

SUMMARY

Mochamad Yusuf R. 0910483109. Responses of 2 Rice Varieties (*Oryza sativa*. L) To The Pyraclostrobin In Nitrogen Absorption Efficiency. Under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Ir. Kuswanto, MS and Prof. Dr. Ir Nur Basuki

Rice is the major crop that is consumed by the people of Indonesia in general and in terms of the prospects of the business and use the results, as a food staple. Rice contained carbohydrates as the main source of which is used as an energy source for the residents of every year in Indonesia. Increase quantities as needed. According to BPS, (2012) the results of the productivity of 51.36 quintals of paddy plants ha⁻¹. While the need for paddy in Indonesia is quite high, namely more than 10 million tons annually.

This study was conducted to examine the role of pyraclostrobin on rice in the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizer and examines the role of pyraclostrobin to increase productivity and plant growth. The hypothesis of this study was of pyraclostrobin can improve the growth and yield of paddy rice. The research was conducted in April until August at the Experimental *Glasshouse* of Brawijaya University in Jaticerto research station, District Kromengan, Malang regency. Material that used in this study is rice seed varieties IR64, Varieties Ciherang, polybags, water, inorganic fertilizers such as urea, and pyraclostrobin. The Research design used nested design, which consists of 2 factors, varieties (V) V₁: Varieties Ciherang, V₂: Varieties IR64 and the application of pyraclostrobin (P) There are 12 treatment and 3 repetitions. Observations do after application of pyraclostrobin every 1 week.

Data analyzed by analysis of 1 variance F test of 5% level and then continued by comparisons test between treatments. Significantly different treatment will be tested further by the least significant difference test (LSD) at the 5% level. Interaction treatment and pyraclostrobin varieties showed significant differences for all parameters except plant height and plant nitrogen. 100% urea treatment + pyraclostrobin has best a number of pups, number of leaves, number of grains, the production of wet weight, dry weight and plant nitrogen, while 50% treatment of urea + pyraclostrobin had best amylose content on Ciherang varieties and 25% urea treatment + pyraclostrobin in Varieties IR64 had best number of amylose. Provision of 400 ppm pyraclostrobin significantly different without giving pyraclostrobin, seen difference of each parameter observations.