

**PENGARUH APLIKASI PUPUK NPK (10:55:10) TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN DAN KANDUNGAN ANDROGRAFOLIDA TANAMAN
SAMBILOTO (*Andrographis paniculata* Ness.).**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk NPK (10:55:10) terhadap pertumbuhan dan kandungan andrografolida tanaman sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Ness.). Penelitian dilaksanakan di kebun percobaan Program Studi Agroteknologi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Trunojoyo Madura yang terletak di Desa Telang Kecamatan Kamal Kabupaten Bangkalan Madura dengan ketinggian tempat ± 5 mdpl. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari 2016 - April 2016. Rancangan lingkungan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) non faktorial dengan 1 faktor yaitu perlakuan konsentrasi pupuk NPK (10:55:10) dengan 5 tingkat perlakuan yang terdiri dari P0 (Kontrol)(0 ppm), P1 (500 ppm), P2 (1000 ppm), P3 (2000 ppm) dan perlakuan P4 (3000 ppm). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan konsentrasi pupuk NPK (10:55:10) tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap variabel tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas daun, berat basah dan berat kering. Konsentrasi pupuk NPK yang mampu menghasilkan dan kandungan andrografolida tertinggi pada perlakuan P3 adalah 2000 ppm .

Kata Kunci : Andrografolida, *Andrographis paniculata* Ness., Pupuk, NPK

**EFFECT OF ZINC FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON PRODUCTION
AND ESSENTIAL OIL CONTENT IN THREE ACCESSIONS OF BASIL
PLANT (*Ocimum basilicum* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the effect of zinc fertilizer on production and essential oil content in 3 accessions of basil plant (*Ocimum basilicum* L.). Research conducted at the Agrotechnology's experiment station, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Trunojoyo Madura located in the Telang Village Subdistrict of Kamal, Bangkalan, Madura with altitude of ± 5 meters above sea level. The study was conducted in November 2015 - March 2016. The design environment using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 2 factors namely dosage of zinc fertilizer with four levels of treatment consists of Z0 (Controls (ZnSO₄ 0 g / plant), Z1 (ZnSO₄ 0,2 g / plant), Z2 (ZnSO₄ 0,4 g / plant), Z3 (ZnSO₄ 0,6 g / plant) and the treatment of accession with 3 levels of treatment consisting of A1 (Accession 1 (collection of Malang), A2 (Accession 2 (collection of Bangkalan)), A3 (Accession 3 (collection of Bangkalan)). The results showed that treatment dosages of zinc and accession provide very real interaction to variable number of leaves, leaf area in total, and the dry weight. The dosage of fertilizer zinc treatment that can result highest production and essential oil content on accession 1 is ZnSO₄ 0.6 g / plant, while in the accession 2 and accession 3 is ZnSO₄ 0.4 grams / plant.

Keywords: Essential oils, *Ocimum basilicum* L., Fertilizers, Zinc (Zn)