

APPLICATIONS BRIQUETTE GLIRICIDAE- HUSK CHARCOAL IN EFFORTS TO INCREASE FERTILIZATION EFFICIENCY ON TOMATO CULTIVATION (*Lycopersicum esculentum* L.) IN THE LAND OF MERAPI ERUPTION EXPOSURE 2010

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ABSTRACT

*Research on "Applications Briquette Gliricidae- Husk Charcoal in Efforts to Increase Fertilization Efficiency on Tomato Cultivation (*Lycopersicum esculentum* L.) in the Land of Merapi Eruption Exposure 2010" was conducted from February 2016 up to August 2016 in Ketep village, Sawangan District, Magelang regency.*

The study was done using experimental methods and arranged in randomized completely block design (RCBD) with a single factor. The treatments were: (A) dose of briquettes (komposgliricidae25% + husk 75%) of 10 tonnes / hectare, (B) doses of briquettes (compost gliricidae 25% + husk 75%) 15 tonnes / hectare, (C) dose of briquettes (compost gliricidae 25% + husk 75%) of 20 tonnes / hectare, (D) dose of briquettes (compost gliricidae 25% + husk 75%) of 25 tonnes / hectare, and (E) dose of briquettes (compost gliricidae 25% + 75% rice husk) 30 tonnes / hectare. Each treatment was repeated 3 times so that there are 15 experimental units.

The results showed that the treatments significantly different effected on the number of fruits. Treatment D could increase the production of tomato plants on land exposed to the Merapi eruption in 2010.

Keywords: Briquette, Gliricidae, Charcoal Husk, Tomato, and land exposed Merapi eruption