

ABSTRAK

Wendi Kusmayadi. 2016. Pengaruh Dosis Bokashi Kirinyuh dan Mulsa Jerami Padi terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Cabai Merah (*Capsicum Annuum* L). Dibawah bimbingan Suryaman Birnadi dan Eri Mustari.

Cabai merah merupakan komoditas pertanian dengan nilai ekonomi tinggi. Permintaan cabai merah tidak seimbang dengan ketersediaan akibat produktivitas cabai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dosis bokashi kirinyuh dan mulsa jerami padi terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman cabai varietas Pilar F1. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Bulan September 2015 sampai November 2015 di kebun percobaan Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung di Kampung Ciparanje, Desa Cinenggang, Kecamatan Jatinangor. Metode penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok pola faktorial dua faktor dengan tiga ulangan. Faktor 1 adalah bokashi kirinyuh: $p_0=0$ t ha⁻¹, $p_1=7,5$ t ha⁻¹, $p_2=15$ t ha⁻¹, $p_3=22,5$ t ha⁻¹ dan faktor 2 adalah mulsa jerami padi: $m_0=0$ t ha⁻¹, $m_1=6$ t ha⁻¹, $m_2=12$ t ha⁻¹, $m_3=18$ t ha⁻¹. Parameter penelitian terdiri atas tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, bobot buah, berat segar brangkasan, berat kering brangkasan, nisbah pupus akar (NPA) dan produksi. Hasil pengamatan dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam of varian (anova) dan diuji lanjut dengan uji jarak berganda Duncan multiple range test (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terjadi interaksi antara bokashi kirinyuh dan mulsa jerami padi terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman cabai. Pemberian bokashi 15 t ha⁻¹ memberikan pertumbuhan tanaman cabai tertinggi. Sedangkan pemberian mulsa jerami padi 12 t ha⁻¹ memberikan hasil cabai tertinggi.

Kata kunci: cabai, bokashi, mulsa

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ABSTRACT

Wendi Kusmayadi. 2016. Effect of Kirinyuh Compost and Mulch on growth and yield of Chilli (*Capsicum Annuum* L). Supervised by Suryaman Birnadi and Eri Mustari.

Chilli was an agriculture commodity which had high economy. The demand of chilli was high, but productivity of chilli was low. Application of kirinyuh compost and mulch could increase the productivity. The research aimed to determine the effect of kirinyuh compost and mulch on growth and yield of chilli variety. The research conducted in September-November 2015 at experimental field of Padjadjaran University, Bandung. The experiment used randomized block design (RBD) 2 factor with 3 replication. Factor 1 was dose of kirinyuh compost: $p_0=0 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $p_1=7,5 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $p_2=15 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $p_3=22,5 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$ and factor 2 was mulch: $m_0=0 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $m_1=6 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $m_2=12 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$, $m_3=18 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$. Parameters observed consist of plant height, number of leaves, weight of fresh fruit, weight of husk, weight of dry husk, shoot-root ratio, and yield. The results were analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Further test used by Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The result showed that no interaction between kirinyuh compost and mulch on growth and yield of chilli. Application of kirinyuh compost at dose 15 t ha^{-1} gave the high on growth. Thus, application of mulch at dose 12 t ha^{-1} gave the high on yield.

Keywords: chilli, compost, mulch

