INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji model budidaya padi metode SRI pada lahan kering pekarangan, membandingkan hasil panen dari sistem budidaya padi konvensional, SRI organik dan SRI anorganik, serta mengetahui kelayakan pupuk organik campuran darah kambing, abu sabut kelapa, tepung tulang ayam dan POC rumput laut sebagai pengganti pupuk anorganik pada budidaya padi metode SRI di lahan kering pekarangan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Lahan Percobaan Desa Binaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta di Desa Kranggan, Galur, Kulon Progo pada bulan Februari hingga Juli 2018. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode percobaan pada lahan dengan satu faktor sesuai Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL), yang terdiri dari tiga perlakuan yaitu penerapan metode konvensional, SRI organik dan SRI anorganik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa budidaya padi metode SRI dapat dilakukan pada lahan kering pekarangan dengan pertumbuhan dan hasil yang mampu menyamai metode konvensional. Hasil padi metode SRI organik (4,13 ton/ha) mampu memberikan hasil yang menyamai hasil SRI anorganik (4,11 ton/ha) dan metode konvensional (4,80 ton/ha). Dengan demikian, maka pupuk organik campuran darah kambing, abu sabut kelapa, tepung tulang ayam dan POC rumput laut layak digunakan sebagai pengganti pupuk anorganik pada budidaya padi metode SRI lahan kering.

Kata kunci : Padi metode SRI, Pekarangan, pupuk NPK Organik, POC rumput laut

ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the model of rice cultivation with SRI method on dry land of yard, to compare the yields of rice cultivation with conventional, SRI organic and SRI inorganic methods, and to know the feasibility of organic fertilizer which is a mixture of goat blood, coconut husk ash, chicken bone flour and liquid organic fertilizer of seaweed as a substitute for anorganic fertilizer on rice cultivation with SRI method in yard. This research was conducted on Experimental Field of Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta in Kranggan, Galur, Kulon Progo from February to July 2018. The research method is an experimental method in the yard which is proper with Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD), consisting of three treatments which are conventional method, SRI organic and inorganic SRI. The result shows that the SRI method of rice cultivation could be done on dry land in the yard with growth and yield that could be equal with the conventional method. The yield of organic SRI rice method (4.13 tons/ha) was able to produce result equal with the result of inorganic SRI (4.11 tons/ha) and conventional methods (4.80 tons/ha). Therefore, the organic fertilizer mixed with goat blood, coconut husk ash, chicken bone flour and seaweed POC is suitable to be used as a substitute for inorganic fertilizer on dry land SRI method.

Keywords : Rice with SRI method, Yard, Organic NPK fertilizer, Liquid organic fertilizer of seaweed