

ABSTRACT

Baby corn is corn cobs harvested when the corn plant is still young, so the cobs are still soft in texture. Efforts that can be made to increase semi-corn production include using liquid organic fertilizer and NPK fertilizer. This study aims to determine the effect of NASA Liquid Organic Fertilizer (LOF) and NPK fertilizer on the growth and yield of baby corn. This research was conducted at the Experimental Garden of the Faculty of Agriculture and tissue culture Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University, from April to June 2025. It used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with two factors and three replications. The first factor was liquid organic fertilizer consisting of P0 (control), P1 (15 ml/L), and P2 (25 ml/L). The second factor was NPK fertilizer, consisting of three levels, namely N0 (control), N1 (0,55 g/plant), and N2 (1,1 g/plant). The parameters observed were plant height, number of leaves, stem diameter, leaf chlorophyll, male flowering age, female flowering age, cob weight without husk, cob weight per plot, cob diameter without husk, cob length without husk, and yield (tons/ha). The results showed that the application of NASA liquid organic fertilizer affected all observation parameters. The best application of NASA liquid organic fertilizer was at level P2 (25 ml/L). The application of NPK fertilizer alone affected all observation parameters. The best NPK fertilizer application was at the N2 level (1,1 g/plant). There was no interaction between the application of NASA liquid organic fertilizer and NPK fertilizer.

Keywords: Baby corn, Fertilizer dosage, liquid organic fertilizer concentration, Bonanza and Vegetables