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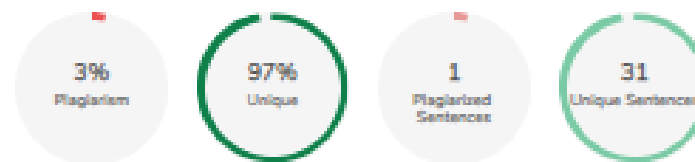
Report Generation Date: March 31, 2023

Excluded URL: Not Given.

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Characters: 4218

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INOVASI TEKNOLOGI SISTEM SUKSIAN TUMRANGSARI PADI JAGUNG KEDELAI PADA VARIETAS YANG BERBEDA DI LAHAN TADAH Hujan
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ABSTRACT

Technology Innovation of Rice-Corn-Soybean Intercropping System in Different Varieties in Rainfed. Intensification of rainfed land through intercropping is sought to increase the productivity of rice, corn and soybean. The purpose of this research is to determine the best model of technological innovation on increasing growth and yield so that it is feasible to increase farmers' income on rainfed land. The research was carried out during the planting season II February - May 2020 on rainfed land of the North Wyoiko Farmer Group, Plumbutan village, Playen District, Gunungkidul, using Completely Randomized Block Design (RCBD) with 8 treatments namely Pajale 1 (Jipari 42 : P36Dega1), Pajale 2 (Jipari 42:NR212:Dega1), Pajale 3 (Jipari 36:NR212:Dega1), Pajale 4 (Jipari 36:P36Dega1), Jale 5 (P36:Dega1), Jale 6 (NR212:Dega1), Jale 7 (P36:Dega1), while as control (Dega1 Soybean Monoculture). Each treatment was repeated 3 times. The data collected are agronomic and yield components. Analysis of the data using ANOVA, then the data was further tested for orthogonal contrast and t-test with a significance level of 5%. Contrast test was conducted to compare the cropping patterns of rice, corn and soybean on intercropping system and monoculture. **Data analysis was carried out using SAS software.** Data visualization was carried out using Microsoft Excel 2010 software. The 95% confidence level was used to express significant differences. Sajian Intercropping Model of Rice Corn Soybean (Ricosu 2 : Jipari 42:NR212:Dega1) is the best model of rice, corn and soybean farming in the rainfed land of Gunungkidul, it was shown on optimum growth, rice productivity 7.272 ton-1, corn 6.718 ton-1 and soybean is 1.091 ton-1, NRI (1.35), R/C ratio (3.88) and B/C ratio (3.55) are the highest compared to other models, so that it is classified as economically feasible to develop.

Keywords: rice-corn-soybean intercropping, varieties, growth, yield, rainfed land

ABSTRACT

Intensifikasi lahan tadah hujan melalui tumpangtasi diharapkan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan produksi padi jagung dan kedelai. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menentukan model inovasi teknologi yang terbaik dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil sehingga layak untuk diterapkan meningkatkan pendapatan petani di lahan tadah hujan. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada musim tanam II bulan Februari - Mei 2020 di lahan tadah hujan Kelompok Tani Wyoiko Utara, Plumbutan, Playen, Gunungkidul, DI Yogyakarta, menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 8 perlakuan yakni Pajale 1 (Jipari 42:P36Dega1), Pajale 2 (Jipari 42:NR212:Dega1), Pajale 3 (Jipari 36:NR212:Dega1), Pajale 4 (Jipari 36:P36Dega1), Jale 5 (P36:Dega1), Jale 6 (NR212:Dega1), Jale 7 (P36:Dega1), Kontrol Monokultur Kedelai Dega1. Masing-masing perlakuan diulang 3 kali. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah agronomis dan komponen hasil. Analisis data menggunakan anova kemudian data diuji lanjut kontras ortogonal dan t-test taraf nyata 5% . Dilakukan uji kontras bertujuan untuk membandingkan antara pola tanam tanaman padi, jagung dan kedelai secara tumpang dan monokultur. Analisis data dikerjakan menggunakan perangkat lunak SAS. Visualisasi data dikerjakan menggunakan bantuan perangkat lunak Microsoft Excel 2010. Taraf kepercayaan 95% digunakan untuk menyatakan perbedaan yang signifikan. Model Sajian Tumpang Padi Jagung Kedelai (Teman Tumpang Pajale) (Jipari 42:NR212:Dega1) merupakan model terbaik dalam usahatani padi jagung dan kedelai di lahan tadah hujan Gunungkidul hal ini ditunjukkan pertumbuhan yang optimum, produktivitas padi 7.272 ton/ha jagung 6.718 ton/ha kedelai 1.091 ton/ha, NRI (1.35), R/C ratio (3.88) dan B/C ratio (3.55) yang paling tinggi dibandingkan model lainnya sehingga secara ekonomi layak untuk dikembangkan.

Kata kunci : sajian tumpangtasi/pajale, varietas, pertumbuhan, hasil, lahan tadah hujan

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The data analysis was carried out using SAS Software version 9.0 for Windows. The results of the research show that respondents had more positive experiences than negative. Respondents appeared to regard their skill levels and task competence as high across all five skill levels of the Model for Expert model (Rosen 1982).

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