

The Influence of Organic Solid Fertilizer Type and Liquid Organic Fertilizer Dose to The Yield of Cauliflower In Landslide-Prone Areas

Priyono^{a,*}, Rahayu^b, Slamet Minardi^c, Suntoro^d

^{a,b}Agricultural Faculty of Slamet Riyadi University Surakarta;

^{c,d}Agricultural Faculty of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.

*Email: ir.priyono@gmail.com

Abstract

Cauliflowers are easy to grow as they can be planted all year round, regardless season and altitudes. They just need plenty of watering. The purpose of this research is to know the influence of best treatment of solid organic fertilizer (POP) and liquid organic fertilizer (POC) dosage to growth and yield of organic crop flower plant on soil in landslide prone area. This research method used Randomized Complete Basic Design (RAKL) with factorial experiment model consisting of 2 treatment factors, the first factor is Kind of Organic Solid Fertilizer (K) in the form of: cow manure (Ks) / polybag; Goat manure (Kb) / polybag; Compost fertilizer (Kk) / polybag). The second factor is Dosage of liquid organic fertilizer in the form of: 0.0 cc / l / polybag; 15 cc / l / polybag, 30 cc / l / polybag, 45 cc / l / polybag, then combined to 12 treatment combinations (KsC0, KsC1, KsC2, KsC3, Kbc0, Kbc1, Kbc2, Kbc3, KkC0, KkC1, KkC2, KkC3), then each treatment combination was repeated 3 times, finally obtained a total of 36 treatment combinations. Place of study in Green House Faculty of Agriculture UNISRI Surakarta with Andosol soil. The results of the research are: Pumping of organic fertilizer (interaction of POP type of POC fertilizer) significantly increase the growth and the result from all parameters such as height of place, number of leaves, leaf area, root length, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight cauliflower; Whereas each treatment of POP type and POC dosage still significantly increases the growth and yield of Cauliflower although the parameters are slightly different for POP types there are 5 parameters (place height, leaf area, flower diameter, wet weight and bungakol dry weight) and POC fertilizer There are 4 parameters (number of leaves, leaf area, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower), also reinforced by landslide-prone land that is still relatively good for limited planting, but not recommended for use continuously.

Keywords: Solid and liquid organic fertilizer, Organic Cauliflower, Landslide prone

1. Introduction

Vegetable plants including cauliflower in Indonesia have become the basic needs of people's life, because it is very useful for their life and freshness of the environment, this is indicated by the increasing awareness of the

nutritional needs of the community so that it can lead to increased demand for vegetables including cauliflower

Therefore it is necessary to find a solution from an effective cultivation system by utilizing the agricultural sector's environmental resources, although on landslide-prone conditions that can improve yield and sustainability, are safe for public health and the environment in order to improve the welfare of farmers. One of the lands classified as landslide is Andosol. Andosol soil mostly occupy the slopes of volcanoes, usually with annual plant vegetation, annual crops, horticulture such as vegetables, fruits, flowers, even for medicinal plants.

Efforts towards that can be achieved by using solid and liquid organic fertilizers that are widely available on site, such as cow dung manure, goat manure, compost and Homemade liquid organic fertilizer (POC) or from the factory.

The special purpose of this research is to know the influence of the best treatment of solid organic fertilizer type (*Pupuk Organik Padat* - POP) and liquid organic fertilizer dose (*Pupuk Organik Cair* - POC) to the growth and yield of organic cauliflower plants on soils in landslide prone areas. General purpose is to know the productivity level of cauliflower and landslide-prone areas too.

2. Materials and Methods

Completely Randomized Basic Design (CRBD). In factorial experiment model with 2 factors of treatment, the first factor is Organic Compound Fertilizer (K) which consists of 3 kinds, namely: Cow manure (Ks) / polybag; Goat manure (Kb) / polybag; Compost fertilizer (Kk) / polybag. The second factor consists of 4 levels, namely: the dose of liquid organic fertilizer (C), each 0.0 cc / l / polybag; 15 cc / l / polybag, 30 cc / l / polybag, 45cc / l / polybag, and combined treatment which results into 12 treatment combinations (KsC0, KsC1, KsC2, KsC3, Kbc0, Kbc1, Kbc2, Kbc3, KkC0, KkC1, KkC2, KkC3), then each treatment combination was repeated 3 times, so the total amounted to 36 treatment combinations.

Tools used: hoe, holder, scales, scissors, sifter, gembor, ruler, stationery, nameplate / banner, bucket, polybag (30x30cm), wrapping plastic (10x4cm), envelope wrapper, camera, oven. Materials used: Cauliflower seeds, solid organic fertilizer (cow dung, goat manure and compost),

SNN (Super Natural Nutrition) organi organi (POC) fertilizer, top soil samples Andosol prone landslide Sub Das Samin from Guyon Village Tengklik, Tawangmangu Sub-district, Karanganyar District (Figures 1 & 2). The location of activities at Green House Agriculture Faculty Slamet Riyadi University Kadipira Sub Sub-District, Banjarsari Sub-district, Surakarta City is September 05 to November 18, 2016. Observation of research on each plant / polybag consists of: Number of leaves, leaf area, Root length, diameter (ϕ) flower, Fresh weight of flower, Dry weight of flower.

Test of Statistics and Evaluation of Results Analysis of the results (crop production) include: Duncan's continuous variation of 5% and 1% Duncan test and to determine the productivity level of bungakol plants used scoring model of inhibiting / obstacle factors in influencing bungakol plant production. Meanwhile, to determine the level of soil

productivity (Andosol Prone to Landslide) used scoring elements of morphological, physics and soil chemistry that indicate the level of landslide vulnerability in affecting soil productivity. Furthermore, model of productivity relationship of cauliflower plant and Andosol land productivity prone to landslide.

3. Result and Discussion

The result of variance analysis which is clarified by Duncan 5% test shows that the giving of solid organic fertilizer significantly increase plant height, leaf area, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower shown by the most dominant influence of compost fertilizer Followed by the influence of cow dung manure on leaf area and wet weight and the effect of goat manure on flower diameter and dry weight (Table 1)

Table 1: Duncan Test Results Level 5% Influence of Organic Solid Solid Fertilizer (POP) Against Growth And Cauliflower Yield

Type of POP	Height	Σ Leaves	Area L	Roots L	ϕ Flowers	Wet W	Dry W
Ks (Cow)	45.43a	19.42a	166.55b	17.58a	12.83a	157.93b	132.33a
Kk (Kbg)	44.52a	19.25a	160.93a	16.67a	16.7b	133.5a	138.65b
Kk (Kps)	48 b	17.76 a	171.45 c	17.75 a	23.85 b	160.75 b	165.33 c

Description: *Duncan test results followed by the same letter between treatments on each of the parameters above show no significant different.*

The highest increase by compost fertilizer is thought to be caused by the higher and higher content and more available of the nutrition (made from mixture of animal dung + bekatul + sugar) than cow manure and goat / sheep manure, also reinforced by landslide-prone land characteristic for planting. Isdarmanto (2009) states, that the increased productivity of metabolism will increase the nutrient and water needs in the period of growth and development. Specifically in increasing leaf area and wet

weight by cow dung manure, the water content of cow dung fertilizer is higher (85%) than the moisture content of goat manure (77%). Similarly, the increase of flower diameter and dry weight of cauliflower by goat manure, due to nutrient content (macro and micro) in goat manure is much higher than cow dung (Foth, 1994, and Roesmarkam and Yuwono, 2006).

The effect of liquid organic fertilizer (POC) SNN on observed parameters is listed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Duncan Test Result Level 5% Effect of SNA Organic Fertilizer Dose (POC) Against Growth And Cauliflower Yield

Dose of POC	Height	Σ Leaves	Area L	Roots L	ϕ Flowers	Wet W	Dry W
C0 (0 ml)	42.13 a	23.44 b	145.5 a	17.57 a	17.13 a	153.33b	121.87 a
C1 (15 ml)	46.77 a	16.78 a	153.46 b	18.87 a	16.33 a	153.8 b	156.47 c
C2 (30 ml)	46.37 a	18.22 a	172.2 c	14.57 a	17.33 a	156.67 b	154.17 b
C3 (45 ml)	46.53 a	19.33 a	194.67 d	18.23 a	20.67 a	140 a	149.3 b

Description: *The numbers followed by the same letter from the Duncan 5% test result between the treatments on each of the above parameters show no significant difference.*

Result of analysis of variance (sidik ragam) which is clarified by result of Duncan 5% test also indicate that giving of Dosage of SNN organic fertilizer (POC) significantly influence on increase of leaf number, leaf area, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower. The best results are achieved at dose D1 (15 ml POC dose / plant) on wet weight and dry weight, but if the POC dose is raised to 30 ml / plant to 45 ml / plant it is no different. On the other hand increased doses of POC to the highest dose (0 ml / plant up to 45 ml / plant) still continue to increase (not maximal) leaf area. This indicates that the POC fertilizer provided contains much needed nutrients in addition to the effect of the addition of water derived from the corresponding POC liquid form even though the dose given exceeds the recommended dosage as directed by the

use of fertilizer (30 ml / plant), also reinforced by the landslide-prone nature Which is still relatively good for planting. So here despite the limited availability of water due to hot weather (dry season), the process of photosynthesis normally still can use light energy efficiently and effectively for the growth of leaf area compared with the growth of other parameters (plant height, number of leaves, root length, Flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight). According to Darjanto and Satifah (1990), the vegetative phase shift to generative can be influenced by genotypes and external factors such as temperature, water, light and fertilizer. Related to this Kelik (2010) states, that the leaf area parameters have given an idea of the process and rate of photosynthesis in a plant shown in the formation of biomass.

Confirmed Ratna (2002), that the increase in leaf area is the effort of plants in the effectiveness and efficiency of the capture of solar energy to perform photosynthesis normally.

The effect of interaction treatment of solid organic fertilizer (POP) and SNN organic fertilizer (POC) to observed parameters are listed in table 3 below.

Table 3: Duncan Test Results Level 5% Influence Interaction Kinds of Solid Organic Fertilizer (POP) and Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC) SNN Against Growth And Cauliflower Yields

Type& Dose	Plant High	Σ Leaves	L Area	Roots L	ø Flowers	Wet W	Dry W
Ks (Cow)							
C0 (0 ml)	42.00 ab	23.33 bc	145.03 ab	21.33 bc	15.00 b	183.00 h	117.33 b
C1(15ml)	46.33abcd	17.67a	53.37ab	20.33bc	9.67a	164.00f	156.67f
C2(30ml)	50.67cd	19.33a	175.43abc	14.00ab	13.33b	133.00c	110.00a
C3 (45 ml)	42.33 ab	17.67 a	192.50 bc	14.67ab	13.33 b	151.67 e	145.33 e
Kb (Kbg)							
C0(0ml)	40.67a	21.00a	152.53ab	15.67ab	14.67b	122.00a	109.00a
C1(15ml)	45.67abc	16.00a	155.03ab	15.33ab	14.67b	125.67b	139.00d
C2(30ml)	47.67abcd	19.33a	155.47ab	19.67bc	13.67b	165.00f	180.33h
C3(45 ml)	44.00abc	20.67a	180.83abc	16.00ab	23.67cd	122.00a	126.33c
Kk (Kps)							
C0(0ml)	43.67abc	26.00c	137.53a	15.67ab	21.67c	146.00d	139.33d
C1(15ml)	48.33bcd	17.00a	152.13ab	21.00bc	23.67cd	171.67g	173.67g
C2(30ml)	46.67abcd	16.00a	185.83bc	10.33a	25.00d	172.00g	172.00g
C3 (45 ml)	53.33 d	18.67a	210.43 c	24.00 c	25.00 d	153.33 e	176.33 gh

Description: *The numbers followed by the same letter from the Duncan 5% test results between the treatments on each of the parameters above show no significant difference*

Result of analysis of variety (sidik ragam) which is clarified by result of Duncan 5% test indicate that interaction of solid organic fertilizer (POP) type and dosage of SNN Organic Fertilizer (POC) significantly increase to all parameters ie plant height, leaf number, leaf area, Length of root, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower, this indicates that nutrient content and doses given from the fertilizer (POP and POC) according to the life activity needs of cauliflower plants, especially shown by the influence of fertilizer and compost fertilizer The most dominant organic SNN (POC) of SNN (KkC2 for leaf area, KkC3 for dry weight, KkC1 for root length and flower diameter) continued to be followed by the interaction effect of cow manure and SNN organic fertilizer (POC) K1D2 for plant height, KkC0 for The number of leaves and wet weight, also supported by the nature of landslide-prone lands that are still relatively good but very limited for certain crops, such as bungakol for limited alley cropping. It is reminiscent of: 1) the high rainy season has an impact on the inhibition of photosynthesis and nutrient washing process, especially cationation Alkaline substances, soil nutrient content (soil reaction is more acidic, nutrient content N, P, K, cation exchange capacity (CEC), and saturation bases are all low, 2) low doses of fertilizer, and 3) easy soil properties (prone) Landslides can significantly lower soil productivity (Table 4). As a result, doses of solid organic fertilizers are increasing but can not affect the significant increase of plant growth and yield, in addition to the low yield status (= 5 - 7 tons / ha) or still below the average yield of RI in 2009 of 8,088 tons / ha (DG of Ministry of Horticulture, 2015). Harjowigeno (1987) suggests that plant growth is influenced by various factors, ie sunlight, temperature, air, water, and soil nutrient content such as N, P, K, Ca, Mg and others so that still relatively good for planting.

Further detail has been said, that the availability of nutrients can be affected by soil reaction (pH), cation exchange capacity (KTK or CEC) and basic saturation (KB) (Foth, HD and LMTurk, 1972; Soepardi, 1979; and Harjowigeno , 1987). In addition, Harjowigeno (1987) and Lingga and Marsono (2001) stated that nitrogen nutrient has an important role in stimulating vegetative growth of plants, especially stems, branches and leaves. So if the element of nitrogen is available enough in the soil can increase the protein of plants and the more rapidly also change the systematic carbohydrates into protoplasm which plays an important role in improving the growth and development of crops. However vice versa if the nitrogen is in small amounts in the soil, hampered the formation of carbohydrates And proteins can consequently inhibit vegetative growth such as stems, branches and leaves.

Then Prawiranata et al. (1981) has explained that the dry weight of the whole body of the plant shows the nutrient status of the plant in the form of organic matter produced which depends on the rate of photosynthesis and respiration so that the increasing dry weight of the whole body of the plant (including berangkasan) shows good vegetative growth Or vice versa if the rate of photosynthesis and respiration are inhibited will result in poorly run vegetative growth (whole plant body weight is low). Landslide is a movement of soil mass that descends or exits the slopes due to disturbance of the stability of the soil mass / slope forming rocks along with the earth gravity. The trigger factor of the landslide involves adding heavy loads to the slope, sharpening the slope, excavation or cutting the slope, Water, changes in the position of river water / dams, decreases of slope resistance, and vibration or earthquakes (Hardiyatmo, 2006). So the mass of lost / destroyed rocks can be layers of soil (fertile / infertile), rock layers, and regolit (Tim Bejis Project, 2005; BGS, 2011; Couture, 2011; Geoscience Australia, 2011).

If the relationship of crop productivity and soil productivity are listed in tables 4 & 5. The relationship of crop productivity and land productivity is very important and close, because interrelations can occur if the plants absorb un-surin in the soil will reduce the productivity of the soil, but if Low soil productivity will not necessarily decrease crop productivity

So if the low or high productivity of the plant will still decrease the productivity of the soil, otherwise low soil productivity is not necessarily (likely / may decrease crop

productivity). But in table 4 & 5 there is a very close relationship and influence each other, But the average productivity score on the cauliflower plant (8.32) is lower than the average soil productivity score of Andosol prone to landslides (8.36), so that the plant is not so more affected by the soil andosol properties that are easily avalanche / subsidence than vice versa if the cauliflower plant in affecting the productivity of the andosol soil, so that the plant can grow and get yield so good.

Table 4: Results of Geomorphological, Physical, Soil Chemistry for Determination of Landslide Classification of Andosol Soil Lands in Guyon Village, Tengklík, Tawangmangu, Karanganyar

Characteristic Geomorfologi			Characteristic Physic			Characteristic Chemistry			Cate gory ²	
Properties element	Actual ly	Sc ore ¹	Properties element	Actual ly	Sc ore ¹	Propert ies element	Actual ly	Sc ore ¹		
Climate Type Oldeman	B	8	Texture	Loam	8	Soil reaction	Acid rather	8	P R O D U C T I V I T Y S O I L P R O N E L A N D S L I D E (8.36 or ≥8)	
Rainfall (mm/th)	2000-3000	8	Structur	Crumb, blocky	8	CEC	Height	8		
Relief	Wavy to hilly	10	Drainage	Moderate rather quick	8	Base saturation	Very Low	8		
Slope (%)	40%	10	Permeability	Moderate	8	C-org	Moder ate	8		
Litologi	Andesit	10	Consisten cy	Friable, Firm	8	N total	Moder ate	8		
Land use	Dry land	8	Color	Black, reddy Chocolat	8	P2O5	Low	8		
Excavat ion	Moder ate	6	Roots	Micro, moderate	10	K+	Very Low	8		
Vegetation	Banana, lamtoro, vegetables	8				Ca+	Moderate	8		
Landslide Potension	Almost every year	10				Mg+	Low	8		
Landslide type	Subsidence & Slump	10				Organic matter	Moderate	8		
Σ Score		88	Σ Score		58	Σ Score		80		
CAULIFLOWER YIELD			LOW		CAULIFLOWER PRODUCTIVITY			LOW		≥8

¹⁾ Scores of Insecurity / Constraints: 2-4-6-8-10 = Very Low-Low-Moderate-High-Very High

Total Score = 88 + 58 + 80 + 8 = 284 so the average score = 234:28 = 8.36

²⁾ Andosol prone to landslide categories namely: Low = Average Constraint Score = 8.36 (> 8 = high) = low productivity of Andosol prone to landslide

It appears from Table 4 & 5 above that yields / productivity of cauliflower plants and soil productivity of landslide-prone Andosol are all low, mainly by the effects of high rainfall, bumpy reliefs to the hills with high cliffs, rather sharp slopes, lots of land use (moor) With seasonal crops, moderate soil excavation, almost (often) every rainy season has occurred landslide, frequent movement / vibration of the real land. So the land of Andosol here is relatively severe condition (especially landslide and its chemical nature is rather acidic and poor nutrients), so it is

not suitable for planting especially seasonal crops in the long run (Fig.2 & 3).

Table 5: Geomorphology, Physical, Soil Chemistry and Biomass Element, as well as Determining Category of Occurrence / Constraints on Cauliflower Yield on Andosol Ground in Guyon Village, Tengkluk, Tawangmangu, Karanganyar

Characteristic Geomorfologi			Characteristic Physic			Characteristic Chemistry			Characteristic result			Category ²
Properties element	Actually	Score ¹	Properties element	Actual ly	Score ¹	Propert ies element	Actual ly	Score ¹	Properti es elemen	Actual ly	Score ¹	
Climate Type Oldeman	B	8	Texture	Loam	6	Soil reaction	Acid rather	8	Plant height	Low	10	C A U L I F L O W E R P R O D U K T I V I T Y (8.32 or ≥ 8)
Rainfall (mm/th)	2000-3000	8	Structur	Crumb, blocky	6	CEC	Height	2	Σ leaf	Low	10	
Relief	Wavy to hilly	10	Drainage	Moderate rather quick	6	Base saturation	Very Low	8	Leaf areas	Low	10	
Slope (%)	40%	10	Permeability	Moderate	8	C-org	Moderate	8	Roots lenght	Low	10	
Litologi	Andesit	10	Consistency	Friable, Firm	8	N total	moderate	8	Ø flower	Low	10	
Land use	Dry land	8	Color	Black, red, Chocolat	8	P2O5	Low	8	Fresh weight	Low	10	
Excavation	Moderate	6	Roots	Micro, moderate	6	K+	Very Low	10	Dry weight	Low	10	
Vegetation	Banana, lamtoro, vegetables	8				Ca+	moderate	8	Solar	Low	10	
Landslide Potension	Almost every year	10				Mg+	Low	10	Humidity	Hight	6	
Landslide type	Subsidence & Slump	10				Organic matter	Moderate	8				
Σ Score		88	Σ Score		48	Σ Score		78			86	
THE LEVEL OF LANDSLIDE PRONE FOR ANDOSOL SOIL					VP = VH	SOIL PRODUCTIVITY				LOW	≥8	

¹) Scores of Insecurity / Constraints: 2-4-6-8-10 = Very Low-Low- Moderate-High-Very High
Total Score = 88 + 48 + 78 + 86 + 8 = 308 so the average score = 340/37 = 8.32

²) Cauliflower yield categories namely: Low = Average Constraint Score = 8.32 (> 8 = high) = low productivity of cauliflower; VP = Very Prone; VH = Very High

4. Conclusion

Organic fertilizers, such as solid fertilizer (POP), doses of liquid fertilizer (POC) and their interactions significantly increase growth especially when viewed from the parameters used such as height of place, leaf area, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower, also strengthened By the nature of landslides prone to landslides that are still relatively good but very limited for certain crops, such as cauliflower for limited alley plants (Alley cropping limited. planting) Then the details are as follows:

1. Solid Organic Fertilizer (POP) type significantly increase plant height, leaf area, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower. The best results of compost fertilizer (Kk).
2. Dosage of liquid organic fertilizer (POC) SNN significantly influence on leaf number, leaf area, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower. The best results are 1.5 ml / plant (C1).
3. The interaction of solid organic fertilizer (POP) type and the dosage of liquid organic fertilizer (POC) of SNN significantly increase to all parameters ie plant height, leaf number, leaf area, root length, flower diameter, wet weight and dry weight of cauliflower.

The best results are KkC3 (Compost and POC 4.5 ml / plant) or KkC2 (compost and POC 3.0 ml / plant dosage) alternatives.

4. The productivity level for crops and soils Andosol prone to landslides is low, so the soil is unsuitable or not recommended for continuous use of cauliflower plants (seasonal).

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