

Ayu Safira Nurlita. 18031110026. Pengaruh Macam dan Frekuensi Pemberian Mikroorganisme Lokal (MOL) Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Sawi Pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.), Dibimbing oleh: Dr. Catur Wasonowati, S.P., M.Si dan Ir. Amin Zuchri, MP.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh macam dan frekuensi pemberian mikroorganisme lokal (MOL) terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.). Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kebun Percobaan Program Studi Agroekoteknologi Universitas Trunojoyo Madura dari bulan Februari sampai dengan bulan Mei 2022. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah RAK (Rancangan Acak Kelompok) faktorial dengan 2 faktor perlakuan antara lain macam MOL dengan 6 taraf yaitu M1: MOL Rebung Bambu 80 mL/L, M2: MOL Rebung Bambu 90 mL/L, M3: MOL Rebung Bambu 100 mL/L, M4: MOL Limbah Sayuran 80 mL/L, M5: MOL Limbah Sayuran 90 mL/L, dan M6: MOL Limbah Sayuran 100 mL/L, dan Frekuensi Pemberian MOL dengan 3 taraf F1: 7 hari sekali, F2: 14 hari sekali, dan F3: 21 hari sekali. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) pada taraf 5%, kemudian dilakukan uji lanjut dengan Uji Beda Nyata Jarak Duncan (BNJD) pada taraf 5% jika perlakuan berpengaruh nyata. Hasil Penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlakuan MOL Rebung Bambu dengan konsentrasi pemberian 80 mL/L, dan frekuensi 7 hari sekali memberikan pertumbuhan yang baik dan produksi tertinggi pada tanaman sawi pagoda.

Kata Kunci: Mikroorganisme Lokal, Pertumbuhan, Sawi Pagoda (*Brassica narinosa* L.)

Ayu Safira Nurlita. 18031110026. Effect of Type and Application Frequency of Local Microorganisms (MOL) on Growth and Yield of Pagoda Mustard (*Brassica narinosa* L.), Supervised by: Dr. Catur Wasonowati, S.P., M.Si and Ir. Amin Zuhri, MP.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of the type and frequency of application of local microorganisms (MOL) on growth and yield of Pagoda mustard (*Brassica narinosa* L.). This research was conducted at the Experimental Garden of the Agroecotechnology Study Program, Trunojoyo University, Madura from February to May 2022. The experiment was a factorial research arranged on a Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of two factors. The first factors were types of MOL with 6 levels namely M1: MOL Bamboo Shoots 80 mL/L, M2: MOL Bamboo Shoots 90 mL/L, M3: MOL Bamboo Shoots 100 mL/L, M4: MOL Vegetable Waste 80 mL/L, M5: MOL Vegetable Waste 90 mL/L, and M6: MOL of Vegetable Waste 100 mL/L. The second factors were Frequency of MOL application consisting of 3 levels, namely F1: once in 7 days, F2: once in 14 days, and F3: once in 21 days. Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 5%, and the difference among means was assessed by Duncan Mean Range Test (DMRT) at 5%. The results of the study concluded that the MOL treatment of Bamboo Shoots with a concentration of 80 mL/L, and a frequency of once every 7 days gave good growth and the highest production of Pagoda mustard plants.

Keywords: Local Microorganisms, Growth, Pagoda Mustard (*Brassica narinosa* L.)