

INTISARI

Rumput Gama Umami (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Gama Umami) merupakan komoditas pakan ternak yang dikembangkan oleh Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Tanaman ini memiliki hasil panen yang tinggi dibandingkan dengan rumput gajah biasa. Tanaman ini berpotensi dikembangkan sebagai tanaman konservasi karena kemampuannya tumbuh di lahan marginal dengan kebutuhan input kimia yang rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh dosis pupuk organik terhadap morfo-fisiologis dan kualitas rumput gama umami di lahan marginal. Kegiatan penelitian dilaksanakan di Lahan 86 PT Great Giant Pineapple, Terbanggi Besar, Lampung Tengah, pada bulan September hingga Desember 2024. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial tunggal dengan 3 blok sebagai ulangan. Perlakuan berupa dosis pupuk organik yang terdiri atas 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 ton/ha. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian dosis pupuk organik tidak memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap analisis agronomis dan kadar NPK tanaman. Dosis pupuk organik memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap serapan P dan K dan bobot segar panen. Dengan demikian, belum ditemukan dosis optimum terhadap morfo-fisiologis dan kualitas rumput gama umami

Kata Kunci: Rumput Gama Umami, Lahan Marginal, Pupuk Organik Padat

ABSTRACT

Gama Umami grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Gama Umami) is a fodder crop developed by the Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Gama Umami has a high yield compared to ordinary napier grass. This plant has the potential to be developed as a conservation crop because of its ability to grow on marginal land with low chemical input requirements. This study aim to determine of optimum organic fertilizer doses on the morpho-physiology, and quality of gama umami grass on marginal land. The study were carried out at PT Great Giant Pineapple, Terbanggi Besar, Central Lampung started from September to December 2024. The field experiment executed following to Randomized Completely Block Design (RCBD) with replications. The treatments were in the form of organic fertilizer doses consisted of 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 ton/ha. The study showed that the application of organic fertilizer doses did not a significant effect on agronomic characters and plant NPK levels. Organic fertilizer doses significantly affects P and K uptake and harvest fresh weight. Therefore, the optimum dosage for gama umami grass physiology, growth, and quality has not been identified.

Keywords: Gama Umami Grass, Marginal Land, Solid Organic Fertilizer.