

ABSTRACT

Sweet corn (*Zea mays saccharata* Strut L.) is a food crop that is liked by Indonesian people because it tastes sweeter than ordinary corn. Sweet corn has a glucose content of 16% per 100g and also has high nutritional and economic value. National corn consumption is currently increasing. Efforts that can be made to increase corn production include providing nitrogen fertilizer and pruning techniques. These efforts will provide optimal environmental conditions for plant growth and production results. The research was carried out in Tambon Tunong Village, Dewantara District, North Aceh Regency and the Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University, from February to May 2024. This research was carried out using a two-factor randomized block design experimental method with 3 replications and then the data were obtained from the observed results were then analyzed with a further DMRT test at the 5% level. The variables observed in this research were plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, 50% flowering age, length of husk cobs, weight of husk cobs, length of cobs without husks, weight of cobs without husks, number of rows of cob seeds, ton/ha production. After conducting research, it can be concluded that providing a nitrogen source of 300kg/ha provides the best results, pruning technique treatment also provides the best response results in several observation parameters.

Keywords: sweet corn, nitrogen sources, pruning techniques.