

**PENGARUH FOSFAT DAN CENDAWAN MIKORIZA ARBUSKULA
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN PRODUKTIVITAS
ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa* L.) PADA TANAH
INCEPTISOL KARANG MALANG**

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk fosfat dan cendawan mikoriza arbuskula terhadap pertumbuhan dan produktivitas alfalfa. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di rumah kaca Laboratorium Hijauan Makanan Ternak dan Pastura Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 3 x 4, 4 ulangan. Faktor pertama terdiri dari 3 taraf pemberian pupuk fosfat (SP 36) :0, 60, dan 120 kg/ha dan faktor kedua adalah penambahan cendawan mikoriza arbuskula (CMA) terdiri dari 4 taraf 0;0,8;1,6; dan 2,4 kg/ha. Variabel yang diamati berupa analisis tanah, tinggi tanaman, panjang batang, jumlah daun, jumlah tunas, panjang akar, volume akar, berat segar tajuk, berat segar akar, berat kering tanaman, analisis proksimat (protein kasar, bahan kering, bahan organik) serapan P total dan uji pencernaan secara *in vitro*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa interaksi CMA dan pupuk SP 36 memberikan pengaruh berbeda sangat nyata pada parameter pencernaan bahan kering dan pencernaan bahan organik, sedangkan variabel lain tidak nyata. Pemberian CMA sebanyak 2,4 kg/ha menunjukkan adanya pengaruh pada parameter panjang batang, tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, berat segar tajuk dan berat segar akar. Pemberian pupuk SP 36 sebanyak 60 kg/ha menunjukkan adanya pengaruh pada parameter panjang batang, tinggi tanaman, berat segar tajuk, berat segar akar, dan bahan organik. Pemberian CMA 2,4 kg/ha dapat meningkatkan panjang batang, tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, berat segar tajuk dan berat segar akar. Pemberian pupuk SP 36 sebanyak 60 kg/ha dapat meningkatkan panjang batang, tinggi tanaman, berat segar tajuk, berat segar akar, dan bahan organik.

Kata kunci: Alfalfa, CMA, Pertumbuhan, Produktivitas

EFFECT OF PHOSPHATE AND FUNGI ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZA TO
GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa* L.)
ON THE INCEPTISOL SOIL OF KARANG MALANG

ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to determine the effect of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) and phosphate fertilizer on the growth and productivity of alfalfa. The research was carried out at Green House of Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Forage Pastures University of Gadjah Mada. The experiment was arranged in Completely Randomized Design using 3x4 factorial pattern with four replications. The first factor was dosage of Phosphate fertilizer SP 36 (0, 60, and 120 kg/ha). Second factor was the dosage of AMF (0, 0,8, 1,6, and 2,4 kg/ha). The variable measured were soil analysis, plant height, stem length, number of leaf, number of buds, root length, root volume, fresh weight of plants, fresh weight of root, dry weight of plants, proximate analysis (crude protein, dry matter, organic matter) total P uptake and dry matter and organic matter digestibility. The results showed that the interaction of AMF and P fertilizer had no significant effect on plant height, stem length, leaf number, number of buds, root length, root volume, fresh weight of plants, fresh weight of roots, dry weight of plant, crude protein and total P uptake, but highly significant effect on the parameters of dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility. AMF as 2,4 kg/ha showed highly significant differences ($P < 0.01$). SP 36 fertilizer as 60 kg/ha showed significant differences in stem length, plant height, fresh weight of plants and root fresh weight. AMF as 2,4 kg/ha could increase the length of the stem, plant height, number of leaves, fresh weight of plants and root fresh weight. P fertilizer as 60 kg SP 36 could increase the length of the stem, plant height, fresh weight of plants and root fresh weight.

Keywords: Alfalfa, AMF, Growth, Productivity