

## **PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL KAILAN PADA BEBERAPA MEDIA HIDROPONIK**

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### **INTISARI**

Sebagai salah satu keluarga Brassicae, Kailan merupakan sayur bernilai ekonomi tinggi yang biasa disajikan sebagai menu di hotel atau restoran. Untuk menghasilkan Kailan bermutu tinggi, sistem budidaya hidroponik merupakan pilihan yang menjanjikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai media hidroponik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil Kailan. Penelitian ini merupakan eksperimen faktor tunggal yang disusun dalam rancangan acak lengkap dengan 6 taraf perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari P1 arang sekam : pasir (1:1), P2 arang sekam : pasir ( 1:2), P3 arang sekam : pasir (2:1), P4 cocopeat : pasir (1:1), P5 cocopeat : pasir (1:2), P6 cocopeat : pasir (2:1). Variabel pertumbuhan yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, volume akar, panjang akar, bobot segar, bobot kering, sedangkan hasil terdiri dari bobot segar dan bobot ekonomis. Seluruh data dianalisis menggunakan uji sidik ragam, dilanjutkan dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* ( $\alpha$ : 5%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan kailan pada media arang sekam : pasir (1:1, 1:2, 2:1) dan cocopeat : pasir (1:1, 1:2, 2:1) tidak menunjukkan beda nyata. Sedangkan hasil kailan pada media cocopeat : pasir (2:1) memberikan hasil secara nyata lebih baik dibandingkan dengan perlakuan arang sekam : pasir (1: 1, 1:2, 2:1) serta cocopeat : pasir ( 1:1 dan 1:2).

**Kata kunci :** arang sekam, cocopeat, hidroponik, kailan (*Brassica oleracea* var. Acheptala), media tanam.

# **THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF KALE ON SOME HYDROPONIC MEDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

As the member of Brassicae family, Kailan is high-valued vegetable which is commonly served in many starred hotels and restaurant. To produce high quality Kailan, hydroponics cultivation system seems promising as it can result uniform yields. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of varied cultivating media in supporting growth and yield of Kailan. The research was a single factor experiment arranged in completely-randomized design with 6 treatment levels and 3 replications. The treatment levels consisted of P1 (rice hull charcoal and sand 1:1), P2 (rice hull charcoal and sand 1:2), P3 (ricu hull charcoal and sand 2:1), P4 (cocopeat and sand 1:1), P5 (cocopeat and sand 1:2), P6 (cocopeat and sand, 2:1). The observed growth variables were plant height, leaves number, root volume, root height, plant fresh and dry weight, whereas yields parameters were fresh and economical weight. The data were then analyzed using ANOVA followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test ( $\alpha$ : 5%). The results indicate that there is no any significant difference among media used rice hull charcoal and sand in all ratio. The same results are also discovered in cocopeat and sand. However, it is found that the P6 (cocopeat and sand 2:1) generates significantly better growth and yield compared to the other treatments.

Keywords: hyrdroponics, kailan, growing medium, rice hull charcoal, cocopeat