Response of Plant Growth and Production of Rice Plants to Application of Liquid Organic Fertilizer for Keong Mas *(Pomaceae canaliculata)*
Guided by qbal Erdiansyah, SP, MP

Ahmad Zaenulloh
Food Crops Production Technology Study Program,
Agricultural Production Department

ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple crop that is cultivated in most areas in Indonesia, so that rice plants are the main needs of the community. However, the results of rice production each year still cannot meet the needs of the Indonesian people. One of the factors that causes a decrease in rice production is the excessive use of inorganic fertilizers without considering the biological elements in the soil. The use of appropriate technology in plant cultivation activities is absolutely necessary, one of which is fertilization to increase production yields. This study aims to determine the response of rice plants to the application of golden snail liquid organic fertilizer and to determine the optimal dose of golden snail liquid organic fertilizer on rice plants. The implementation of this research began in January 2021 until May 2021 in Kertonegoro village, Jenggawah sub-district, Jember district, East Java province. This study used a non-factorial randomized block design (RAK), 6 treatments and 5 repetitions, consisting of 6 levels, namely control 0 ml, 50 ml, 100 ml, 150 ml, 200 ml and 250 ml. The data were analyzed using ANOVA and then further tested using DMRT (Duncan's Multiple Range Test) with an error rate of 5%. The results showed that the treatment of giving golden snail liquid organic fertilizer had an effect on the growth of rice plants in the vegetative phase on the parameters of the number of tillers and the generative phase on the parameters of the number of pithy grain, the amount of empty grain, and the weight of the grain per clump, and the was giving a dose of 250 ml/clump. plants gave a better effect than other doses with a production yield of 11 tons/ha.

Keywords: *Golden snail, liquid organic fertilizer, rice plant.*