

## ABSTRACT

**EKAL KURNIAWAN. A. 1411129.** Agronomic Characteristics of Various Accessions of *Katuk* (*Sauropus androgynus* (L.) Merr.) Plants Grown with Various Rates of Cattle Urine. Under immediate supervision of Arifah Rahayu and Yanyan Mulyaningsih.

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*Katuk* (*Sauropus androgynus* (L.) Merr.) is an indigenous vegetable whose growth is affected by nitrogen element. This study was aimed at assessing the agronomic performance of four *katuk* accessions grown with various rates of cattle urine. A factorial completely randomized design was used. The first factor was *katuk* accession consisting of four levels, namely Pandeglang, Cianjur, Sukabumi, Leuwiliang, and Kemang. The second factor was cattle urine rates consisting of 5 levels, namely 0%R cattle urine (0.0 ml/plant), 50%R cattle urine (468.75 ml/plant), 100%R cattle urine (937.50 ml/plant), 150% R cattle urine (1406.25 ml/plant), and 100%R urea (8.2 g/plant). Results showed that the growth and productivity of *katuk* of Cianjur accession had the highest number of buds, total length of buds, number of leaves, number of leaflets, fresh weight, and dry weight. The utilization of 50%R, 100%R, and 150%R of cattle urine was found to have higher fresh and dry weight than did the utilization of 0%R cattle urine and 100%R urea. The best quality *katuk* was Cianjur accession which was found to have the highest vitamin C and chlorophyll contents. No significant effects of all treatments were found in all vegetative variables except plant height and root fresh and dry weight. It was concluded that cattle urine could be used as a urea substitute.

Key words: *Sauropus androgynus*, number of buds, dry weight, indigenous plant

## ABSTRAK

**EKAL KURNIAWAN. A. 1411129.** Karakter Agronomi Berbagai Aksesori Tanaman Katuk (*Sauropus androgynus* (L.) Merr.) pada Pemberian Berbagai Dosis Urine Sapi. Di bawah bimbingan Arifah Rahayu dan Yanyan Mulyaningsih.

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Katuk (*Sauropus androgynus* (L.) Merr.) merupakan tanaman *indigenous* yang memerlukan unsur N untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan karakter agronomi berbagai aksesori katuk pada berbagai dosis urine sapi. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap yang terdiri atas dua faktor, yaitu aksesori katuk (Pandeglang, Cianjur, Sukabumi, Leuwiliang, dan Kemang) dan dosis urine sapi (urine 0%R = 0,0 ml/tanaman, urine 50%R = 468,75 ml/tanaman, urine 100%R = 937,5 ml/tanaman, urine 150%R = 1406,25 ml/tanaman, dan urea 100%R = 8,2 g/tanaman). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan dan produktivitas tanaman katuk aksesori Cianjur memiliki hasil terbaik pada peubah jumlah tunas, total panjang tunas, jumlah daun, jumlah anak daun, bobot segar, dan bobot kering dibandingkan dengan aksesori Pandeglang, Sukabumi, Leuwiliang, dan Kemang. Penggunaan urine 50%R, urine 100%R, dan urine 150%R, nyata meningkatkan bobot segar dan kering total dibandingkan dengan penggunaan urine 0%R dan urea 100%R. Kualitas katuk terbaik ditunjukkan pada katuk aksesori Sukabumi yang memiliki kandungan klorofil dan vitamin C terbesar. Perlakuan dosis pupuk urine sapi dan urea menunjukkan hasil yang tidak berbeda nyata pada semua peubah vegetatif kecuali tinggi tanaman dan bobot segar dan kering akar, sehingga pada tanaman katuk, urine sapi dapat menggantikan penggunaan urea.

Kata kunci: *Sauropus androgynus*, jumlah tunas, bobot kering, *indigenous*