



PRODUKSI BAHAN KERING JERAMI JAGUNG SEMI DENGAN PUPUK N YANG DILAPISI MINYAK

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INTISARI

Penelitian yang dilaksanakan selama tujuh bulan di Kebun Pendidikan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian (KP4) Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kalitirto, Yogyakarta bertujuan untuk membandingkan produksi bahan kering jerami jagung semi/ha yang ditanam dengan berbagai perlakuan pupuk N. Tanah sebanyak 12 plot dengan ukuran 6 x 6 m² per plot dan jarak tiap plot 0,5 m, ditanami jagung dengan jarak 0,6 x 0,15 m dibagi secara acak menjadi 4 blok dengan 3 perlakuan pemupukan N. Perlakuan pertama (P1) diberikan secara konvensional (tanpa dilapisi minyak) dengan dosis standar 400 kg urea/ha, perlakuan kedua (P2) diberikan dengan dosis N-equal 60 % P1 dan perlakuan ketiga (P3) dosis N-equal 40 % P1 tetapi urea untuk P2 dan P3 dilapisi minyak kelapa sawit. Masing-masing perlakuan diulangi empat kali. Uji statistik terhadap P1, P2 dan P3 dengan RCBD (*Randomized Complete Block Design*). Tinggi tanaman jagung semi (104,83; 97,60 dan 84,95 cm), produksi hijauan segar (19,81; 19,22 dan 11,55 ton/ha) dan produksi bahan kering (5,57; 5,15 dan 3,29 ton/ha) saling berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) berturut turut untuk P1, P2 dan P3. Berturut - turut hasil bahan kering setiap kali panen dapat untuk menampung ternak sebanyak 1,96; 1,81 dan 1,15 unit ternak/ha/tahun. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelapisan pupuk urea dengan minyak kelapa sawit yang diberikan pada tanaman jagung semi dengan dosis 40 dan 60% lebih rendah hasil jeraminya dari pada jagung semi yang dipupuk secara konvensional dengan dosis 400 kg urea/ha/tanam.

Kata kunci : baby corn, pelapisan pupuk urea, produksi bahan kering.



THE DRY MATTER OF STRAW PRODUCTION
OF BABY CORN WITH N FERTILIZING WAS COATED BY OIL

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ABSTRACT

The research was done as long as seven month at Agricultural Training, Research and Development Gadjah Mada University, Kalitirto, Yogyakarta had a purpose to compare the production of dry matter of baby corn's straw/ha planted with different N fertilizer treatment. The land was divided into twelve plots of 6 m x 6 m area was each plot and corn were planted at 60 cm x 15 cm. The plots were randomly allocated into four blocks with three urea fertilizer treatments. First treatment (P1) was fertilized conventionally (given urea without palm oli coating) with standard dose of 400 kg urea/ha, second treatment (P2) urea was given palm oil coating urea with dose of 60% of P1 and the third treatment (P3) was given palm oil coating urea with dose of 40% of P1. Each treatment was done in four replications. The results of this research were subjected to statistical analysis using Randomised Complete Block Design (RCBD). Baby corn height (104.83 ; 97.60 and 84.95 cm), fresh stover production (19.81; 19.22 and 11.55 ton/ha) and dry matter production (5.57; 5.15 and 3.29 ton/ha) generally decreased and among the treatments showed significantly different ($P < 0.05$) for P1, P2 and P3, respectively. The dry stover yielded from each harvest can be used to carry animal as much as 1,96; 1,81 and 1,15 animal unit/ha/year, respectively. It can be concluded that palm oil of urea applied at the rate of 40 and 60% yielded lower dry matter production of baby corn straw than that fertilised conventionally at the rate of 400 kg urea/ha/planting.

Key words : Baby corn, palm oil coating urea-fertilizer, dry matter production.