

The Effect of the Split Method and the Addition of Nitrogen Nutrients on Yield and Growth of Rice Plants (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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ABSTRACT

The split plant method can save the need for rice seeds, but usually the growth is less uniform, the formation of tillers is less than optimal, and the filling of seeds is less than optimal so that it has the potential to reduce grain yields. The addition of nitrogen nutrients is expected to increase the growth and yield of rice in split planting methods. This study aims to compare the growth characteristics and yields of plants cultivated with conventional planting methods and split plants with the addition of nitrogen nutrients. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) split plot with the first treatment factor being a dose of urea fertilizer of 200 kg/ha, 250 kg/ha and 300 kg/ha. While the split plant method has 4 treatment levels including without split, split 1, split 2 and split 3. The results showed that there was a significant interaction in the treatment of urea application of 300 kg/ha with the method without split affecting the number of tillers. The dose of N fertilizer did not affect all observation variables. While the split plant treatment had a significant effect on the observation variables of the number of tillers per clump, GKS weight per sample, GKG weight per sample, GKG weight per plot, full grain weight per sample and full grain weight per clump.

Key Word : *Planting Method, Rice Character, Split Tiller*