

RESPON PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL DUA VARIETAS UBI JALAR (*Ipomea batatas* L.) TERHADAP PEMBERIAN PUPUK KALIUM

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ABSTRAK

Ubi jalar merupakan komoditas pangan penting di Indonesia tetapi produktivitasnya belum mencapai potensinya. Produktivitas tanaman ubi jalar bergantung kepada varietas dan pupuk yang digunakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon pertumbuhan dan hasil dua varietas ubi jalar terhadap pemberian pupuk kalium. Percobaan dilakukan di lapangan menggunakan metode penelitian Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan faktor pertama yaitu varietas madu dan varietas ungu, dan faktor kedua yaitu dosis pupuk kalium dengan 4 taraf (0 kg/ha, 140 kg/ha, 210 kg/ha, dan 280 kg/ha). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis keragamannya menggunakan analisis variansi (ANOVA) dengan taraf 5%, dilanjutkan uji lanjut DMRT (*Duncan Multiple Range Test*) pada taraf 5%. Terdapat interaksi antara varietas dengan dosis pupuk kalium, hasil terbaik pada kombinasi perlakuan Varietas Ungu dengan dosis pupuk kalium 280 kg/ha pada jumlah ubi per tanaman. Varietas Ungu memberikan hasil terbaik pada jumlah daun 4, 6, dan 8 MST, jumlah cabang primer 10 MST, jumlah ubi per petak, bobot ubi per tanaman, bobot ubi per petak, bobot ubi per hektar, dan kadar kemanisan ubi. Dosis pupuk Kalium terbaik adalah 140 kg/ha dan 280 kg/ha pada jumlah ubi per petak, dan dosis pupuk kalium 210 kg/ha dan 280 kg/ha memberikan hasil terbaik pada bobot ubi per tanaman dan bobot ubi per hektar.

Kata Kunci : Ubi jalar, Varietas, Pupuk Kalium.

**RESPONSES OF GROWTH AND YIELD OF TWO VARIETIES OF
SWEET POTATO (*Ipomea batatas* L.) TOWARDS THE APPLICATION
OF POTTASIMUM FERTILIZER**

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ABSTRACT

Sweet potatoes are an important food commodity in Indonesia but their productivity has not yet reached its potential. The productivity of sweet potato plants depends on the variety and fertilizer used. This research aims to determine the growth and yield response of two sweet potato varieties to the application of potassium fertilizer. The experiment was carried out in the field using the Complete Randomized Block Design (RAKL) research method with the first factor, namely the Honey Variety and Purple Variety, and the second factor namely the dose of potassium fertilizer with 4 levels (0 kg/ha, 140 kg/ha, 210 kg/ha, and 280 kg/ha). The data obtained were analyzed for diversity using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a level of 5%, followed by a further DMRT test (Duncan Multiple Range Test) at a level of 5%. There was an interaction between the variety and the dose of potassium fertilizer, the best results were in the combination treatment of the Purple Variety with a dose of Potassium fertilizer of 280 kg/ha on the number of tubers per plant. The Purple variety gave the best results at the number of leaves at 4, 6, and 8 WAP, number of primary branches at 10 WAP, number of tubers per plot, weight of sweet potatoes per plant, weight of sweet potatoes per plot, weight of sweet potatoes per hectare, and sweetness content of the sweet potatoes. The best potassium fertilizer dose is 140 kg/ha and 280 kg/ha on the number of sweet potatoes per plot, and the potassium fertilizer dose of 210 kg/ha and 280 kg/ha gives the best results on sweet potato weight per plant and sweet potato weight per hectare.

Keywords : Sweet potato, Variety, Pottasium Fertilizer