

**PENGARUH KONSENTRASI ASAL BAHAN BIOSAKA  
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TIMUN JEPANG (*Cucumis sativus* var  
Roberto)**

Oleh: Madu Nastiti (134190079)

Dibimbing Oleh: Oktavia S. Padmini

**ABSTRAK**

Timun jepang di Indonesia mengalami kenaikan, namun petani memiliki tanah kurang subur, sehingga perlu intensifikasi pemupukan. Penggunaan pupuk kimia menyebabkan tanah sulit menyerap unsur hara. Solusi yaitu pertanian organik dengan biosaka. Tujuan penelitian menentukan perbedaan kontrol dan biosaka, jenis bahan biosaka dan konsentrasi yang paling baik dalam budidaya timun jepang. Metode penelitian faktor Tunggal dengan perlakuan : B1 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 5 mL/L), B2 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 10 mL/L), B3 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 15 mL/L), C1 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang 5 mL/L), C2 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang 10 mL/L), C3 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang 15 mL/L), D1 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 5 mL/L), D2 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 10 mL/L), D3 (grintingan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 15 mL/L), kontrol NPK 15:15:15 20 g/L, 50 % NPK 15:15:15. Data dianalisis menggunakan Sidik Ragam taraf 5% dilanjut Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan taraf 5%. Untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara perlakuan dan kontrol dengan Kontras Ortogonal taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian ada perbedaan antara kontrol dan biosaka, jenis bahan dan konsentrasi yang paling baik grintingan, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis, 10 mL/L.

Kata Kunci: biosaka,timun,NPK

**EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION OF BIOSAKA MATERIAL ORIGIN  
ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF JAPANESE CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus* var  
Roberto)**

**By: Madu Nastiti (134190079)**

**Mentored by: Oktavia S. Padmini**

**ABSTRACT**

Japanese cucumbers in Indonesia are experiencing an increase, but farmers have less fertile land, so fertilization intensification is needed. The use of chemical fertilizers makes it difficult for the soil to absorb nutrients. The solution is organic farming with biosaka. The aim of the research is to determine the differences between control and biosaka, the types of biosaka materials, and the best concentrations for cultivating Japanese cucumbers. Single factor research method with treatments: B1 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 5 mL/L), B2 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 10 mL/L), B3 (grinting, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis 15 mL/L), C1 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang 5 mL/L), C2 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang 10 mL/L), C3 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang 15 mL/L), D1 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 5 mL/L), D2 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 10 mL/L), D3 (grintangan, bandotan, belulang, gletang 15 mL/L), control NPK 15:15:15 20 g/L, 50% NPK 15:15:15. Data were analyzed using a 5% level of ANOVA followed by a 5% level of Duncan's Multiple Range Test. To determine the difference between treatment and control, a 5% level of Orthogonal Contrast was used. The research results showed a difference between control and biosaka, with the best materials and concentrations being grintangan, bandotan, belulang, alang-alang, pakis, at 10 mL/L.

Keywords: biosaka,cucumber,NPK