INTISARI

Penelitian pemberian macam pupuk dan tingkat naungan terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bayam merah diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan produksi bayam merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan interaksi antara perlakuan serta menentukan pupuk kandang dan tingkat naungan yang memberikan pertumbuhan dan hasil bayam merah tertinggi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian, Pangan dan Perikanan Wilayah V Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta pada bulan Mei hingga bulan Juni 2019. Rancangan yang digunakan petak terbagi (*split plot*) faktorial 2 x 4 faktor dengan 3 ulangan. Faktor pertama terdiri dari 4 aras yaitu: P0 (pupuk urea), P1 (pupuk kandang sapi), P2 (pupuk kandang kambing), P3 (pupuk kandang ayam). Faktor kedua terdiri dari 2 aras yaitu: N0 (tanpa naungan), N1 (paranet 30 %). Data dianalisis menggunakan Analisis Varian (ANOVA) pada tingkat 5 % dan dilanjutkan uji pembandingan antar rerata HSD Tukey dengan tingkat signifikansi 5 %. Apabila terdapat interaksi dilanjutkan dengan uji pembandingan antar rerata HSD Tukey dengan tingkat signifikansi 5 % dengan perlakuan kombinasi. Tidak terdapat interaksi antara perlakuan macam pupuk kandang dengan tingkat naungan pada tanaman bayam merah pada panen umur 6 mspt. Perlakuan penggunaan tiga macam pupuk kandang: sapi; kambing; ayam (300 gram/tanaman) memberikan hasil bayam merah yang nyata sama dan yang nyata sama juga dengan perlakuan pupuk urea (1,00 gram/tanaman). Perlakuan tanpa naungan dengan naungan 30 % memberikan pertumbuhan dan hasil bayam merah yang nyata sama.

Kata kunci: Bayam Merah, Klorofil, Pupuk, Naungan

ABSTRACT

Research on effect of various types of manure and the levels of shade on the growth and yield of red spinach plants was expected to increase the growth and production of red spinach. The study aims to get the interaction between the treatment and determine manure also shade level that provides the growth and yield of the red spinach. The research was carried out at the Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries Counseling Center Region V of Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta in May to June 2019. The design was using 2 x 4 factorial split plot with 3 replications. The first factor consists of 4 levels, there were: P0 (urea fertilizer), P1 (cow manure), P2 (goat manure), P3 (chicken manure). The second factor consists of 2 levels, there were: N0 (no shade), N1 (30 % with shade). The data obtained were further analyzed using Variance Analysis (ANOVA) at the 5 % level and continued was comparison test between Tukey's HSD averages with significance level 5 %. If there is an interaction, the analysis was continued with a comparison test between the average HSD Tukey with a significance level of 5 % with a combination treatment. There was no interaction between the treatment and determine manure with shade levels on the red spinach at the age of harvest 6 mspt. The treatment of three kinds of manure cows; goats; chickens (300 grams/plant) gives the same red spinach yields and gives yields on the same red spinach as the treatment of urea fertilizer (1,00 grams/plant). The no-shade treatment with 30 % shade gives the same red spinach growth and yield.

Key word: Chlorophyll Manure, Shade, Red Spinach