

ABSTRACT

Effect of Porasi Type and Biofertilizer on Growth and Dry Weight of Moringa Plant (*Moringa olifera* L)

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Moringa plant is a very nutritious plant and has various potential benefits and contains high nutritional substances, compared to the leaf content of other plants so that it has the potential to be a food source to overcome malnutrition. Moringa leaves contain multivitamins, proteins, essential amino acids, sources of antioxidants, A vitamin, C vitamin, B vitamin, calcium, iron and very high amounts of protein that are easily digested and assimilated by the human body as well as 18 amino acids. The productivity of Moringa plants has not been maximized because of the low knowledge of the community about Moringa cultivation. The application of porasi and biofertilizers is an effort to increase the productivity of Moringa plants. This study aims to determine the interaction between porasi type and biofertilizer on the growth and dry weight of Moringa plants (*Moringa olifera* L). This experiment was conducted in Dewasari Village, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis City, in the month of Agustus until November 2022. The method used in this study was a factorial randomized blok design (RBD) with 2 (two) factors and 3 (three) replications. The first factor is a three levels of porasi types (A), namely a1 (Sheep Manure Porasi), a2 (Cow Manure Porasi), a3 (Banana Tree Trunk Porasi) and the second factor consists of 3 (three) levels of biofertilizer concentration, namely b1 (5 ml / L), b2 (10 ml / L), b3 (15 ml / L). The results showed that there was no interaction between the type of porasi and the concentration of biofertilizer on the growth of Moringa plants, but independently the treatment of sheep manure poration is the best type of porasi for the growth of Moringa plants.

Keywords : Moringa (*Moringa olifera* L), Porasi, Biofertilizer (M-Bio).