

KAJIAN UNSUR HARA TERANGKUT PADA BUDIDAYA PADI ORGANIK DAN KONVENSIONAL

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INTISARI

Pemupukan dengan dosis kurang dari anjuran akan menghambat pengoptimalan pertumbuhan tanaman dan penggunaan pupuk secara berlebihan akan merusak lingkungan dan tidak optimalnya pertumbuhan. Penelitian dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui kandungan unsur hara N, P, K yang terangkut pada padi yang dibudidayakan secara konvensional dan organik, telah dilaksanakan di desa Tremas, Kecamatan Sambungmacan, Kabupaten Sragen. Penelitian ini dimulai dari bulan Maret 2018 hingga Juni 2018. Hasil uji t sampel independen pada parameter kandungan hara N, P, K berbasis bobot kering tanaman padimenunjukkan terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara sistem organik dengan konvensional pada seluruh variabel pengamatan kecuali persentase kandungan P, (**Organik** 0.34 ± 0.02 , **Konvensional** 0.34 ± 0.04). Berdasarkan kandungan hara N, P, K tersebut diketahui bahwa N, P, K yang terangkut dan biomassa padi (**Organik** 78.66 ± 12.66 , **Konvensional** 30.67 ± 10.01) yang pada budidaya organik nyata lebih tinggi dibanding konvensional. Padi yang dibudidayakan secara konvensional hanya signifikan lebih tinggi pada persentase kandungan N, (**Konvensional** 2.18 ± 0.52 , **Organik** 1.48 ± 0.17 . sedangkan P dan K (**Organik** 147.95 ± 20.94 , **Konvensional** 41.49 ± 15.20) tidak.

Kata kunci = Unsur hara yang terangkut, budidaya padi organik, budidaya padi konvensional.

STUDY OF NUTRIENT REMOVAL ON ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL RICE CULTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

Fertilization that are less than recommended dosage will prevent plant growth optimization and excessive use of fertilizer will damage the environment and make non-optimal growth. The research aimed to determine the content of transported N, P, K nutrients in rice cultivated conventionally and organically, was conducted in the village of Tremas, Sambungmacan District, Sragen Regency. This study began from March to June 2018. The results of the independent sample t test on the parameters of N, P, K nutrients content based on the dry weight of rice plants showed that there were significant differences between organic and conventional systems in all observation variables except the percentage of P content, (0.34 ± 0.02 for organic, 0.34 ± 0.04 for conventional). Based on the nutrient content of N, P, K it can be seen that transported N, P, K and the rice biomass (78.66 ± 12.66 for organic, 30.67 ± 10.01 for conventional) in organic cultivation is significantly higher than conventional cultivation. Conventionally cultivated rice only has a higher percentage of N nutrient (2.18 ± 0.52 for conventional, 1.48 ± 0.17 for organic while P and K (147.95 ± 20.94 for organic, 41.49 ± 15.20 for conventional), are not.

Keywords = transported nutrient, organic rice cultivation, conventional rice cultivation