

**PENGARUH FREKUENSI APLIKASI POC KEONG MAS  
(*Pomacea canaliculata*) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN  
DAN HASIL TANAMAN OKRA MERAH  
(*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) DI ULTISOL**

**SKRIPSI**

**Oleh**

**IRVANDY YANDRA PRATAMA**

**NIM. 2110212001**

**Dosen Pembimbing :**

- 1. Dr. Ir. Nalwida Rozen, M.P**
- 2. Aries Kusumawati, S.P., M.Si**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG**

**2026**

**PENGARUH FREKUENSI APLIKASI POC KEONG MAS  
(*Pomacea canaliculata*) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN  
DAN HASIL TANAMAN OKRA MERAH  
(*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) DI ULTISOL**

**Abstrak**

Lahan Ultisol bersifat kurang subur dengan pH masam, kandungan bahan organik rendah, dan ketersediaan unsur hara terbatas sehingga menghambat pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman okra merah (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) yang merupakan komoditas sayuran buah bernilai ekonomis. Pemberian pupuk organik cair (POC) berbasis keong mas (*Pomacea canaliculata*) yang kaya unsur hara makro dan mikro dapat menjadi solusi perbaikan kesuburan tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh frekuensi aplikasi POC keong mas terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman okra merah. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas, Limau Manis, Padang, pada Oktober 2025 hingga Januari 2026, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan empat perlakuan frekuensi aplikasi dan lima ulangan sehingga terdapat dua puluh satuan percobaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi aplikasi POC keong mas berpengaruh nyata terhadap semua parameter pertumbuhan dan hasil. Perlakuan tiga kali aplikasi memberikan hasil terbaik, yaitu tinggi tanaman 114,84 cm, diameter batang 1,55 cm, jumlah buah 9,2 buah per tanaman, berat buah per tanaman 159,92 g, berat per buah 17,32 g, dan diameter buah 1,79 cm, yang secara signifikan lebih tinggi dibandingkan perlakuan lainnya.

Kata Kunci : Sayuran Buah, Frekuensi Aplikasi, Pupuk Organik Cair, Berat Buah



**THE EFFECT OF APPLICATION FREQUENCY OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER FROM GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL (*Pomacea canaliculata*) ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF RED OKRA (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) IN ULTISOL**

**Abstract**

Ultisol soil is characterized by low fertility, acidic pH, low organic matter content, and limited nutrient availability, thereby inhibiting the growth and yield of red okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench), an economically valuable fruit vegetable commodity. The application of liquid organic fertilizer (LOF) derived from golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*), which is rich in macro and micronutrients, offers a potential solution for improving soil fertility. This study aimed to determine the effect of LOF application frequency on the growth and yield of red okra. The research was conducted at the Experimental Garden of the Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Limau Manis, Padang, from October 2025 to January 2026. The experiment employed a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatments of application frequency and five replications, resulting in twenty experimental units. The results indicated that the frequency of golden apple snail LOF application significantly affected all observed growth and yield parameters. The treatment of three applications yielded the best results, with plant height of 114.84 cm, stem diameter of 1.55 cm, fruit number of 9.2 fruits per plant, fruit weight per plant of 159.92 g, individual fruit weight of 17.32 g, and fruit diameter of 1.79 cm, which were significantly higher than those of other treatments.

Keywords : Fruit Vegetable, Application Frequency, Liquid Organic Fertilizer, Fruit Weight

