

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KOMBINASI DOSIS BIOCHAR DAN PUPUK KANDANG AYAM TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL SAWI PAGODA (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) PADA MEDIA TANAH BEKAS TAMBANG EMAS

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Sawi pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) termasuk dari keluarga *Brassicaceae* dan masih berada dalam satu genus dengan sawi putih/petsai dan sawi hijau/caisim. Bagian tanaman dari sawi pagoda yang dikonsumsi adalah daun. Produksi jenis sawi pagoda masih terbatas, karena jenis sawi pagoda masih sangat jarang ditemui di pasaran, padahal sawi pagoda memiliki potensi dan prospek yang baik untuk dikembangkan. Telah dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh pemberian *biochar* dan pupuk kandang ayam untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) pada tanah bekas tambang emas. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Siliwangi Kampus Mugar Sari Kecamatan Tamansari Kota Tasikmalaya pada bulan September sampai Oktober 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 6 Perlakuan dan diulang sebanyak 4 kali yaitu, A = kontrol (tanah orisinal disekitar bekas galian tambang), B = 5 ton/ha *biochar* + 15 ton/ha pupuk kandang ayam, C = 15 ton/ha *biochar* + 5 ton/ha pupuk kandang ayam, D = 10 ton/ha *biochar* + 10 ton/ha pupuk kandang ayam, E = 20 ton/ha *biochar*, F = 20 ton/ha pupuk kandang ayam. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan dosis *biochar* dan pupuk kandang ayam berpengaruh pada jumlah daun, diameter kanopi, bobot tanaman sawi pagoda, dan bobot segar tanaman sawi. Kombinasi *biochar* 5 ton/ha + 15 ton/ha pupuk kandang ayam dan pupuk kandang ayam 20 ton/ha cenderung memberikan pengaruh lebih baik pada diameter kanopi, berat tanaman, dan berat segar tanaman pada saat umur panen.

Kata Kunci : Sawi pagoda, *biochar*, pupuk kandang ayam, *tailing*

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF COMBINATION BIOCHAR AND CHICKEN MANURE FERTILIZER DOSAGES FOR THE GROWTH AND VIELD OF MUSTARD PAGODA (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) IN EX-GOLD MINING LAND MEDIA

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Mustard pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) belongs to the family *Brassicaceae* which is still in the same genus with chicory/Chinese cabbage and green mustard/caisim. The plant part of the pagoda mustard that is consumed is the leaves. The production of sawi pagoda is still limited, because the mustard greens are still very rare in the market, even though sawi pagoda has good potential and prospects for development. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of combination biochar and chicken manure fertilizer for the growth and yield of mustard pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.H. Bailey) in ex-gold mining land media. This research was conducted at the Experimental Garden of the Faculty of Agriculture, Siliwangi University, Mugarsari Campus, Tamansari District, Tasikmalaya City from September to October 2021. This study used an experimental method with a Randomized Block Design (RAK) consisting of 6 treatments and repeated 4 times, namely, A = control (original land around ex-gold mining), B = 5 tons/ha biochar + 15 tons/ha chicken manure fertilizer, C = 15 tons/ha biochar + 5 tons/ha chicken manure fertilizer, D = 10 tons/ha biochar + 10 tons/ha chicken manure fertilizer, E = 20 tons/ha biochar, F = 20 tons/ha chicken manure fertilizer. The combination of biochar 5 tons/ha + 15 tons chicken manure fertilizer and 20 tons/ha chicken manure fertilizer tended to have a better effect on diameter canopy, plant weight, and fresh weight at harvest.

Keywords: Mustard pagoda, chicken manure, biochar, tailing