

**APLIKASI KONSENTRASI POC URINE KELINCI DAN DOSIS PUPUK
KCl TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TANAMAN BUNCIS
TEGAK (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)**

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ABSTRAK

Upaya meningkatkan produksi buncis di Indonesia yaitu dengan penggunaan POC urine kelinci dan pemberian pupuk KCl. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan konsentrasi POC urine kelinci dan dosis pupuk KCl yang paling baik untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman buncis tegak. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan percobaan lapangan dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial (3 x 3) + 1 kontrol. Faktor pertama adalah konsentrasi POC urine kelinci yaitu 100, 200, dan 300 ml/L. Faktor kedua dosis pupuk KCl yaitu 100, 150, dan 200 kg/ha. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA taraf 5% dan *Contras Orthogonal*, dilanjutkan uji DMRT taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat beda nyata antara perlakuan dan kontrol pada tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah bintil akar efektif, umur mulai berbunga, umur mulai panen, jumlah polong per tanaman, panjang polong, bobot polong per tanaman, bobot polong per petak, bobot polong per hektar, dan indeks panen. Terdapat interaksi antara konsentrasi POC urine kelinci dan dosis pupuk KCl pada tinggi tanaman dan jumlah daun 45 HST, umur mulai berbunga, jumlah polong per tanaman, dan bobot polong per tanaman. Konsentrasi POC urine kelinci 300 ml/L memberikan hasil paling baik pada tinggi tanaman 30 HST, bobot polong per petak dan bobot polong per hektar. Dosis pupuk KCl 150 kg/ha memberikan hasil paling baik pada tinggi tanaman dan jumlah daun 30 HST, umur mulai panen, panjang polong, bobot polong per petak, bobot polong per hektar, dan indeks panen.

Kata kunci : Buncis, POC Urine Kelinci, dan Pupuk KCl

APPLICATION OF LOF URINE RABBIT CONCENTRATION AND KCl FERTILIZER DOSAGE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF UPRIGHT BEAN PLANTS (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)

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ABSTRACT

One of the efforts to increase green bean production in Indonesia is through the use of rabbit urine LOF and the application of KCl fertilizer. This study aims to determine the best concentration of rabbit urine LOF and the most effective dose of KCl fertilizer for the growth and yield of upright green bean plants. The research method uses field experiments with a Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD) factorial $(3 \times 3) + 1$ control. The first factor is the concentration of rabbit urine LOF: 100, 200, and 300 ml/L. The second factor is the dose of KCl fertilizer: 100, 150, and 200 kg/ha. The data from the study were analyzed using ANOVA at a 5% level and Orthogonal Contrasts, followed by the DMRT test at a 5% level. The research results indicate that there is a significant difference between the treatment and control of plant height, number of leaves, number of effective root nodules, age when flowering begins, age when harvesting begins, number of pods per plant, pod length, pod weight per plant, pod weight per plot, pod weight per hectare, and harvest index. There is an interaction between the concentration of rabbit urine LOF and KCl fertilizer dose of plant height and number of leaves at 45 days after planting, age when flowering begins, number of pods per plant, and pod weight per plant. The concentration of rabbit urine LOF 300 ml/L yielded the best results on plant height 30 days after planting, pod weight per plot, and pod weight per hectare. A fertilizer dose of 150 kg/ha provided the best results for plant height and the number of leaves at 30 days after planting, harvest starting age, pod length, pod weight per plot, pod weight per hectare, and harvest index.

Keywords : Green Beans, LOF Urine Rabbit, and KCl Fertilizer