Application of Dose Mycorrhiza Veskula Arbuskular (Mva) and To Increased Application Time Crop Production of Corn (Zea mays L.)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to know the interactions between use of the dose and time of application of Mycorrhiza Vesicular Arbuskular (MVA) against the production of corn plants. Early research was done during the four months from November 2016 until March 2017. Research activities carried out in State Polytechnic of Jember. This study used a randomized design group (RAK) with 2 factor 12 treatment and three replicates. The factor M 4 level i.e. without granting MVA, 5 g/10 g plant stems/stem plants, 15 grams/stem of the plant. The factor N 3 levels namely Cropping Time, 10 days after planting, 20 days after planting. With a combination of M0N1, MI0N2, M0N3, M1N3, M1N1, M1N2 M2N1, M2N2, M2N3,, M3N1, M3N2 and M3N3. The data were analyzed using an ANOVA Further analysis using Test DMRT 5%. The results of this study indicate that the dosage application of Mycorrhiza Veskula Arbuskular (MVA) give different very real influence against the length of the root of the plant per sample corn plants at the treatment 10 grams/stem plants with the highest average length the roots of 49.80 cm. Interaction between the application dose treatment MVA and application time against the dry seed weight parameters per plant gives a very different real influence by acquiring the highest median averages the weight of the dried seeds per plant 169.11 grams. The same thing also on 100 seeds weight parameters with an average weight of 33.67 – grams.

Key words: corn, dosage, MVA, time of Application