

ABSTRACT

Sweet corn is a type of corn that has long been known in Indonesia and is also one of the cultivated groups. Sweet corn has sweeter characteristics and also has a shorter lifespan. Sweet corn productivity has yet to reach its optimal production potential to meet market demand. As sweet corn productivity is a very important superior characteristic, the process of fertilizing and applying soil amendments is expected to increase the productivity value of sweet corn plants. Efforts to increase yield and quality can be done by fertilizing, one of which is the use of husk biochar and NPK fertilizer. This study used a two-factor Randomized Group Design (RAK) treatment: The first factor was NPK fertilizer: N0 (0 kg/ha) N1 (200 kg/ha) and N2 (300 kg/ha). The second factor is rice husk biochar: B0 (0 tons/ha) B1 (10 tons/ha), and B2 (20 tons/ha). The study consisted of 9 treatment combinations with 3 replications, resulting in 27 experimental units. The results showed that the 300 kg/ha NPK fertilizer treatment and 20 tons/ha rice husk biochar treatment were the best treatments that affected plant height, number of leaves, stem diameter at flowering time, number of weighed cobs, diameter of weighed cobs, weight of weighed cobs, overall weight of cobs/plot, production yield, sweetness content. There is an interaction between NPK fertilizer and biochar treatments on plant height, number of leaves, stem diameter, number of weighed cobs, weight of weighed cobs, total weight of cobs/plot, production yield.

Keywords: Number of Leaves, Number of Tuberous Cobs and Plant Height.