropik.

(Kata kunci: Alfalfa, Naungan, Pupuk organik, Produktivitas generatif)

**THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SHADING AND FERTILIZATION ON  
THE GENERATIVE PRODUCTIVITY OF ALFALFA PLANTS  
(*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW)**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to determine the effect of shading and fertilization using different organic fertilizers on the generative productivity of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) plants. This research was conducted for 2 months at Greenhouse Forage and Pasture Science Laboratory, Faculty of Animal Science, Gadjah Mada University. This study used a complete randomized design (CRD) with 3x2 factorial pattern. The first factor was fertilization : P1 = no fertilizer (controlled), P2 = green manure, and P3 = manure. The second factor was shading : N1 = no shade (controlled) and N2 = with paranet shade 65%. The variables observed were the generative productivity, which were the first time to bloom, the first time to pod, the first time the seeds ripen, and the viability test. The results showed that the use of shading was significantly affected ( $P > 0.05$ ) to the time of first blooming (17.77 – 28.98 days) and the time of first podding (29.22 – 39.24 days). Fertilizer application was not significant influenced ( $P > 0.05$ ) to the first time of blooming (23.25 – 23.48 days), the first time pods (27.83 – 34.92 days), and the first time the seeds ripen (40.92 – 47.25 days). The percentage of alfalfa seed viability test was 53.33%. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the use of shades reduces the generative productivity of alfalfa plants, while organic fertilizers (green manure and manure) did not affect the generative productivity of alfalfa plants.

(Key words: Alfalfa, Shade, Organic fertilizer, Generative productivity)