

**KAJIAN TEKNO–EKONOMI SINGKONG (*Manihot utilissima L.*) DI
KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

***Study of Techno-Economy of cassava (*Manihot utilissima L.*) in Gunungkidul
Regency of Special Region of Yogyakarta***

**Reynaldi Gustami
Dr. Ir. Gatot Supangkat, MP/ Ir. Haryono, MP
Program Studi Agroteknologi Fakultas Pertanian UMY**

ABSTRACT

*Research on the study of Techno-Economy of cassava (*Manihot utilissima L.*) was conducted to inventory cassava cultivation technology and to know the characteristics of cassava farming in Gunungkidul Regency. The research was conducted in Gunungkidul Regency of Special Region of Yogyakarta in April 2016.*

The research was conducted by using survey method. Technical implementation of the observation with interviews, filling questionnaires and secondary data collection. Selection of research sampling location is determined by stratified random sampling method with the category of subdistrict that has the most or broadest amount of cassava planting area, medium and small. The sampling of the respondents was chosen by purposive sampling as much as 10% from the number of cassava farmers present in a village or farmer group. Data that obtained will be analyzed descriptively to describe in detail about cassava cultivation technology according to environmental conditions and analysis of cassava farming.

The research result showed that cultivation technology of cassava in Gunungkidul Regency conventional technology applied. Land tillage of the soil using maximum tillage system. Found thirty four varieties of cassava in Gunung Kidul Regency. Cassava varieties, i.e. Ketan, Pahit, Adira, Ireng, Gatot Koco NG, Genjah, Ketan Kulit Merah, Mertego, Oyeng, Randu, Ambira, Klentheng, Srongdol, Pandesi Hijau, Adra 1, Pandesi, No Name, Kirik, UJ-5 PJ, Gambyong, Jowo, Bamban, Elephant, Kacibali, UJ-5 TS, Marekan, Kresno, Green Pandesi TS, Gatot Koco TS, Meni, Merah, Malang, Kropak and Abang. Generally Cassava is grown intercropping with rice, beans and maize. Fertilization of Cassava is only fertilized cages. Weeding is done six to ten times in one cassava planting. Found eight types of pests that attack cassava plants. Cassava is harvested at the age of seven to ten months after planting. Cassava farming In Gunungkidul Regency worth cultivated and developed. It appears that R/C ratio and B/C ratio (Benefit Cost Ratio) > 1.

Keywords: Cassava, Techno-Economy, Gunungkidul Regency

