

**APLIKASI PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR URINE KELINCI
DAN PAKLOBUTRAZOL PADA PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL
TANAMAN KENTANG (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) VARIETAS GRANOLA**

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ABSTRAK

Upaya dalam meningkatkan produktivitas kentang salah satunya dengan memanfaatkan limbah organik untuk menghasilkan umbi kentang dengan kualitas yang optimal dalam penerapan sistem pertanian berkelanjutan. Penerapan tersebut dapat berupa penggunaan pupuk organik cair urine kelinci dan pengaplikasian zat pengatur tumbuh paclobutrazol. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui interaksi pemberian konsentrasi POC urine kelinci dan paclobutrazol, menentukan dosis POC urine kelinci yang paling baik, dan menentukan konsentrasi paclobutrazol yang paling baik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu percobaan lapangan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap faktorial satu kontrol. Faktor pertama berupa konsentrasi pupuk organik cair urine kelinci (20 mL/L, 30 mL/L, 40 mL/L) dan faktor kedua berupa konsentrasi paclobutrazol (75 ppm, 150 ppm, 225 ppm). Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan Sidik Ragam serta dilakukan uji lanjut menggunakan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan dengan taraf 5% dan Uji Kontras Orthogonal. Hasil penelitian tersebut menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antar kombinasi perlakuan dengan konsentrasi POC urine kelinci 40 mL/L dan paclobutrazol 150 ppm memberikan hasil paling baik pada parameter bobot umbi per petak dan bobot umbi per hektar.

Kata Kunci: Kentang, POC Urine Kelinci, Paclobutrazol, zat pengatur tumbuh.

**APPLICATION OF RABBIT URINE LIQUID
ORGANIC FERTILIZER AND PACLOBUTRAZOL ON THE GROWTH
AND YIELD OF POTATO PLANTS (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) GRANOLA VARIETIES**

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ABSTRACT

One effort to increase potato productivity is by utilizing organic waste to produce high-quality potato tubers as part of a sustainable agricultural system. This can be achieved through the application of liquid organic fertilizer derived from rabbit urine and the use of the plant growth regulator paclobutrazol. The objectives of this study are to determine the interaction between different concentrations of rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer and paclobutrazol, identify the most effective dose of rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer, and determine the optimal concentration of paclobutrazol. The research method used was a field experiment arranged in a factorial Complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with one control. The first factor was the concentration of rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer (20 mL/L, 30 mL/L, 40 mL/L), and the second factor was the concentration of paclobutrazol (75 ppm, 150 ppm, 225 ppm). The research data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and further tested using Duncan's Multiple Range Test at a 5% significance level and an orthogonal contrast test. The results of the study showed that there was an interaction between the combination of treatment with the concentration of rabbit urine organic fertilizer 40 mL/L and 150 ppm paclobutrazole gave the best results on the parameters of tuber weight per plot and tuber weight per hectare.

Keywords: Potato, Rabbit Urine Liquid Organic Fertilizer, Paclobutrazol, Plant Growth Regulator.