

**The Different of Fertilization Method and N Fertilization Dose towards  
Maize Production (*Zea mays* L.)  
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***ABSTRACT***

*Corn (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the second most important carbohydrate-producing food crops after rice. This research entitles the different of fertilization method and N fertilization dose towards maize production is aimed to know the influence of fertilization method, fertilization dose, and interaction on both the NK variety maize in Antigoro village, Summersari District, Jember Regency. This research is done by Factorial Randomize Block Design (RAK) method. The first factor is the method of fertilization consisting of three levels, tugal method, kocor method, larik method. The second factor is the N fertilization dose consisting of 4 levels, which is 100 kg/ha (2, 725 gr/planting holes), 200 kg/ha (5.4 gr/planting holes), 300 kg/ha (8.15 gr/planting holes) and 400 kg/ha (10.8 gr/planting holes). The parameter observed is a wet cob weight per sample, a weight of dry cob per sample, a dry shelled weight per sample, a heavy of wet cob per plot, the weight of dried cob per plot, the weight of a dry shelled per plot, and height crop. The results showed that there was no interaction between fertilizing method and N fertilization dose. Fertilization method does not affect the production of maize plants and fertilizing dose gives the best influence in the production of maize plants is at a dose of N 400 kg/ha of the observed parameters.*

*Keywords: Corn, Nitrogen, Urea.*