

EKSPLORASI GULMA SIAM DI KABUPATEN SLEMAN DAN KULONPROGO UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN BAWANG MERAH ORGANIK

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INTISARI

Penelitian dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui eksplorasi gulma siam di Kabupaten Sleman dan Kulonprogo untuk pengembangan bawang merah organik telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret sampai Juni 2017. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survei dan metode analisis laboratorium. Penentuan sampel dilakukan secara acak bertujuan (*purposive random sampling*), yang penentuan wilayahnya dilakukan secara bertingkat menggunakan metode rancangan tersarang (*nested design*). Metode analisis laboratorium digunakan untuk analisis kandungan nutrisi pada gulma siam dan tanah tempat tumbuh gulma siam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kepadatan populasi dan bobot gulma siam di Kabupaten Kulonprogo lebih tinggi daripada Kabupaten Sleman dengan nilai rerata sebesar 37,17 tanaman/m² dan 7,27 kg/m². Ekplorasi gulma siam ditinjau dari kandungan unsur haranya adalah: C-Organik dan C/N Rasio gulma siam di Kabupaten Kulonprogo nilainya lebih tinggi yaitu 50,82% dan 21,30%. Sifat kimia tanah di tempat tumbuh gulma siam adalah Bahan Organik dan P-Tersedia di Kabupaten Sleman nilainya lebih tinggi yaitu: 3,85% (tergolong sedang) dan 16,27% (tergolong tinggi). Sedangkan pH dan N-Total di Kabupaten Kulonprogo lebih tinggi daripada Kabupaten Sleman yaitu: 7,17% (tergolong netral) dan 0,21% (tergolong sedang) dan untuk K-Tersedia tidak ada beda nyata, Ca-Tersedia di Kabupaten Sleman lebih besar dari Kabupaten Kulonprogo dengan nilai 4,00% (tergolong rendah) dan KPK Kabupaten Sleman dengan nilai 37,08% (tergolong tinggi).

Kata kunci : Gulma siam, *Nested Design*, sebaran gulma siam.

EXPLORATION OF SIAM WEED IN SLEMAN AND KULONPROGO REGENCY FOR ORGANIC ONION DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to find out the exploration of siam weeds in Sleman and Kulonprogo Regency for organic onion development has been conducted on March until June 2017. This study was conducted by survey method and laboratory analysis method. Determination of the sample was done purposively random sampling, which the determination of the area was done by using nested design method. The method of laboratory analysis was used to analyze the nutrient content and the soil content of siam weed. The results showed that the population density and weight of siam weed biomass in Kulonprogo District was higher than that Sleman District with a value of 37,17 plants/m² and 7,27kg/m². Siam weed potential in terms of nutrient contents is: C-Organic and C/N siam weeds ratio in Kulonprogo District have a higher value that are 50,82% and 21,30%. The chemical properties of soil where siam weeds grow are Organic Material (BO) and available-P in Sleman District have a higher value that are 3,85% (including moderate) and 16,27% (is high). While pH and N-Total in Kulonprogo District have a higher than that Sleman District with a value of 7,17% (classified as neutral) and 0,21% (including moderate) and for available-K of each District there is no significant difference, available-Ca in Sleman District was higher than that Kulonprogo District with a value 4,00% (is low) and KPK in Sleman District with a value 37,08% (is high).

Keywords : Siam weed, nested Design, distribution of siam weed.