INTISARI

Jagung (*Zea mays* L.) merupakan salah satu komoditas strategis dan memiliki nilai ekonomis sebagai salah satu sumber pakan ternak. Bagian yang dimanfaatkan untuk pakan ternak yaitu biji, maka dari itu perlu dilakukan usaha untuk meningkatkan hasil panen dari segi jumlah maupun mutu. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan hal tersebut adalah perompesan daun. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan perlakuan perompesan dengan kombinasi letak daun dan waktu perompesan yaitu daun di atas tongkol, di bawah tongkol, serta daun di atas dan di bawah tongkol dengan waktu perompesan saat tanaman berumur 84hst, 92hst, dan 100hst. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan percobaan dengan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap. Pengamatan meliputi panjang tongkol, bobot tongkol, bobot bonggol, diameter tongkol, baris per tongkol, biji per baris, jumlah biji per tongkol, bobot biji per tongkol, dan bobot 100 biji, serta mutu hasil. Data yang didapatkan kemudian diuji menggunakan analisis varians dan uji lanjut HSD Tukey. Perlakuan perompesan berpengaruh nyata terhadap bobot tongkol, bobot bonggol, jumlah baris per tongkol, jumlah biji per baris, dan jumlah biji per tongkol. Mutu hasil biji jagung semua perlakuan berdasarkan kadar air, kadar biji rusak, kadar biji warna lain, dan kadar biji pecah memenuhi kriteria mutu premium.

Kata kunci : biji; mutu; perompesan; letak; waktu.

ABSTRACT

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the strategic commodities and has economic value as an animal feed. The part that is used as fodder is the seed, therefore it is necessary to increase yields in terms of quantity and quality. Efforts that can be made to improve those characteristics are leaf defoliation. In this study, the treatment was carried out with the site and time of leaves defoliation, namely leaves above the cob, below the cob, and leaves above and below the cob. The defoliation time was done at 84, 92, and 100 days after planting. The treatments are analyzed in a randomized complete block design. The observation variables included cob length, cob weight, knob weight, cob diameter, rows per cob, seeds per row, number of seeds per cob, seed weight per cob, and 100 seed weight, as well as yield quality. The data obtained were then analyzed using analysis of variance and HSD Tukey. Defoliation has a significant effect to cob weight, knob weight, number of rows per cob, number of seeds per row, and number of seeds per cob. The quality of maize kernels of all treatments based on moisture content, damaged kernels, other coloured kernels, and broken kernels met the premium quality criteria.

Keywords : seed; quality; defoliation; site; time.