

Karakteristik Morfologi dan Kandungan Nutrien Rumput Biovitass (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv Biovitass) dan Rumput Pakchong (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv Thailand) di Kawasan Hutan Jati Desa Megeri, Kradenan, Blora, Jawa Tengah

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik morfologi dan nutrisi rumput gajah kultivar Biovitass dan Pakchong pada kondisi lingkungan pada Kawasan Hutan Jati. Rumput ditanam dengan menggunakan stek batang dan dipelihara selama 4 bulan menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 kali pengulangan setiap kultivar. Selama masa pemeliharaan dilakukan pengamatan karakteristik morfologi meliputi tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, lebar daun, diameter batang, dan jumlah tunas. Setelah 4 bulan, rumput gajah dilakukan pemanenan untuk dihitung produksi biomassa (berat segar) dan dianalisis proksimat untuk mengetahui kandungan bahan kering, bahan organik, protein kasar (PK), serat kasar (SK), dan lemak kasar (LK). Hasil pengamatan kemudian dilakukan analisis statistik dengan menggunakan R-software versi 4.2.2. Rumput gajah kultivar Biovitass memiliki tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, lebar daun, diameter batang, dan jumlah tunas lebih tinggi daripada kultivar Pakchong. Hal ini diikuti dengan hasil produksi biomassa (berat segar) pada kultivar Biovitass ($7,25 \text{ kg/m}^2$) lebih tinggi dibandingkan kultivar Pakchong ($6,57 \text{ kg/m}^2$). Produksi segar rumput gajah kultivar Biovitass signifikan ($P < 0,05$) lebih tinggi dibandingkan rumput gajah kultivar Pakchong. Berdasarkan hasil analisis kandungan nutrisi, PK kultivar Pakchong (17,91%) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan kultivar Biovitass (16,97%). Berdasarkan karakteristik morfologi, produksi biomassa, dan nilai nutrisi, rumput gajah kultivar Biovitass memiliki kinerja yang lebih baik di Kawasan hutan jati Desa Megeri Blora dibandingkan kultivar Pakchong.

(Kata kunci: Lahan kering, morfologi, nutrisi, Biovitass, Pakchong)

Morphology Characteristics and Nutrient Content of Biovitas (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Biovitas) and Pakchong (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Thailand) Grasses in Teak Forest Precinct at Megeri Village, Kradenan, Blora, Central Java

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to determine the morfological characteristics and nutrient content of elephant grass cultivars cultivated in the lowlands of Megeri Village, Blora Regency. There were 2 cultivars of elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) used, namely Biovitas and Pakchong. Grass was cultivated using stems and maintaind for 4 months using a completely random design (CRD) method with 4 repetitions for each variety. During the growing period, morfological characteristics wereobserved including plant height, leaf length, leaf width, stem diameter, and number of shoots. After 4 months, elephant grass was harvested to calculate biomass production (fresh weight) and proximate analysis to determine dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, crude fiber and crude fat content. The results of the observations were then carried out statistical analysis using R-software version 4.2.2. The Biovitas variety of elephant grass has higher plant height, leaf length, leaf width, stem diameter, and number of shoots than that the Pakchong variety. This was followed by the yield of biomass production (fresh weight) in the Biovitas variety (7,25 kg/m²) which was higher than the Pakchong variety (6,57 kg/m²). The fresh production of elephant grass of the Biovitas variety was significantly ($P<0.05$) higher than that of the Pakchong variety. Based on the analysis of nutrien content, the crude protein (PK) of the Pakchong variety (17,91%) was higher than that of the Biovitas variety (16,97%). Based on morfological characteristics, biomass production and nutritional value, elephant grass of the Biovitas variety has better performance in the teak forest area of Megeri Blora village than the Pakchong variety

(Key Words: Dry land, Biovitas, Pakchong, morfological, nutrient)