

**Pemanfaatan Kompos Jerami Padi Plus Tithonia Sebagai
Substitusi Pupuk Buatan untuk Perbaikan Sifat Kimia
Inceptisol Dataran Tinggi dan Produksi Tanaman
Gandum (*Triticum aestivum* L.) di Alahan Panjang**

SKRIPSI

**Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana pada
Program Studi S1 Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas**



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian dilakukan di Alahan Panjang, Kabupaten Solok, Provinsi Sumatera Barat, mulai dari bulan Mei 2015 sampai Januari 2016. Analisis tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium Kimia Kesuburan Tanah Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh dari kompos jerami padi plus tithonia dalam memperbaiki sifat kimia Inceptisol dan produksi tanaman gandum serta penghematan pemakaian pupuk buatan dengan menggunakan jerami padi plus tithonia. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 6 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari A : tanpa kompos + pupuk buatan 1 R, B: 7.5 ton/ha kompos jerami padi plus tithonia + 0 pupuk buatan, C: 7.5 ton/ha kompos jerami padi plus tithonia + pupuk buatan 0.25 R, D: 7.5 ton/ha kompos jerami padi plus tithonia + pupuk buatan 0.5 R, E: 7.5 ton/ha kompos jerami padi plus tithonia + pupuk buatan 0.75 R, dan F: 7.5 ton/ha kompos jerami padi plus tithonia + pupuk buatan 1 R. Pengamatan tanah awal dan setelah inkubasi meliputi pH (H₂O 1:2) dan pH KCl (1:2), C_{org.}(Walkley and Black), N_{tot.} (Kjeldahl), P_{ters.}(Bray-II), Al_{dd} (Volumetrik), Kapasitas Tukar Kation (KTK), K_{dd}, Ca_{dd}, Mg_{dd}, dan Na_{dd}(pencucian Ammonium Asetat 1 N pH 7). Pengamatan tanaman meliputi tinggi umur 85 Hari Setelah Tanam (HST), jumlah anakan total (JAT), angkutan hara tanaman (N, P, dan K), Bobot Kering Gabah (BKG), Bobot Kering Jerami (BKJ), dan bobot 1000 biji. Data dianalisis ragam, jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji BNJ taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian kompos jerami padi plus tithonia (50% + 50%) sebanyak 7.5 ton/ha telah dapat memperbaiki sifat kimia tanah, yaitu meningkatkan nilai pH tanah sebesar 0.41 unit; C_{org.} (4.25 %); N_{tot.} (0.13 %); P_{ters.} (17.01 ppm); K_{dd} (0.03 me/100g); Ca_{dd} (1.50 me/100g); Mg_{dd} (0.03 me/100g), Na_{dd} (0.09 me/100g), dan KTK (5.45 me/100g); dibandingkan dengan tanpa pemberian kompos. Pada perlakuan pemberian kompos jerami padi plus tithonia dan pupuk buatan 0.5 R telah dapat meningkatkan tinggi tanaman sebesar (19.97 cm); jumlah anakan total (2.67 anakan); angkutan hara N (2.31 kg/ha); angkutan hara P (0.9 kg/ha); angkutan hara K (2.17kg/ha); bobot kering gabah (2.36 ton/ha); bobot kering jerami (1.07 ton/ha); dan bobot 1000 biji (18.15 g) serta dapat menghemat pupuk buatan sebesar 50 %.

Kata kunci: kompos jerami padi plus tithonia, sifat kimia tanah, tanaman gandum.

**UTILIZATION OF PADDY STRAW COMPOST PLUS TITHONIA SP
AS COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER SUBSTITUTION TO IMPROVE
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF INCEPTISOL AND WHEAT
PRODUCTION (*Triticumaestivum* L.) IN ALAHAN PANJANG**

ABSTRACT

A research on utilization of organic matter (OM) on soil chemical characteristics and wheat (*Triticumaestivum* L.) production was conducted in Alahan Panjang, West Sumatera. The study was carried out from Mei 2015 until January 2016. The objective of the research was to find out the effect of OM on some soil chemical characteristics as well as the growth and yield of wheat. Soil samples were taken in Alahan Panjang and then analyzed at Soil Laboratory Andalas University, Padang. The experiment of this study used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 6 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments consisted of A :0 ton OM/Ha plus recommended commercial fertilizer, B : 7.5 ton OM/Ha without commercial fertilizer, C : 7.5 ton OM/Ha plus 0.25 recommended commercial fertilizer, D : 7.5 ton OM/Ha plus 0.50 recommended commercial fertilizer, E : 7.5 ton OM/Ha plus 0.75 recommended commercial fertilizer, and F : 7.5 ton OM/Ha plus recommended commercial fertilizer. The data were analyzed the variance using F-test and then continued using Tuckey's test at 5% level of significance if F-calculated > F-table. Based on the data resulted, it could be concluded that application of 7.5 ton OM/Ha on the limed soil was found to be the best dosage to improve soil chemical properties and wheat production in Alahan Panjang. That dosage increased soil pH by 0.41 unit, organic-C by 4.25%, total-N by 0.13%, available P by 17.01 ppm, K-exch by 0.03cmol/kg, Ca-exch by 1.50cmol/kg, Mg-exch by 0.03cmol/kg, Na-exch by 0.03 cmol/kg and CEC by 0.74 cmol/kg compared to without compost. Futhermore, application of 7.5 ton OM/Ha plus 0.50 recommended commercial fertilizer increased dry matter yield by 1.83 ton/Ha and straw biomass by 1.35 ton/Ha compared to commercial fertilizer application only, and could save the use of commercial fertilizer for 50%.

Keywords: Lime, organic matter (OM), soil chemical properties, wheat