

ABSTRAK

Tanaman pakcoy (*Brassica rapa L*) merupakan tanaman jenis sayur sayuran yang termasuk keluarga Brassicaceae. Tanaman Pakcoy berasal dari Tiongkok (Cina) Asia Timur. Sayuran ini merupakan introduksi baru di Jepang dan masih sefamili dengan *Chinese vegetable*. Tanaman Pakcoy merupakan tanaman Sumber vitamin dan mineral essensial yang banyak mengandung serat dibutuhkan oleh manusia untuk membantu dalam proses pencernaan dan dapat mencegah kanker, vitamin dan mineral essensial tersebut dapat dijumpai pada sayuran daun tujuan penelitian ini untuk Mengetahui pengaruh pemberian biochar sekam padi terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman sawi pakcoy, Mengetahui dosis biochar sekam padi yang terbaik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman pakcoy. Rancangan Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 5 perlakuan dosis biochar sekam padi. (P0) Tanpa biochar sekam padi (P1) Biochar sekam padi 10 ton/ha (50g/10kg tanah)(P2) Biochar sekam padi 15 ton/ha (75g/10kg tanah) (P3) Biochar sekam padi 20 ton/ha (100g/10kg tanah) (P4) biochar sekam padi 25 ton/ha (125g/10kg tanah) data di ambil dari masing-masing parameter tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas daun, berat segar total tanaman, berat kering total tanaman, berat segar tanpa akar, berat kering tanpa akar. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat ditarik kesimpulan sebagai berikut Pemberian biochar sekam padi perpengaruh sangat nyata terhadap berbagai parameter pengamatan yaitu tinggi tanaman , jumlah daun, luas daun, berat segar total tanaman, berat kering total tanaman, berat segar tanpa agar, berat kering tanpa akar. Pemberian dosis biochar sekam padi dengan perlakuan 125g/ 10kg tanah memberikan hasil terbaik terhadap beberapa parameter pengamatan yaitu tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas daun, berat segar total tanaman, berat kering total tanaman, berat segar tanpa akar, berat kering tanpa akar.

Kata kunci: *biochar sekam padi dan sawi pakcoy (Brassica rapa L)*

ABSTRACT

Pakcoy (*Brassica rapa* L.) is a vegetable plant belonging to the Brassicaceae family. Pakcoy plants come from China (China) East Asia. This vegetable is a recent introduction in Japan and is still in the same family as the Chinese vegetable. Pakcoy plant is a source of essential vitamins and minerals which contain lots of fiber needed by humans to help in the digestive process and can prevent cancer, these essential vitamins and minerals can be found in leaf vegetables. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of giving rice husk biochar on growth and yield. Pakcoy mustard plants, knowing the best dose of rice husk biochar on the growth and yield of pakcoy plants. The study design used a randomized block design (RBD) with 5 doses of rice husk biochar. (P0) Without rice husk biochar (P1) Rice husk biochar 10 tons/ha (50g/10kg soil) (P2) Rice husk biochar 15 tons/ha (75g/10kg soil) (P3) Rice husk biochar 20 tons/ha (100g/10kg of soil) (P4) rice husk biochar 25 ton/ha (125g/10kg of soil) data were taken from each parameter of plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, total fresh weight of plants, total dry weight of plants, fresh weight no root, dry weight no root. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the administration of rice husk biochar had a very significant effect on various observation parameters, namely plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, total fresh weight of plants, total dry weight of plants, fresh weight without agar, dry weight without roots. Dosage of rice husk biochar with 125g/10kg soil treatment gave the best results on several observation parameters, namely plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, total fresh weight of plants, total dry weight of plants, fresh weight without roots, dry weight without roots.

Keywords: *rice husk biochar and mustard greens (*Brassica rapa* L)*