Effects of Fertilizers on Yield of Indigenous Vegetables

Bambang S. Purwoko[1], Mega Ayu Lestari[1], Anas D. Susila[1], Manuel Palada[2], and Manuel Reyes[3]

[1] Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, Faculty of Horticulture, IPB Bogor, Indonesia
[2] AVRDC (World Vegetable Center), Shannua, Taiwan
[3] NCAT State University, Greensboro, NC, USA

Key words: fertilizer, indigenous vegetables, katuk, beluntas, kemangi and kenikir

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to study the effect of fertilizers on plant growth and productivity of several indigenous vegetables. Four kinds of indigenous vegetables were used in this research, i.e. beluntas, katuk, kenikir, and kemangi. The experimental design was Completely Randomized Block Design with three replications, in which four fertilizing treatments (P0: without fertilizer; P1: manure; P2: Urea+SP36+KCl; and P3: manure+Urea+SP36+KCl) applied were used in each experiment. The results showed that compared to the other commodities, the combination of organic and inorganic fertilizer (chicken manure + Urea+SP36+KCl) gave the highest number of branches and leaves in kemangi. Compared to other treatments, the Urea+SP36+KCl treatment showed the highest fresh weight yield of beluntas, kenikir and kemangi. All fertilizer treatments in katuk did not affect the number of branches, branch length, number of leaves, and yield.