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[Abstract ID: ABS-744]

Utilization of rabbit manure and biochar chicken manure and its effect on the growth and yield of pakchoy plants

*Indriyati Manu Mesa, Yohanes Parlindungan Situmeang *, Anak Agung Ngurah Mayun Wirajaya, I Gusti Bagus Udayana, Made Sri Yuliartini*

Faculty of Agriculture, Warmadewa University, Jl. Terompong 24 Tanjung Bungkak, Denpasar-Bali, Indonesia
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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of rabbit manure, biochar from chicken manure and its interactions on the growth and yield of pakchoy plants. This study uses a randomized block design (RBD) with factorial patterns (2 factors). The first factor is the dose of rabbit manure (K) consisting of 4 levels (0, 10, 20, and 30 tons ha-1). The second factor is the biochar dose of chicken manure (B) consisting of 4 levels (0, 5, 10, and 15 tons ha-1). The results showed that the treatment of biochar dose of chicken manure and the treatment of interactions between the dose of rabbit manure and the biochar dose of chicken manure had no significant effect on all observed variables. The

treatment of rabbit droppings did not significantly affect all observed variables, except that the fresh weight of the roots showed a real effect. Fresh weights higher than economic results obtained in rabbit manure is 30 tons ha-1 which is 60.49 g or an increase of 17.69% when compared to without rabbit manure. Fresh weights higher than economic yield found in biochar 30 tons ha-1 or an increase of 23.86% when compared to without giving biochar. **(Approx. 195 words)**

Keywords: Rabbit manure, biochar chicken manure, pakchoy plant

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Utilization of rabbit manure and biochar chicken manure and its effect on the growth and yield of pakchoy plants

I M Mesa, Y P Situmeang *, A A N M Wirajaya, I G B Udayana, M S Yuliartini

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the effect of rabbit manure, biochar from chicken manure and its interactions on the growth and yield of pakchoy plants. This study uses a randomized block design (RBD) with factorial patterns (2 factors). The first factor is the dose of rabbit manure which consists of 4 levels (0, 10, 20, and 30 tons ha^{-1}). The second factor is the biochar dose of chicken manure consisting of 4 levels (0, 5, 10, and 15 tons ha^{-1}). The results showed that the treatment of biochar dose of chicken manure and the treatment of interactions between the dose of rabbit manure and the biochar dose of chicken manure had no significant effect on all observed variables. The treatment of rabbit droppings did not significantly affect all observed variables, except that the fresh weight of the roots showed a real effect. Fresh weight of economic results in the application of rabbit manure 30 tons ha^{-1}, gives a higher yield or an increase of 17.08% when compared to without rabbit manure. While the fresh weight of economic results on the application of biochar from chicken manure 30 tons ha^{-1} gave higher yields or increased by 23.86% compared to without biochar.

Keywords: Rabbit manure, biochar chicken manure, pakchoy plant

1. Introduction

Pakchoy (*Brassica rapa* L.) is a group of plants from the Brassica genus used as vegetables in the form of cooking or fresh or fresh vegetables. It tastes good and distinctive and is suitable for a variety of dishes. Pakchoy plant is one of the horticultural commodities that are useful as a source of vitamins, minerals and contain fiber, such as vitamin A, vitamin B, vitamin B6, vitamin C, potassium, phosphorus, copper, magnesium, iron, and protein. The nutritional content causes pakchoy in addition to nutritious food, is also efficacious for preventing cancer, hypertension, and heart disease. One effort to intensify agriculture that needs to be done to increase agricultural production is by fertilizing. Fertilization is done to meet the needs of nutrients in the soil so that the genetic potential of plants can be achieved to the maximum [1]. Application of cultivation techniques through the provision of organic fertilizers such as compost and biochar from animal manure in soil media can provide increased nutrient supply.

Chicken and rabbit farming on a large scale raises several problems, among others in the problem of handling cage waste, especially feces (solid waste). Cage waste in the form of livestock manure, both feces or leftover food that is scattered is the most dominant source of environmental pollution in the area

of livestock. This livestock waste can be processed into organic fertilizer either as fermented compost or as a biochar soil enhancer that is useful for improving soil fertility and agricultural crop yields.

Biochar is black charcoal as a result of the heating process of biomass in a state of limited oxygen or no oxygen. Biochar is an organic material that has stable properties that can be used as soil amelioration in the dry land. The benefits of adding biochar to the soil include increasing plant growth, reducing methane emissions, reducing NO_2 emissions, reducing fertilizer requirements, reducing nutrient leaching, storing carbon in the long run stably, increasing soil pH, soil aggregates, soil water content, cation exchange capacity, and crop yields [2].

Utilization of biochar on a large scale is relatively new, therefore the government has an important role in providing understanding and guidance to the wider community that requires farmers to need biochar as a fixing material to increase agricultural production going forward [3]. Some compost and biochar research results in improving crop yields have been approved and published in various scientific publications. The best results of application dosage of biochar in various types of plants are biochar dose of 10 tons ha^{-1} in maize plants [4,5,6], biochar dose of 10 tons ha^{-1} in sorghum plants [8], biochar dosage of 10-15 tons ha^{-1} in plants chili peppers [9, 10], biochar 9 tons ha^{-1} in spinach plants [11], and biochar doses 6 tons ha^{-1} in kale plants [12] and biochar 10 tons ha^{-1} in pakchoy plants [13], with the best results helping fertilizer 30 kg ha^{-1} in chili plants [14, 15], and compost 20 tons ha^{-1} in pakchoy plants [16].

Chicken manure which is burned into biochar charcoal has given the best results to the chili plants [10]. Likewise, rabbit manure fermented into compost has given the best response to chili plants [14], but this may not be responded well to Pakchoy plants. Therefore this research was carried out, to obtain the best response of pakchoy plants in doses of rabbit manure and biochar from chicken manure. The hypothesis proposed in this study is that manure from rabbit manure 20 tons ha^{-1} and biochar from chicken manure 10 tons ha^{-1} and its interactions can increase the growth and yield of pakchoy plants.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was conducted at the experimental station of the Faculty of Agriculture, Warmadewa University, Jalan Terompong, Denpasar with a height of 25 meters above sea level. This research activity began from May to June 2019. This research was a factorial experiment (two factors) using a Randomized Block Design. The first factor is the dose of rabbit compost (R) which consists of 4 levels, namely: 0 tons ha^{-1} (R0), 10 tons ha^{-1} (R1), 20 tons ha^{-1} (R2), 30 tons ha^{-1} (R3). The second factor is the biochar dose (B) which consists of 4 levels, namely: 0 tons ha^{-1} (B0), 5 tons ha^{-1} (B1), 10 tons ha^{-1} (B2), and 15 tons ha^{-1} (B3). So there are 16 treatment combinations, each repeated 3 times so there are 48 trial units. The variables observed in this study were: plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, leaf fresh weight, root fresh weight, oven-dry weight, oven-dry weight. The experimental data were analyzed according to the design used. The treatment that was significantly affected was followed by the most significant difference test (LSD) of 5%, whereas to find out the close relationship between the observed variables, correlation analysis was performed.

3. Results

Based on these results and after statistical analysis, the significance of the influence of Rabbit manure (R) and Biochar from chicken manure (B) and its interactions with the observed variables are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Significance of the effects of rabbit and biochar manure treatments and their interactions on all observed variables

No	Variable	Treatment		
		Rabbit manure (R)	Biochar (B)	Interaction (RxB)
1	Plant height (cm)	ns	ns	ns
2	Number of leaves (strand)	ns	ns	ns
3	Leaf area (cm^2)	ns	ns	ns
4	Fresh weight of economic results (g)	ns	ns	ns
5	Root fresh weight of root (g)	*	ns	ns
6	Plant oven-dry weight (g)	ns	ns	ns
7	Root oven-dry weight (g)	ns	ns	ns

Note: ns = not significant effect (P≥0.05), * = Significantly effect (P <0.05)

The treatment of rabbit manure doses did not significantly affect all observed variables except that the root fresh weight had a significant effect (P<0.05). However, the biochar dose treatment did not significantly affect (P≥0.05) on all observed variables. Likewise, the interaction of rabbit and biochar (RxB) manure treatments had no significant effect (P≥0.05) on all observed variables.

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Table 2. Average of all variables observed by plants in the treatment of rabbit manure (R) and biochar from chicken manure (B)

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves (strand)	Leaf area (cm^2)	Fresh weight of economic results (g)	Root fresh weight of root (g)	Plant oven-dry weight (g)	Root oven dry weight (g)
Rabbit manure (ton ha^{-1})							
0 ton ha^{-1} (R0)	20.87 a	9.50 a	465.96 a	51.63 a	5.16 b	2.43 a	0.65 a
10 ton ha^{-1} (R1)	21.80 a	9.75 a	574.39 a	53.36 a	5.08 b	2.82 a	0.73 a
20 ton ha^{-1} (R2)	21.53 a	9.33 a	521.94 a	56.19 a	6.07 a	2.80 a	1.00 a
30 ton ha^{-1} (R3)	21.38 a	10.33 a	529.14 a	60.45 a	6.41 a	2.93 a	0.95 a
LSD 5%	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Biochar of chicken manure (ton ha^{-1})							
0 ton ha^{-1} (B0)	21.18 a	9.17 a	506.08 a	50.50 a	5.47 a	2.62 a	0.98 a
5 ton ha^{-1} (B1)	21.22 a	9.75 a	487.72 a	50.03 a	5.52 a	2.54 a	0.78 a
10 ton ha^{-1} (B2)	21.28 a	9.67 a	501.83 a	58.55 a	5.84 a	2.73 a	0.68 a
15 ton ha^{-1} (B3)	21.90 a	10.33 a	501.83 a	62.55 a	5.89 a	3.09 a	0.88 a
LSD 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Discussion

The results of statistical analysis showed that the fresh weight of economic results had no significant effect on the treatment of rabbit or biochar manure (Table 1). However, the highest fresh weight of economic results tends to be obtained in the treatment of 30 tons ha^{-1} rabbit manure (R3) at 60.45 g, an increase of 17.08% compared to without rabbit manure (R0) at 51.63 g (Table 2). The high fresh weight of economic results is supported by the number of leaves (r = 0.704 **), fresh root weight (r = 0.939 **), oven-dry weight per plant (r = 0.801 **), and oven-dry root weight (r = 0.831 **) (Table 3). The results of this study indicate that the treatment of rabbit manure, only the fresh weight variable of the roots gives real results (Table 1). The treatment of rabbit manure 30 tons ha^{-1} (R3) gave the highest yield of fresh root weight of 6.41 g which increased by 24.22% when compared with the lowest yield in the treatment without rabbit manure (R0) which was 5.16 g.

The high fresh root weight in the treatment of rabbit manure doses was supported by the existence of a positive and real correlation on the economic fresh weight variable (r = 0.939 **), and the oven-dry root weight (r = 0.919 **). This can be due to the nutrient content contained in rabbit manure such as N (0.03%), P (55.56 ppm), K (59.91 ppm), and C (0.41%) is quite high. High N, P, and K nutrient content can support the supply and absorption of nutrients by roots in the soil. According to [17] that the nutrient content such as N, P, and K contained in rabbit feces is quite high due to a very active microbial population. This is also reinforced by the statement [18] which states that nitrogen is the main nutrient for growth, which is generally very necessary for the formation of vegetative parts of plants such as leaves, stems, and roots. While phosphorus plays a role in a variety of physiological processes in plants such as photosynthesis and respiration, so does potassium plays a role in encouraging various enzymes that are essential in photosynthetic reactions.

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Table 3. Correlation coefficient values (r) due to the influence of rabbit manure doses

	Plant height	Number of leaves	Leaf area	Fresh weight of economic results	Root fresh weight	Plant oven dry weight
Number of leaves	0.128ns					
Leaf area	0.970**	0.313ns				
Fresh weight of economic results	0.258ns	0.704**	0.274ns			
Root fresh weight of root	0.090ns	0.455ns	0.036ns	0.939**		
Plant oven dry weight	0.782**	0.576*	0.789**	0.801**	0.638**	
Root oven dry weight	0.362ns	0.198ns	0.239ns	0.831**	0.919**	0.722**
	r = (0,05; 14)= 0.497			r = (0,01; 14) = 0.623		

Note:
* = Significantly effect (P <0.05)
** = Very significant effect (P <0.01)
ns = Not significant effect (P≥0.05)

The results of this study also showed that the application of biochar from chicken manure had no significant effect (P≥0.05) on all observed variables. Nevertheless, the highest fresh weight of economic results tends to be obtained in the application of 15 tons ha^{-1} (B3) of 62.55 g or an increase of 23.86% compared to without biochar (B0) of 50.50 g (Table 2). This is due to the improved physical properties of the soil which encourage the movement of nutrients and water, so the plant roots become more active in absorbing nutrients from the soil for growth.

However, the effect of biochar in improving soil fertility takes a long time to get the best growth and crop yields. The stable and difficult to decompose biochar in the soil causes biochar residue to last for a long time in the soil. Therefore, the application of biochar is only done once for several planting seasons.

The reaction of the application of organic fertilizer requires time to be absorbed or utilized by plants because the decomposition process takes place slowly to provide nutrients for plants [19]. Various studies have been carried out showing that biochar is useful for improving soil physical properties by increasing water holding capacity and aggregate stability, improving soil weight and reducing soil resistance due to its porous structure [20] and improving soil fertility and soil quality [21]. Biochar particles bind to very fine soil fractions of 50 µm [22] and the presence of biochar is restoring soil quality through small clusters of soil particles or aggregates compared to other organic matter [23].

5. Conclusions

The interaction between the treatment dose of rabbit droppings and the biochar dose did not significantly influence all observed variables. The treatment of rabbit droppings did not significantly affect all observed variables, except that the fresh weight of the roots showed a real effect. The treatment of rabbit manure 30 tons ha^{-1} gave the highest yield of fresh root weight which increased by 24.22% from without rabbit manure.

The application of rabbit manure 30 tons ha^{-1} gives a higher fresh weight of economic yield or an increase of 17.08% when compared to without rabbit manure. Likewise, the application of biochar 30 tons ha^{-1} yields higher fresh economic results or increased by 23.86% compared without biochar.

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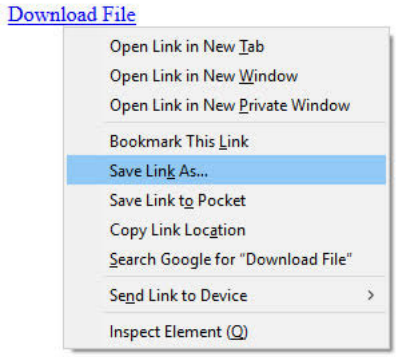
Bcc: ypsitumeang63@gmail.com

Dear Participants,

We would like to gladly inform you that **the review results of your paper(s)** can currently be seen through your account (https://upiconf.org/2020/aasec/kfz/). You will have to revise yo within the period of **20 April - 4 May 2020**. We kindly suggest you revise your paper(s) as the reviewers requested (if any). After you finish the revision, please upload it through your pe account. Please submit your revised paper in **ms. Word format (doc/docx)**. **DO NOT SEND THEM BY EMAIL**.

IMPORTANT:
To download/open any files, please right click on the file link, and then save it to your computer. Then open the file from the folder in your computer where you saved it.



Thank you. We wish you safety and good health during this strange time of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Warm regards,

AASEC Committee

Gmail Yohanes Parlindungan Situmeang <ypsitumeang63@gmail.com>

Reminder: 7 Days to Revised Paper Submission Deadline

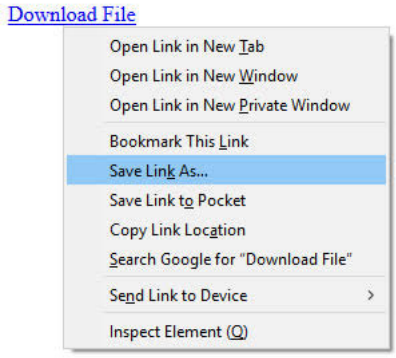
Annual Applied Science Engineering Conference <aasec@upi.edu> 27 Ap
Bcc: ypsitumeang63@gmail.com

Dear Participants,

We would like to gladly inform you that **the review results of your paper(s)** can currently be seen through your account (https://upiconf.org/2020/aasec/kfz/). Considering that it is **SEV DAYS** to the submission revised paper deadline (**04 May 2020**). We kindly suggest you revise your paper(s) as the reviewers requested (if any). After you finish the revision, please upl through your personal account. Please submit your revised paper in **ms. Word format (doc/docx)**. **DO NOT SEND THEM BY EMAIL**.

If you have already uploaded your revised papers via website, just ignore this email and you do not need to re-upload it.

IMPORTANT:
To download/open any files, please right click on the file link, and then save it to your computer. Then open the file from the folder in your computer where you saved it.



Thank you. We wish you safety and good health during this strange time of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Warm regards,

AASEC Committee

Gmail

Yohanes Parlindungan Situmeang <ypsitumeang63@gmail.com>

Notification of E-Certificate Presentation

Annual Applied Science Engineering Conference <aasec@upi.edu> 8 Jul
Kepada: ypsitumeang63@gmail.com

Dear Author,

On behalf of the organizing committee of AASEC 2020, we would like to express our deepest gratitude for your participation in the online presentation. Attached is the e-certificate as th certificate will be distributed later along with the other items of the seminar kit.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you very much and stay safe.

Warm regards,

AASEC Committee

ABS-744_WARMADEWA.pdf
566K

Gmail Yohanes Parlindungan Situmeang <ypsitumeang63@gmail.com>

Notification of AASEC Manuscript Publication in ANCOSET 2020

Annual Applied Science Engineering Conference <aasec@upi.edu> 16 April 2021 06.48
Bcc: ypsitumeang63@gmail.com

Dear Authors,

It is with great pleasure to inform you that the manuscripts of AASEC 2020 in ANCOSET 2020 have been published in the Journal of Physics: Conference Series. For more detailed information, please click the following link:

https://iopscience.iop.org/issue/1742-6596/1869/1

On behalf of the committee, we would like to thank you for your participation and apologize for any inconvenience, particularly for the rejected manuscripts. We look forward to seeing you at the next AASEC 2021.

Warm Regards,
AASEC Committee