PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PUPUK DAUN ORGANIK DAN ANORGANIK TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN PRODUKSI TANAMAN KEMBANG TELANG (*Clitoria ternatea*)

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman kembang telang (*Clitoria ternatea*) menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah dengan dua perlakuan yaitu pemberian pupuk organik dan pupuk anorganik. Tanaman kembang telang berumur 30 hari ditanam pada plot 1 x 1 m^2 sebanyak 4 tanaman per plot dengan 3 ulangan. Tanaman kembang telang dipupuk pada minggu ke lima dan ke enam setelah penanaman kemudian dipanen pada umur 60 hari. Perlakuan pupuk organik cair urin kelinci dan pupuk majemuk daun Gandasil® D dihitung sesuai kebutuhan dengan hasil : tiga plot diberikan pupuk organik cair urin kelinci 23,25 g/tanaman dan tiga plot lainnya diberikan pupuk manejuk daun Gandasil® D 5 g/tanaman. Variabel pertumbuhan yang diukur yaitu panjang sulur, tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang, bunga, dan polong. Variabel produksi yaitu produksi segar, bahan kering, bahan organik, dan protein kasar diukur sampai tanaman dipanen pada umur 60 hari setelah tanam. Data hasil penelitian diuji menggunakan T-Test untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar perlakuan. Hasil pertumbuhan berupa panjang sulur, tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang, bunga, dan polong antara pupuk organik dan anorganik memberikan hasil yang berbeda tidak nyata ($P>0,05$). Hasil pertumbuhan berupa panjang sulur, tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang, bunga, produksi berupa produksi segar, bahan kering, bahan organik, dan protein kasar antara pupuk organik dan anorganik memberikan hasil yang berbeda tidak nyata ($P>0,05$). Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil yaitu dengan dosis nitrogen yang sama, maka penggunaan pupuk organik dapat menggantikan penggunaan pupuk anorganik pada tanaman kembang telang.

Kata kunci: Kembang Telang, Pupuk daun organik dan anorganik, Pertumbuhan, Produksi Biomassa.

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIK AND INORGANIK FOLIAR FERTILIZERS APPLICATION ON THE GROWTH AND PRODUCTION OF BUTTERFLY PEA (*Clitoria ternatea*)

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the growth and production of butterfly pea (*Clitoria ternatea*). The study was done by following a Completely Randomized Design One Way for applications of organik and inorganik foliar fertilizers. Butterfly pea plants 30 days old were planted in plots of 1 x 1 m^2 as many as 4 plants per plot with 3 replications. Butterfly pea plants are fertilized in the fifth and sixth weeks after planting and then harvested at the age of 60 days after planting. The treatment of liquid organik fertilizer of rabbit urine and compound fertilizer of Gandasil® D leaf was calculated according to need with the results: three plots were given with liquid organik fertilizer of rabbit urine 23.25 ml/plant and the other three plots were given fertilizer with Gandasil® D 5 g/plant. The growth variables measured were plant length and height, number of branches, flowers, and pods. Production variables namely fresh production, dry matter, organik matter, and crude protein were measured until the plants were harvested at the age of 60 days after planting. The research data were analyzed using T-Test to determine the differences between treatments. Growth yields in the form of tendril length, plant height, number of branches, flowers, and pods between organik and inorganik fertilizers gave results that were not significantly different (P>0.05). The results of growth in the form of tendril length, plant height, number of branches, flowers, production in the form of fresh production, dry matter, organik matter, and crude protein between organik and inorganik fertilizers gave results that were not significantly different (P> 0.05). The conclusion that can be drawn is fertilization with use at the same of nitrogen dose, the use of organik fertilizers can replace the use of inorganik fertilizers on butterfly pea plant.

Keywords : Butterfly pea, Organik and inorganik fertilizer, Growth, Biomass Production.