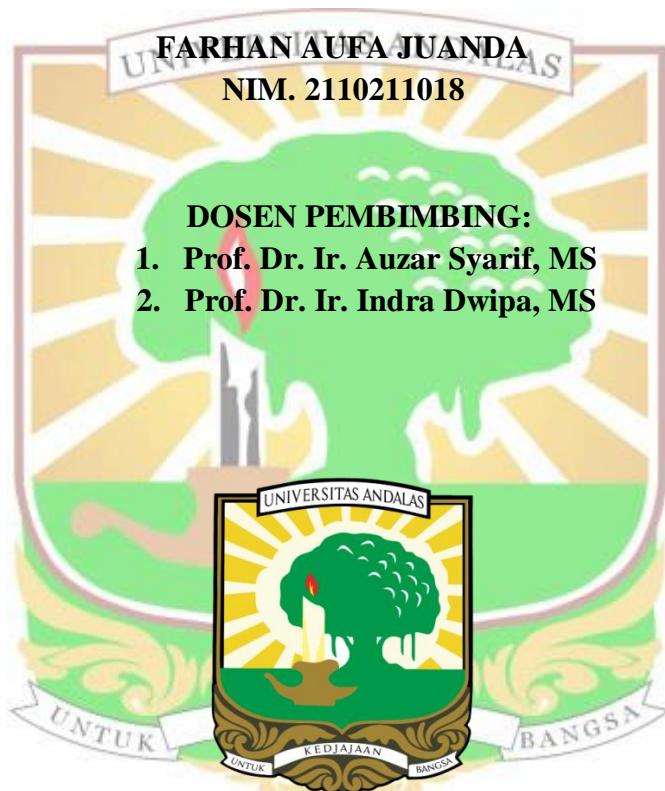


**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN BEBERAPA DOSIS PUPUK
HAYATI MYCOGROW® TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN
HASIL TANAMAN JAGUNG MANIS**
(Zea mays var. saccharata Sturt.)

SKRIPSI

Oleh



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG**

2025

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(*Zea mays* var. *saccharata* Sturt.)

Abstrak

Jagung manis merupakan serealia yang berpotensi sebagai sumber karbohidrat dan protein. Produktivitas jagung manis di Indonesia masih fluktuatif dan tergolong rendah. Pemupukan dengan dosis yang tepat merupakan salah satu upaya meningkatkan produksi jagung manis. Bentuk upaya mengurangi penggunaan pupuk anorganik dibutuhkan tambahan pupuk hayati mikoriza. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dosis pupuk hayati Mycogrow® terbaik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil jagung manis. Penelitian telah dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Bandar Buat, Kecamatan Lubuk Kilangan, Kota Padang dan Laboratorium Fisiologi Tumbuhan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas pada bulan Februari hingga Mei 2025. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan 4 taraf perlakuan dosis pupuk hayati mycogrow® yaitu 0, 5, 10, 15 g/tanaman dan 3 ulangan. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji F dan apabila F hitung lebih besar dari F tabel dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian pupuk hayati Mycogrow® berpengaruh nyata terhadap persentase akar terkolonisasi FMA, bobot segar akar, bobot kering akar, diameter tongkol, jumlah baris biji per tongkol, bobot tongkol berkelobot, bobot tongkol tanpa kelobot, hasil tongkol per petak dan per hektar. Pupuk hayati Mycogrow® dengan dosis 15 g/tanaman merupakan dosis terbaik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman jagung manis.

Kata kunci: Dosis, Jagung manis, Mikoriza, Pupuk Hayati

The Effect of Applying Various Doses of Mycogrow® Biofertilizer on the Growth and Yield of Sweet Corn Plants

(*Zea mays var. saccharata Sturt.*)

Abstract

Sweet corn is a cereal crop with potential as a source of carbohydrates and protein. Sweet corn productivity in Indonesia remains fluctuating and relatively low. Proper fertilization is one of the efforts to increase sweet corn production. Efforts to reduce the use of inorganic fertilizers require the addition of mycorrhiza fertilizers. This study aims to determine the optimal dose of Mycogrow® organic fertilizer for the growth and yield of sweet corn. The study was conducted in the village of Bandar Buat, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City, and the Plant Physiology Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, from February to May 2025. The study used a completely randomized design with four treatment levels of Mycogrow® organic fertilizer dosage: 0, 5, 10, and 15 g/plant, with three replications. The research data were analyzed using an F-test, and if the calculated F-value was greater than the table F-value, a Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) was conducted at the 5% level. The results showed that the application of Mycogrow® biofertilizer had a significant effect on the percentage of FMA-colonized roots, fresh root weight, dry root weight, cob diameter, number of rows of seeds per cob, cob weight with husk, cob weight without husk, cob yield per plot, and cob yield per hectare. The Mycogrow® biofertilizer at a dose of 15 g/plant was the optimal dose for the growth and yield of sweet corn plants.

Keywords: Dose, Sweet corn, Mycorrhiza, Biological fertilizer