

Uji Daya Hasil Tiga Varietas Padi Gogo (*Oryza sativa* L.) terhadap Cekaman Kekeringan (*Yield Test of Three Upland Rice Varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) Against Drought Stress*). Supervised by: Dwi Rahmawati, S.P., M.P.

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ABSTRACT

*Rice plant (*Oryza sativa* L.) is a very important food crop in the world, especially in Asia. The need for food in Indonesia continues to increase from year to year. Because of that until now rice is still a staple food for most of the world's population, especially Asia. Rice is one of the most important food crops because it is a staple food for Indonesian people. Apart from being a staple food, rice cultivation can also provide jobs for rural farmers. This study used a non-factorial randomized block design (RBD), namely rice plant varieties including Situbagendit, Inpago 9, and Inpago 12. Each treatment was repeated 3 times, so there were 27 experimental units. The yield test of the three varieties of Upland rice (*Oryza sativa*) had several very significant differences (**) in the parameters of the number of productive tillers, production per hectare, weight of 1000 grains and germination ability. Has significant differences (*) in panicle grain parameters, flowering age, and harvest age. Did not have a significant difference to the plant height parameters. The best Gogo rice genotype can be determined on the inpago 9 variety which has significant advantages in several parameters including the number of productive tillers, production per hectare, 1000 grain weight and germination power, panicle grains, flowering age, and harvest age. Furthermore, the observation parameters which showed significant or very significant differences were carried out further tests using the BNJ test with a level of 5%.*

Key word : Rice plant, drought stress