

INTISARI

Pakcoi (*Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* L.) merupakan salah satu jenis sawi yang digemari oleh masyarakat sehingga bernilai ekonomi tinggi. Pemupukan diperlukan untuk menunjang pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pakcoi sehingga diharapkan produktivitas pakcoi meningkat. Salah satu pupuk yang dapat digunakan yaitu pupuk bekas maggot atau kasgot. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk kasgot terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil pakcoi di antara tegakan alpukat dan mengetahui dosis pupuk kasgot yang paling optimal pada pakcoi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di lahan persawahan di Dusun Carikan, Tamanmartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) satu faktor dengan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah perbedaan dosis pupuk kasgot dengan enam taraf yaitu M0 = tanpa pupuk, M1 = pupuk anorganik NPK 200 kg/ha, M2 = pupuk kasgot 10 ton/ha, M3 = pupuk kasgot 20 ton/ha, M4 = pupuk kasgot 30 ton/ha, dan M5 = pupuk kasgot 40 ton/ha. Variabel yang diamati meliputi iklim mikro lahan penelitian, kandungan pupuk kasgot, analisis tanah awal dan panen, pertumbuhan tanaman, analisis pertumbuhan tanaman, komponen hasil, dan mutu hasil. Hasil penelitian memberikan informasi bahwa pemberian pupuk kasgot berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil pakcoi di antara tegakan alpukat berdasarkan parameter diameter batang semu, luas daun, bobot segar tajuk, indeks konsumsi, bobot segar ekonomis, produktivitas, dan kandungan vitamin C. Dosis pupuk kasgot yang paling optimal untuk pertumbuhan pakcoi yaitu pupuk kasgot dengan dosis 25 ton/ha.

Kata kunci: dosis, kasgot, pakcoi, pupuk

ABSTRACT

Bok choy (*Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* L.) is a type of mustard by the community so it has high economic value. Fertilization is necessary to support the growth and development of bok choy, which is expected to increase its productivity. One of the fertilizers that can be used is the residue from maggots or kasgot fertilizer. This study aimed to determine the effect of kasgot fertilizer on the growth and yield of bok choy planted between avocado trees, as well as to identify the optimal dose of kasgot fertilizer for bok choy. The study was conducted in rice fields in Dusun Carikan, Tamanmartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. A Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with one factor and three replications was used for this study. The treatments given were different dose of kasgot fertilizer with six levels: M0 = without fertilizer, M1 = inorganic NPK fertilizer 200 kg/ha, M2 = kasgot fertilizer 10 tons/ha, M3 = kasgot fertilizer 20 tons/ha, M4 = kasgot fertilizer 30 tons/ha, and M5 = kasgot fertilizer 40 tons/ha. The observed variables encompassed the microclimate of the research area, content of kasgot fertilizer, initial soil and harvest analyses, plant growth, plant growth analysis, yield components, and quality of the yield. The results of the study provide information that the provision of kasgot fertilizer affects the growth and yield of bok choy among avocado trees, based on parameters such as pseudo stem diameter, leaf area, fresh weight of canopy, consumption index, economic fresh weight, productivity, and vitamin C content. The optimal dose of kasgot fertilizer for bok choy growth is kasgot fertilizer with a dose of 25 tons/ha.

Keywords: dose, kasgot, bok choy, fertilizer