

# **Response to Fermentation of Baby Corn Plants with Cow Urine (*Zea mays* L)**

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## ***ABSTRACT***

***Introduction:*** Baby corn, also known as smi jegung, princess corn, or janggal, is a vegetable made of young corn cobs and seeds. Baby corn is harvested when the cobs are still soft and fertilized, which is when they are called baby corn. The goal of this experiment was to see how much young corn grew after being given cow urine. ***Methods:*** The Independent Business approach with N, P, K, and Cow Urine treatments was employed in this investigation. Each treatment's data was examined and analyzed using a T-test and farming to assess whether or not the treatment was practical. ***Results:*** Based on the research findings, it is assumed that the control is superior since it employs complete chemical fertilizers in comparison to the treatment of cow urine. Chemical fertilizers produce a faster reaction than organic fertilizers. As a result, organic fertilizers have a slower response time than chemical fertilizers, which have a faster response time. ***Conclusion:*** Cow urine had a significant influence on leaf width at 30 and 50 DAP, but no effect on plant height, leaf length, leaf width at 10 DAP, ear length, ear diameter, weight of cob per sample, or weight of cob beds.

*Keywords:* Baby Corn, Independent Business, N, P, K, and Cow Urine Treatment, T. Test