

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di lahan milik seorang petani bernama Bagus yang beralamatkan di Dusun Gotong Royong, Desa Sidorejo 1 Pasar Miring, Kecamatan Pagar Merbau, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari 2021 sampai dengan April 2021. Dibimbing oleh Bapak. Dr. Ir. Rahmad Setia Budi, M.Sc (ketua) dan Ibu Ir. Rahmawati, M.P (Anggota). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mempelajari pengaruh uji pemberian bahan organik kotoran hewan (Kohe) sapi padat dan cair terhadap sifat sifat tanah dan produksi tanaman padi salibu.

Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) Faktorial yang terdiri dari dua taraf yaitu perlakuan kohe sapi padat (K) terdiri atas empat taraf perlakuan yaitu K_0 = tanpa pemberian bahan organik, K_1 = 2 Ton/ha, K_2 = 4 Ton/ha, K_3 = 6 Ton/ha, dan perlakuan kohe sapi cair (U) terdiri dari empat taraf perlakuan yaitu U_0 = tanpa pemberian bahan organik, U_1 = 1.000 l/ha, U_2 = 2.000 l/ha, U_3 = 3.000 l/ha. Parameter yang diamati adalah kadar N total tanah, P total tanah, K Tukar tanah, Carbon Organik, Bobot gabah pertanaman dan Berat gabah per petakan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian Kohe sapi padat berpengaruh nyata terhadap kandungan N Total, K Total, P Total, C Organik dan berat gabah per petakan serta berat gabah per tanaman. Pemberian Koh sapi cair berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap parameter N Total, K Tukar, P Total, C Organik, berat gabah per tanaman dan berat gabah per petakan. Interaksi antara pemberian Kohe Sapi Padat dan Cair tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap seluruh parameter yaitu N Total, K Tukar, P Total, C Organik, berat gabah per tanaman dan berat gabah per petakan.

Kata Kunci : Kohe Sapi Padat, Kohe Sapi Cair

SUMMARY

This research has been carried out on land owned by a farmer named Bagus whose address is at Gotong Royong Hamlet, Sidorejo 1 Pasar Miring Village, Pagar Merbau District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research has been carried out from January 2021 to April 2021. Supervised by Mr.Dr. Ir. Rahmad Setia Budi, M.Sc (chairman) and Mrs. Ir. Rahmawati, M.P (Member). This study aims to determine and study the effect of testing the application of solid and liquid cow dung organic matter (Kohe) on soil properties and the production of the cruciferous rice plant.

The design used was a factorial randomized block design (RAK) which consisted of two levels, namely the treatment of solid cow cohe (K) consisting of four treatment levels, namely K0 = without giving organic matter, K1 = 2 Tons/ha, K2 = 4 Tons /ha, K3 = 6 Tons/ha, and the treatment of liquid cow cohe (U) consisted of four treatment levels, namely U0 = without giving organic matter, U1 = 1,000 l/ha, U2 = 2,000 l/ha, U3 = 3,000 l/ Ha. Parameters observed were total soil N content, total soil P, swap soil K, organic carbon, weight of planted grain and weight of grain per plot.

The results showed that the administration of solid cow Kohe significantly affected the content of Total N, Total K, Total P, Organic C and grain weight per plot but had no significant effect on grain weight per plant. The provision of liquid cow kohe had no significant effect on the parameters of total N, swap soil K, grain weight per plant, total P, organic C, grain weight per plant and grain weight per plot. The interaction between solid and liquid cow cohe did not significantly affect all parameters, namely total N, total K, grain weight per plant, total P, organic C, grain weight per plant and grain weight per plot.

Keywords: Solid Cow Kohe, Liquid Cow Kohe