

## INTISARI

Jagung merupakan komoditas yang dimanfaatkan secara langsung untuk bahan pangan dan secara tidak langsung hijauannya dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pakan ternak. Upaya peningkatan hasil jagung terus dilakukan yaitu dengan penanaman benih hibrida dan modifikasi budidaya berupa defoliasi daun bawah tongkol. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan waktu defoliasi yang tepat pada dua varietas jagung berdasarkan jumlah tongkol yang berbeda. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai tanggal 16 Desember 2018 sampai 14 April 2019 di Desa Trosono, Kecamatan Parang, Kabupaten Magetan, Jawa Timur. Benih jagung hibrida yang ditanam ada 2 varietas yaitu BISI 18 dan BISI 2. Perlakuan waktu defoliasi daun bawah tongkol yang diberikan yaitu kontrol, 60, 75, dan 90 hst. Parameter penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Honestly Significant Difference* dengan taraf nyata 5 %. Berdasarkan hasil uji terdapat interaksi antar perlakuan saat panen terhadap bobot kering biji dan produktivitas. Produktivitas jagung tongkol satu varietas BISI 18 paling besar dihasilkan pada waktu defoliasi umur 90 hst dan paling kecil pada waktu defoliasi umur 60 hst. Produktivitas jagung tongkol dua varietas BISI 2 paling besar dihasilkan pada waktu defoliasi 90 hst dan paling kecil pada waktu defoliasi umur 75 hst. Waktu defoliasi paling tepat dilakukan pada umur 90 hst karena hasil tidak berbeda nyata dengan kontrol sehingga hijauan hasil defoliasi dapat dimanfaatkan petani untuk pakan ternak. Produktivitas jagung BISI 18 dan BISI 2 paling besar dihasilkan pada waktu defoliasi 90 hst saat tanaman berada pada fase pengerasan biji, sedangkan paling kecil dihasilkan pada waktu defoliasi 60 dan 75 hst saat tanaman berada pada fase *silking* dan *milking stage*.

**Kata kunci:** defoliasi, *milking stage*, *silking*, tongkol dua, tongkol satu.

### ***ABSTRACT***

Corn is a commodity that is used directly for food and indirectly it can be used for animal feed. The increase in corn yields continues to be carried out by planting hybrid seeds and modification of cultivation in the form of defoliation of leaves under the cob. Thus, this study aims to determine the exact time of defoliation in two corn varieties based on the number of different cobs. The research was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to 14<sup>th</sup> April 2019 in Trosono Village, Parang Subdistrict, Magetan Regency, East Java. There were 2 varieties of hybrid corn seeds planted are BISI 18 and BISI 2. The given treatment of defoliation time on the leaves under the cobs is control on 60, 75, and 90 days after planting (DAP). The parameter of the study is analyzed using Honestly Significant Difference test with an authentic level of 5%. According to the test result, there is an interaction among the treatments during the harvest on the dry weight of seeds and the productivity. The production of BISI 18 cobs reaches its peak at the defoliation of 90 DAP and on its lowest at 60 DAP. The production of BISI 2 cobs reaches its peak at the defoliation of 90 DAP and on its lowest at the defoliation at the 75 DAP. The time of defoliation is best done at the 90 DAP because the results are not significantly different from the controls so that the results of defoliation can be used by farmers for animal feed. The highest productivity of corn BISI 18 and BISI 2 was produced at defoliation of 90 days when the plants were in the hardening phase of the seeds, while the smallest was produced at 60 and 75 DAP when the plants were in the phase of silking and milking stage.

**Key words:** defoliation, milking stage, silking, cob two, cob one.