

GROWTH AND YIELD OF BEAN PLANTS
(Phaseolus vulgaris L.) at VARIOUS CONCENTRATIONS of ECO ENZYME
AND SHOOT PRUNING TIME

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ABSTRACT

Beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) are a highly nutritious vegetable. Demand for consumption of beans is increasing. Bean production is prospective to be developed. Increasing bean production is carried out by providing nutritional input and improving cultivation techniques. The aim of the research was to determine the effect of the concentration of eco enzyme and the time of shoot pruning on the growth and yield of bean plants. The research used the RAKL method with two factors and one control. The first factor, eco enzyme concentration, is 15, 20, and 25 ml/l. The second factor, shoot pruning time is 15, 25, and 35 DAP. The research data were analyzed using Anova, Orthogonal Contrasts, and DMRT. Research results show that giving the concentration of eco enzyme and the time of shoot pruning gave better results than the control in growth parameters at 21 and 28 HST, time of flower emergence, number of pods per plant, weight of pods per plant, weight of pods per plot, weight of pods per hectare, fresh weight of stover, and harvest index. The combination of shoot pruning time of 25 DAP with an eco enzyme concentration of 15 ml/l gave the best results for the number of pods per plant. An eco enzyme concentration of 15 ml/l gave the best results for growth parameters at age 14 DAP. The shoot pruning time of 15 DAP gives the best results in terms of flower appearance time parameters.

Key words: Bean, Eco Enzyme, Shoot Pruning Time