

KARAKTERISTIK MORFOLOGI DAN PRODUKSI BIOMASSA FODDER PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.) PADA KEPADATAN TANAM YANG BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kepadatan tanam *fodder* padi (*Oryza sativa* L.) terhadap karakteristik morfologi dan produksi biomassa. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2023 sampai dengan Februari 2024 di PT. Sembada Sinergi Indonesia, Selomartani, Sleman, Yogyakarta dan sampel dianalisis di Laboratorium Hijauan Makanan Ternak dan Pastura, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Materi yang digunakan adalah biji padi (*Oryza sativa* L.) varietas Inpari-32. Perlakuan kepadatan tanam 400, 450, 500 dan 550 g/nampan ukuran 50x25x5 cm atau 3,2, 3,6, 4,0 dan 4,4 kg/m². *Fodder* padi dipanen pada umur 10 hari setelah tanam (HST) dan masing-masing dilakukan pengulangan sebanyak tiga kali sehingga terdapat 12 nampan. Variabel yang diamati adalah morfologi tanaman yang meliputi tinggi tanaman, panjang akar, dan jumlah daun, sedangkan produksi biomassa meliputi produksi segar, produksi bahan kering (BK), dan produksi bahan organik (BO). Sampel produksi biomassa dianalisis kandungan bahan kering dan organik. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi (ANOVA) menurut rancangan acak pola searah dan dilanjut dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) karena diperoleh hasil signifikan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tanaman dengan kepadatan 3,2 kg/m² memiliki tinggi tanaman dan panjang akar lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan kepadatan 3,6, 4,0 dan 4,4 kg/m². Namun pada jumlah daun menunjukkan perbedaan tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$). Produksi biomassa tertinggi *fodder* padi pada kepadatan 4,0 kg/m² yang menghasilkan produksi segar, BK dan BO masing-masing 14,49 kg/m², 4,03 kg/m² dan 3,69 kg/m². Berdasarkan penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa untuk menghasilkan morfologi dan produksi biomassa terbaik pada *fodder* padi (*Oryza sativa* L.) yaitu menggunakan kepadatan tanam 4,0 kg/m².

(Kata kunci: *Fodder* padi, Kepadatan tanam, Hidroponik *fodder*, Morfologi tanaman, Produksi biomassa)

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC AND BIOMASS PRODUCTION OF RICE FODDER (*Oryza sativa* L.) IN DIFFERENT PLANT DENSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to determine the effect of plant density of rice fodder (*Oryza sativa* L.) on morphological characteristics and biomass production. The research was conducted from October 2023 to February 2024 at PT Sembada Sinergi Indonesia, Selomartani, Sleman, Yogyakarta and the samples were analyzed at the Laboratory of Forage and Pasture, Faculty of Animal Science, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The material used was rice seed (*Oryza sativa* L.) variety Inpari-32. Plant density treatments were 400, 450, 500 and 550 g/tray size 50x25x5 cm. Rice fodder was harvested at the age of 10 days after plant (DAP) and each was repeated three times so that there were 12 trays. Variables observed were plant morphology including plant height, root length, and number of leaves, while biomass production included fresh production, dry matter production (DM), and organic matter (OM) production. Biomass production samples were analyzed for dry and organic matter content. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) according to a unidirectional randomized design and continued with Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) because significant results were obtained. The results showed that plants with a density of 3,2 kg/m² had higher plant height and root length ($P < 0,05$) compared to densities of 3,6, 4,0 and 4,4 kg/m². However, the number of leaves showed no significant difference ($P > 0,05$). The highest biomass production of rice fodder at a density of 4,0 kg/m² resulted in fresh, BK and BO production of 14,49, 4,03 and 3,69 kg/m², respectively. Based on the research, it can be concluded that to produce the best morphology and biomass production in rice fodder (*Oryza sativa* L.) is using a plant density of 4.0 kg/m².

(Keywords: Rice fodder, Plant density, Hydroponic fodder, Plant morphology, Biomass production)