

**ANALISIS USAHATANI KANGKUNG (*Ipomoea reptans* Poir)
DI KELURAHAN KURANJI KECAMATAN KURANJI KOTA
PADANG**

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Abstrak

Kangkung merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura yang banyak dibudidayakan di Kelurahan Kurangi. Namun, informasi mengenai teknik budidaya yang diterapkan petani serta tingkat pendapatan dan keuntungan usahataniya masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan teknik budidaya kangkung yang diterapkan petani serta menganalisis pendapatan dan keuntungan usahatani kangkung. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Kurangi pada tanggal 12 Februari sampai 12 Maret 2026 menggunakan metode survei. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 30 orang petani kangkung yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *Proportionate Random Sampling*. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan teknik budidaya kangkung, sedangkan analisis kuantitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis pendapatan dan keuntungan usahatani. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teknik budidaya kangkung yang diterapkan petani meliputi pengolahan lahan, penanaman, pemupukan, pemeliharaan, pengendalian hama dan penyakit, panen, serta pascapanen. Rata-rata penerimaan usahatani kangkung sebesar Rp25.643.333,33/ha/MT, rata-rata pendapatan sebesar Rp20.459.166,67/ha/MT, dan rata-rata keuntungan sebesar Rp8.523.338,00/ha/MT. Nilai *R/C Ratio* sebesar 1,60 menunjukkan bahwa usahatani kangkung menguntungkan dan layak untuk diusahakan.

Kata kunci: Kangkung, Keuntungan, Pendapatan, R/C Ratio, Teknik Budidaya



ANALYSIS OF WATER SPINACH (IPOMOEA REPTANS POIR) FARMING IN KURANJI URBAN VILLAGE, KURANJI DISTRICT, PADANG CITY

Abstract

Water spinach is one of the horticultural crops widely cultivated in Kuranji Village. However, information regarding the cultivation techniques used by farmers, as well as the income and profits from their farming operations, remains limited. This study aims to describe the water spinach cultivation techniques used by farmers and to analyze the income and profits from water spinach farming. The study was conducted in Kuranji Village from February 12 to March 12, 2026, using a survey method. The study sample consisted of 30 water spinach farmers selected using the Proportionate Random Sampling technique. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods to describe water spinach cultivation techniques, while quantitative analysis was used to analyze farm income and profits. The results showed that the water spinach cultivation techniques applied by farmers included land preparation, planting, fertilization, maintenance, pest and disease control, harvesting, and post-harvest handling. The average revenue from water spinach farming was Rp25,643,333.33/ha/MT, the average income was Rp20,459,166.67/ha/MT, and the average profit was Rp8,523,338.00/ha/MT. An R/C ratio of 1.60 indicates that water spinach farming is profitable and viable.

Keywords: Cultivation Techniques, Income, Profit, R/C Ratio, Water Spinach

