

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KOMBINASI PUPUK CAIR KOTORAN KAMBING DAN PUPUK UREA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL SAWI PAGODA (*Brassica narinosa* L.)

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ABSTRAK

Sawi pagoda adalah jenis sayuran dari keluarga Brassicaceae yang memiliki kandungan gizi tinggi dan bermanfaat bagi kesehatan. Permintaan masyarakat terhadap sawi pagoda semakin meningkat, namun produksinya masih terbatas. Banyak orang menggunakan kotoran kambing sebagai pupuk organik, tetapi karena strukturnya yang keras, kotoran ini membutuhkan waktu lama untuk terurai di tanah, sehingga menghambat pertumbuhan tanaman. Salah satu alternatif yang bisa dilakukan adalah mengubah kotoran kambing menjadi pupuk cair. Percobaan ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan kombinasi pupuk cair kotoran kambing dan pupuk urea yang paling baik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda. Percobaan ini dilaksanakan di Desa Mandalagiri, Kecamatan Leuwisari, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, pada bulan November sampai Februari 2024. Percobaan dilakukan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 5 perlakuan dan diulang sebanyak 5 kali. Perlakuan yang diuji yaitu A pupuk urea 200 kg/ha (0,5 g/polybag), B = pupuk cair kotoran kambing 50 ml/L + pupuk urea 0,4 g/polybag, C = pupuk cair kotoran kambing 100 ml/L + Pupuk urea 0,3 g/polybag, D = pupuk cair kotoran kambing 150 ml/L + pupuk urea 0,2 g/polybag dan, E = pupuk cair kotoran kambing 200 ml/L + pupuk urea 0,1 g/polybag. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan kombinasi pupuk cair kotoran kambing dan pupuk urea berpengaruh terhadap jumlah daun, diameter crop, bobot brangkasan, dan bobot bersih sawi pagoda per tanaman. Perlakuan kombinasi pupuk cair kotoran kambing 100 ml/L + Pupuk urea 0,3 g/polybag berpengaruh paling baik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda.

Kata kunci: Kotoran kambing, Sawi pagoda, Pupuk cair, Pupuk urea

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION OF GOAT MANURE LIQUID FERTILIZER AND UREA FERTILIZER ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF PAGODA MUSTARD (*Brassica narinosa* L.)

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Pagoda mustard is a type of vegetable from the Brassicaceae family, known for its high nutritional content and health benefits. The demand for pagoda mustard is increasing, but its production remains limited. Many people use goat manure as organic fertilizer; however, due to its hard structure, goat manure takes a long time to decompose in the soil, hindering plant growth. One alternative is to convert goat manure into liquid fertilizer. This experiment aimed to find the best combination of goat manure liquid fertilizer and urea fertilizer for the growth and yield of pagoda mustard. The experiment was conducted in Mandalagiri Village, Leuwisari District, Tasikmalaya Regency, from November to February 2024. It used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 5 treatments, each replicated 5 times. The treatments tested were: A = 200 kg/ha urea fertilizer (0.5 g/polybag), B = 50 ml/L goat manure liquid fertilizer + 0.4 g/polybag urea fertilizer, C = 100 ml/L goat manure liquid fertilizer + 0.3 g/polybag urea fertilizer, D = 150 ml/L goat manure liquid fertilizer + 0.2 g/polybag urea fertilizer, and E = 200 ml/L goat manure liquid fertilizer + 0.1 g/polybag urea fertilizer. The results showed that the combination of goat manure liquid fertilizer and urea fertilizer affected the number of leaves, crop diameter, fresh weight, and net weight of pagoda mustard per plant. The best treatment for the growth and yield of pagoda mustard was the combination of 100 ml/L goat manure liquid fertilizer and 0.3 g/polybag urea fertilizer.

Keywords: Goat manure, Pagoda mustard, Liquid fertilizer, Urea fertilizer