

fruit weight parameters per Japanese cucumber plot (Table 5).

Table 5. Fruit Weight per Plot (g) Japanese Cucumber with KCl Fertilizer Treatment and Goat Urine

Treatment	Goat Urine					Average
	K ₀	K ₁	K ₂	K ₃	K ₄	
S ₀	1033,33	1033,33	1100,00	966,67	1033,33	1033,33
S ₁	1233,33	966,67	1233,33	1150,00	1145,83	1145,83
S ₂	1133,33	1033,33	1116,67	966,67	1062,50	1062,50
S ₃	1200,00	1216,67	1466,67	1133,33	1254,17	1254,17
Rataan	1150,00	1062,50	1229,17	1054,17	1123,94	1123,94

Notes: Figures that are not notated are not significantly different according to Duncan's 5% test.

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the highest fruit weight per plot of Japanese cucumber with KCl fertilizer was found in the S₃ treatment (30 g / plant) which was 1254.17 g and the lowest was in the S₀ treatment (control) which was 1033.33 g, while the weight of fruit per plot with the highest average of goat urine treatment was K₂ treatment (400 ml/plant) which was 1229.17 g and the lowest was obtained in K₃ treatment (600 ml/plant) which was 1054.17 g.

These results indicate that the increase in growth on fruit weight parameters is influenced by the role of nutrients such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) which can improve physiological processes resulting in an increase in the product

CONCLUSION

1. The KCl fertilizer treatment had a significant effect on the number of fruits per sample plant and the number of fruits per plot.
2. Goat urine treatment had no significant effect on all observation parameters.
3. There was no interaction between KCl fertilizer and goat urine on all observation parameters.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, Z. Dan Hyankasu. 2017. Respon Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Mentimun (*Cucumis sativus* L.) Varietas Harmony Plus terhadap interval dan Konsentrasi Poc Urin Kambing. Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Islam Kediri.
- Akmal, 2018. Respon Pembelian Abu Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit terhadap Produksi Tanaman Mentimun (*Cucumis sativus* L.). Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andi Djemma Palopo, Sulawesi Selatan. Jurnal Tabaro Vol. 2 No. 1. ISSN 2597 – 8632.
- Gani, J. S. A., M. I. Bahua dan F. Zakaria. 2013. Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Kedelai (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) Varietas Tidar Berdasarkan Dosis Pupuk Organik

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(Sumpeana, 2001).

The prospect of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* var. Japanese) cultivation in Indonesia is very good because cucumbers are very popular with the public. The demand for this commodity is large and continuous. The need for cucumbers will increase with the increase in population, the increase in people's living standards, the level of public education and the increasing public awareness of the importance of nutritional value. For this reason, attention is needed in the cultivation of Japanese cucumber plants among the community (Wijoyo, 2012).

In the process of developing Japanese cucumber plants, there are often obstacles, especially in terms of physical and chemical properties of the soil. Infertile soils cause production to decline, for this reason, proper land management is needed in planting to increase the production of Japanese cucumber plants in Indonesia (Yusri and Wan, 2014).

Japanese cucumber plants was given by goat urine waste that had gone through a fermentation process, and after being analyzed the levels of N, K, C-Org nutrients. Fertilizer from goat waste in the form of urine can be used as liquid fertilizer. Processing of goat urine into liquid fertilizer can be done through a fermentation process. The results of the laboratory analysis showed the levels of N, K and C-organic nutrients. The N content in biourin increased from an average of 0.34% to 0.89%, while in bioculture increased from 0.27% to 1.22%. The content of K and C-organic also increased dramatically (Londra, 2008).

BAHAN DAN METODE

This research was conducted on the land of the Deli Tobacco Research Institute (BPTD) Sampali PTPN II, with an altitude of = 25 meters above sea level. The research was carried out from June to September 2019. The materials used in this study were robto cucumber

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The title of the paper and abstract summarizes and corresponds to its points. But I recommend to add more similar studies

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Rataan	1150,00	1062,50	1229,17	1054,17	1123,96

Notes: Figures that are not notated are not significantly different according to Duncan's 5% test.

Based on Table 5. It can be seen that the highest fruit weight per plot of Japanese cucumber with KCl fertilizer was found in the S3 treatment (30 g / plant) which was 1254.17 g and the lowest was in the S0 treatment (control) which was 1033.33 g, while the weight of fruit per plot with the highest average of goat urine treatment was K2 treatment (400 ml/plant) which was 1229.17 g and the lowest was obtained in K3

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be formed and in size. This is in accordance with the statement of Syamsudin et al., (2010) which states that plant growth and yield will be better if all the nutrients needed by different plants are in sufficient conditions. The availability of sufficient nutrients allows the photosynthesis process to run optimally and produce more food reserves in the tissue, which will allow the formation of many flowers or fruit. And (Sabaruddin, 2012) states that plant growth and production is determined by the rate of photosynthesis which is controlled by the availability of nutrients. Excess/deficiency of nutrients given to plants can result in poor photosynthesis process thereby reducing photosynthate yield, so the amount of photosynthate translocated to fruit is reduced indirectly reducing fruit quality weight.

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The finding should be properly discussed with relevant literature

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