RESPON PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TANAMAN TERUNG (*Solanum melongena* L.) TERHADAP DOSIS ASAM HUMAT DAN KONSENTRASI PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR LIMBAH KULIT NANAS

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ABSTRAK

Terung (*Solanum melongena* L.) merupakan tanaman hortikultura dari famili Solanaceae yang banyak dikonsumsi di Indonesia. Penurunan produksi terung salah satunya disebabkan oleh ketergantungan terhadap pupuk kimia anorganik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas tanah dan mengurangi penggunaan pupuk kimia anorganik melalui pemberian asam humat dan pupuk organik cair (POC) limbah kulit nanas. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kebun percobaan fakultas pertaniaan UPN Veteran Yogyakarta, pada bulan Mei hingga Agustus 2025, dengan metode percobaan lapangan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial dengan dua faktor. Faktor pertama adalah dosis asam humat 15 kg ha^{-1}, 30 kg ha^{-1}, dan 45 kg ha^{-1}. Faktor kedua adalah konsentrasi POC limbah kulit nanas 90 ml/L, 120 ml/L, dan 150 ml/L. Setiap kombinasi perlakuan diulang tiga kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya interaksi antara dosis asam humat dan konsentrasi POC terhadap tinggi tanaman umur 14 dan 21 HST, jumlah daun umur 28 dan 35 HST, bobot buah per tanaman, bobot per buah, dan bobot buah per hektar. Dosis asam humat 15 kg ha^{-1} memberikan hasil terbaik pada tinggi tanaman umur 28 dan 35 HST, jumlah daun umur 14 dan 21 HST, umur berbunga, dan umur panen. Konsentrasi POC 150 ml/L memberikan hasil terbaik pada tinggi tanaman 28 dan 35 HST, jumlah daun 14 dan 21 HST, umur berbunga, dan umur panen.

Kata kunci : Asam Humat, POC Kulit Nanas, Terung

RESPONSE OF GROWTH AND YIELD OF EGGPLANT (*Solanum melongena* L.) TO DOSAGE OF HUMIC ACID AND CONCENTRATION OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER FROM PINEAPPLE PEEL WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) is a horticultural crop from the Solanaceae family that is widely consumed in Indonesia. One of the factors contributing to the decline in eggplant production is the heavy dependence on inorganic chemical fertilizers. This study aimed to improve soil quality and reduce the use of inorganic fertilizers through the application of humic acid and liquid organic fertilizer (LOF) derived from pineapple peel waste. The research was conducted at the research field of the faculty of agriculture, UPN Veteran Yogyakarta from May to August 2025, through a field experiment using a factorial Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with two factors. The first factor was the dose of humic acid 15 kg ha^{-1}, 30 kg ha^{-1}, and 45 kg ha^{-1}. The second factor was the concentration of pineapple peel LOF 90 ml/L, 120 ml/L, and 150 ml/L. Each treatment combination was replicated three times. The results showed a significant interaction between humic acid dose and LOF concentration on plant height at 14 and 21 days after transplanting (DAT), number of leaves at 28 and 35 DAT, fruit weight per plant, fruit weight per fruit, and yield per hectare. The 15 kg ha^{-1} humic acid dose resulted in the best outcomes for plant height at 28 and 35 DAT, number of leaves at 14 and 21 DAT, flowering time, and harvest time. The 150 ml/L LOF concentration showed the best results for plant height, number of leaves, flowering time, and harvest time.

Keywords: eggplant, humic acid, liquid organic fertilizer pineapple peel waste