

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan pupuk anorganik apabila digunakan secara terus menerus maka dapat menimbulkan kerusakan lahan pertanian. Penambahan pupuk organik dapat mengurangi kerusakan lahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan kombinasi pupuk organik yang dapat mengurangi penggunaan pupuk anorganik tanpa menurunkan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman melon. Metode yang digunakan adalah percobaan lapangan dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) satu faktor, dengan tujuh perlakuan, dan empat ulangan, sehingga terdapat 28 petak percobaan. Setiap petakan terdiri dari enam tanaman sehingga total jumlah tanaman sebanyak 168 tanaman. Perlakuan yang digunakan yaitu 100 % pupuk anorganik (Urea+KCl+TSP) dengan dosis 9,19+5,28+32,02 g / polybag; 50 % pupuk anorganik dengan dosis 4,9+2,64+16,01 g / polybag + 50 % pupuk organik (2,5 ml / polybag); 100 % pupuk organik (5 ml / polybag); 100 % pupuk anorganik + pupuk Nanochitosan 10 ml / polybag + nutrisi esensial 10 g / polybag; 50 % pupuk anorganik + 50 % pupuk organik + pupuk nanochitosan; 100 % pupuk organik + pupuk nanochitosan + nutrisi esensial. Kontrol terdiri pupuk anorganik (Urea+KCl+TSP) dosis 9,19+5,28+32,02 g / polybag + pupuk organik cair (7,5 ml / polybag). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis pupuk hanya berpengaruh pada tinggi tanaman pada minggu ke enam dan ke tujuh serta berat buah, tetapi tidak berpengaruh terhadap populasi hama, intensitas kerusakan daun, intensitas kerusakan tunas, kadar kemanisan buah, lingkar buah.

Kata kunci : melon, populasi hama, pupuk, nanochitosan

ABSTRACT

Continuously use of inorganic fertilizers will cause damage to agricultural land. The addition of organic fertilizer is able to reduce the damage of land. The aim of research is getting a combination of organic fertilizers which can reduce the use of inorganic fertilizers without reducing plant growth and yield of melon . Field experiment in single factor with randomized complete block design (RCBD) was set up, with seven treatments and four replications, so that there were 28 experimental plots. Each plot consisted of six plants so that the total number of plants was 168 plants. The treatments used are 100% inorganic fertilizer (Urea + KCl + TSP) at a dose of $9.19 + 5.28 + 32.02$ g / polybag; 50% of inorganic fertilizer with a dose of $4.9 + 2.64 + 16.01$ g / polybag + 50% organic fertilizers (2.5 ml / polybag); 100% organic fertilizer (5 ml / polybag); 100% inorganic fertilizer + Nanochitosan 10 ml / polybag + essential nutrients 10 g / polybag; 50% + 50% inorganic fertilizer + organic fertilizer + nanochitosan; 100% organic fertilizer + nanochitosan + essential nutrients. Controls consisted of inorganic fertilizer (Urea + KCl + TSP) in the dose of $9.19 + 5.28 + 32.02$ g / polybag + liquid organic fertilizer (7.5 ml / polybag). The results showed that type of fertilizer only affected on plant height at the sixth and seventh week and weight of the fruit, but did not affect to pest population, intensity of leaf damage, intensity of buds damage, fruit sweetness levels, and circumference of the fruit.

Keywords: melon, the population of pests, fertilizers, nanochitosan