

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH TAKARAN PUPUK NPK TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL EMPAT GENOTIPE CABAI MERAH (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

Oleh

**Gina Sonia Agustin
NPM 215001065**

Dosen Pembimbing:

**Adam Saepudin
Nur Arifah Qurota A'yunin**

Cabai merah (*Capsicum annuum* L.) merupakan komoditas hortikultura bernilai ekonomi tinggi dan memiliki permintaan yang besar di masyarakat. Peningkatan produktivitasnya dapat dicapai melalui penggunaan genotipe cabai dan pemupukan tepat, seperti pupuk NPK. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh takaran pupuk NPK terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil empat genotipe cabai merah, serta interaksi antara keduanya. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Tamanjaya, Kecamatan Tamansari, Kota Tasikmalaya pada Januari sampai Mei 2025, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) faktorial dengan dua faktor: genotipe cabai (V1, V2, V3, V4) dan takaran pupuk NPK (175, 262, 350 kg/ha), dengan tiga ulangan. Data dianalisis dengan uji F dan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan taraf 5%. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interaksi antara genotipe cabai merah dan takaran pupuk NPK terhadap tinggi tanaman umur 28 dan 42 HST, diameter batang umur 28 HST, jumlah daun umur 28 HST, dan panjang buah. Genotipe F1001003 merupakan genotipe yang paling responsif terhadap pemupukan pada takaran pupuk NPK 262 kg/ha yang memberikan pengaruh terbaik terhadap panjang buah cabai. Varietas baja memiliki bobot buah per buah tertinggi pada semua takaran pupuk NPK.

Kata kunci: Cabai merah, genotipe, hasil tanaman, pertumbuhan, pupuk NPK.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF NPK FERTILIZER DOSAGE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF FOUR VARIETAS OF RED CHILI (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

By

**Gina Sonia Agustin
NPM 215001065**

Guided By:

**Adam Saepudin
Nur Arifah Qurota A'yunin**

Red chili (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is a horticultural commodity with high economic value and high demand in the community. Increasing its productivity can be achieved through the use of chili genotypes and appropriate fertilization, such as NPK fertilizer. This study aims to determine the effect of NPK fertilizer dosage on the growth and yield of four red chili varieties, as well as the interaction between the two. The study was conducted in Tamanjaya Village, Tamansari District, Tasikmalaya City from January to May 2025, using a factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) with two factors: chili genotypes (V1, V2, V3, V4) and NPK fertilizer dosage (175, 262, 350 kg/ha), with three replications. Data were analyzed using the F test and Duncan's Multiple Range Test at the 5% level. The results showed that there was an interaction between chili genotype and NPK fertilizer dosage on plant height at 28 and 42 days after planting, stem diameter at 28 days after planting, number of leaves at 28 days after planting, and fruit length. Genotype F1001003 was the most responsive genotype to fertilization at an NPK fertilizer dosage of 262 kg/ha, which had the best effect on chili fruit length. Baja varieties had the highest fruit weight per fruit at all NPK fertilizer dosages.

Keywords: Crop yield, genotype, growth, NPK fertilizer, red chili.