ABSTRAK

Dzikri Ahmad Fauzi. 2022. Pengaruh Pupuk Bokashi Kotoran Kelinci Dan Air Limbah Cucian Beras Terhadap Pertumbuhan Tanaman Bayam Jepang (*Spinacia oleracea L*). Di bawah bimbingan Adjat Sudrajat dan Suryaman Binardi.

Pemberian pupuk bokashi kotoran kelinci dan pupuk organik cair cucian beras diharapkan dapat menjadi alternatif pupuk kimia dan menyuplai kebutuhan unsur hara sehingga proses pertumbuhan dan perkembangan tanaman bayam jepang sangat baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi antara bokashi kotoran kelinci dan pupuk organik cair cucian beras serta untuk mengetahui dosis bokashi kotoran kelinci dan dosis pupuk organik cair cucian beras yang optimal untuk tanaman bayam jepang. Penelitian ini di laksanakan di Desa Jambudipa, Kecamatan Cisarua, Kabupaten Bandung Barat, pada bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2020. Metode yang digunakan yaitu rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) faktorial dua faktor dan tiga ulangan. Faktor pertama dosis bokashi kotoran kelinci sebanyak 0 t ha^{-1}, 10 t ha^{-1}, 20 t ha^{-1} dan 30 t ha^{-1} dan faktor kedua yaitu dosis pupuk organik cair cucian beras dengan konsentrasi 75% sebanyak 0 ml $polybag^{-1}$, 40 ml $polybag^{-1}$ dan 60 ml $polybag^{-1}$. Hasil penelitian menunjukan tidak terdapat interaksi pada pemberian bokashi kotoran kelinci dan pupuk organic cair cucian beras terhadap tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas daun, bobot basah, bobot kering dan nisbah pupus akar. Interaksi hanya terjadi terhadap tinggi tanaman pada 2 MST. Aplikasi pupuk bokashi kotoran kelinci berpengaruh mandiri, pemberian dosis K3 yaitu 30 t ha^{-1} berpengaruh nyata terhadap tinggi tanaman dan sangat berpengaruh nyata terhadap bobot basah dan bobot kering tanaman.

Kata kunci: bayam jepang, bokashi kotoran kelinci, pupuk organik cair cucian beras.

ABSTRACT

Dzikri Ahmad Fauzi. 2022. The Effect of Fermented Rabbit Manure and Rice Washing Wastewater on the Growth of Japanese Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea L*). Under the guidance of Adjat Sudrajat and Suryaman Binardi.

The provision of fermented rabbit manure and rice washing wastewater are expected to be an alternative to chemical fertilizers and supply nutrient needs to make the growth and development process of Japanese spinach good. This study aims to determine the interaction between rabbit manure fermentation and rice washing wastewater and to determine the optimal dose of rabbit manure fermentation and rice washing wastewater dosage for Japanese spinach plants. This research is conducted in the village of Jambudīpa, Cisarua District, West Bandung Regency, in October and December 2020. The method used is completely randomized design (CRD) with the factorial of two factors and three replications. The first factor is the dose of fermented rabbit manure as much as 0 t ha^{-1}, 10 t ha^{-1}, 20 t ha^{-1} and 30 t ha^{-1} and the second factor is dose of rice washing wastewater with the concentration of 75% as much as 0 ml $polybag^{-1}$, 40 ml $polybag^{-1}$ and 60 ml $polybag^{-1}$. The results are there is no interaction between giving the fermented rabbit manure and rice washing wastewater on plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, wet weight, dry weight and root loss ratio. The interaction only occurrs with plant that the height is 2 MST. The application of fermented rabbit manure has an independent effect, giving a dose of K3 which is 30 t ha^{-1} has a significant effect on plant height and has a very significant effect on wet weight and dry weight of plants.

Keywords: Japanese spinach, fermented rabbit manure, rice washing wastewater