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**THE EFFECT OF VERMICOMPOST AND NPK FERTILIZER ON TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum*) GROWTH**

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3  
**Abstract:** Tomato is a plant of solanaceae family, has short stems, and grows well in tropical climates. Tomatoes have vegetative and generative growth phases. The availability of nutrients largely determines the vegetative growth phase. The purpose of the study is to determine: (1) the effect of vermicompost on tomato growth, (2) the effect of NPK fertilizer treatment on tomato growth, (3) the interaction effect of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer on tomato growth. The research was conducted using experimental methods. The research was carried out from April to July 2021. The research design was a 4 x 5 complete random factorial design with three repetitions. NPK fertilizer consisted of 4 levels of treatment doses, while vermicompost consisted of 5 levels of treatment doses. The research finding shows that the application of NPK fertilizer of 0.8 grams per plant significantly affected stem diameter, the number of compound leaves, leaf length, and stem height of tomatoes. Treatment of vermicompost of 1.8 kg of vermicompost resulted in the best stem diameter, number of compound leaves, leaf length, and stem height. The combination of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer had no significant effect on stem diameter, the number of compound leaves, leaf length, and stem height of tomatoes.

**Keywords:** Vermicompost and NPK fertilizer, tomato growth

## INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) is a plant of solanaceae family, a not woody shrub plant with short stems which contains a lot of water. Tomatoes have two growth phases: the vegetative and generative phases. The vegetative phase starts when the seeds begin to germinate until the plant starts to flower. The vegetative phase lasts about 45 to 55 days [1]. Tomato is a vegetable commodity that is widely cultivated by Indonesian farming communities. Tomatoes have many benefits. It can also be used as raw materials for medicines, cosmetics, herbs, sauces, and beverages. As a food ingredient, tomatoes have sufficient nutrient content. Tomatoes contain carbohydrates, protein, fat, fiber, and minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, and potassium. Tomatoes also have vitamin A and vitamin B [2].

At present, Indonesian farming communities, farming communities on the island of Lombok to be particular, utilize chemical fertilizers such as urea and NPK fertilizers in plant cultivation. Long-term utilization of chemical fertilizers can initiate the degradation of agricultural land functions [3]. The simultaneous utilization of chemical fertilizers and synthetic pesticides for a long time will cause the organic matter content in the soil to decrease and the soil structure to become hard to cultivate naturally [4]. It is necessary to combine the use of chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers. One

of the organic fertilizers that can be used is vermicompost.

Vermicompost is earthworm droppings, namely soil used for worm maintenance, a by-product of earthworm cultivation. Vermicompost is inorganic fertilizer suitable for plant growth because it can increase soil fertility [5]. Vermicompost is fine-textured earthworm excrement. The excrement results from processed organic materials and some essential mineral elements from the soil that are eaten by worms. Vermicompost benefits plants, including fertilizing and loosening the soil to be suitable as a planting medium, stimulating root, stem, and leaf growth, stimulating flower growth, accelerating harvest, and increasing productivity [6].

The utilization of vermicompost as organic fertilizer can increase plant growth. Giving vermicompost can increase the length and weight of the cob per plot production and accelerate the harvesting period of corn plants. The interaction of vermicompost and NPK has a real effect on the length and weight of the cob, per plot production, acceleration of the harvest period [7]. The 60-gram vermicompost fertilizer treatment affected the height of the mustard plant with a value of 18.6 cm. Wet plant weighed 10.3 gram, plant dry weighed 1.3 gram, and root dry weighed 0.4 gram [8]. The vermicompost fertilizer treatment significantly affected the number of fruits per plant and the height

of okra and shallot plants grown with an intercropping system [9].

Based on the explanations above, the study about the effect of Vermicompost and NPK on tomatoes' (*Solanum lycopersicum*) growth was carried out. The purpose of the study is to determine: 1) the effect of Vermicompost treatment on tomatoes growth, 2) the effect of NPK fertilizer on tomatoes growth, 3) interaction effect between vermicompost and NPK fertilizer on tomatoes growth. The study was held from April to July of 2021.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The study is an experimental study with a complete random factorial with three repetitions. The first factor is a treatment of NPK fertilizers consist 4 treatments, namely:  $A_0 = 0$  gram of NPK fertilizer;  $A_1 = 0.8$  gram of NPK fertilizer, and  $A_3 = 1.2$  gram of NPK fertilizer. The treatment of NPK fertilizer was carried out two times, namely when the tomato plants were 15 days old and 30 days after planting. Treatment of NPK fertilizer was done by dissolving NPK fertilizer in 0.5 liters of water. The second factor is the treatment of vermicompost. It consists of 5 levels of treatment, namely:  $K_0 =$  treatment of 0 kg of vermicompost,  $K_1 =$  treatment of 0.6 kg of vermicompost,  $K_2 =$  treatment of 1.2 kg of vermicompost,  $K_3 =$  treatment of 1.8 kg of vermicompost,  $K_4 =$  treatment of 2.4 kg of vermicompost fertilizer. The vermicompost fertilizer treatment was carried out 10 days before planting by mixing the vermicompost with topsoil. Each treatment was carried out on one  $m^2$  of agricultural land.

The materials used were: vermicompost fertilizer, tomato seeds purchased at UD Sinta Mataram, well water, seed poly bags, the topsoil of paddy field soil, NPK pearl fertilizer, paranet net,

transparent paper, woven bamboo fence, rope, and bamboo stake. The tools used were: hand sprayers, water pump machines, nylon sacks, sickles, hoes, machetes, plastic buckets, meter measuring tools, scales, measuring cups, and writing utensils. The research was carried out in 8 stages: (1) preparation of tools and materials (2) seedling of tomatoes using soil media (3) procurement of vermicompost fertilizer, (4) dismantling the land and making beds with a length x width of 15 m x 1 m, (4) application of vermicompost at the research site 10 days after planting, (5) planting tomato seedlings, (6) irrigating experimental land once in 10 days, (7) eradicating plant pests and diseases, (8) collecting research data, (9) analyzing research data. Growth parameters measured were stem diameter, number of compound leaves, leaf length, and height of tomato plants. Research data were analyzed by analysis of variance [10-11].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Stem Diameter

The results of research on the effect of vermicompost and NPK on tomato growth showed differences in stem diameter, leaf blade length, number of compound leaves, and plant height in each treatment combination. Generally, all the tomato plant growth parameters increased with increasing doses of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers. The data from the measurement of tomato stem diameter is presented in Table 1. Based on Table 1, the highest tomato plant stem diameter was 18 mm, obtained from a combination of 0.8 grams of NPK fertilizer and 1.8 kg of vermicompost fertilizer. The lowest stem diameter of tomato plants was 12 mm, found in tomato plants without NPK fertilizer and vermicompost fertilizer.

Table 1. The diameter data of Tomato due to the treatment of NPK and Vermicompost fertilizers.

Combination	Stem Diameter (mm)	Combination	Stem diameter (mm)
A0K0	12	A2K0	14
A0K1	14	A2K1	15
A0K2	15	A2K2	16
A0K3	16	A2K3	18
A0K4	15	A2K4	16
A1K0	12	A3K0	14
A1K1	14	A3K1	15
A1K2	16	A3K2	15
A1K3	17	A3K3	16
A1K4	16	A3K4	16

The analysis of diversity showed that the treatment of vermicompost with different doses significantly affected the stem diameter of tomato plants. The application of NPK fertilizer resulted in significantly different tomato stem diameters, with the highest stem diameter of 18 mm obtained at the treatment of 0.6 grams of NPK fertilizer per plant. The interaction of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer had no significant effect on tomato stem diameter. The presence of macro and micronutrients in vermicompost fertilizer is assumed to cause an increase in stem diameter of tomato plants. The availability of nutrients is very decisive for plant growth. The vermicompost contains complete nutrients, both macro and micronutrients useful for plant growth [12]. The analysis of the composition of the vermicompost of Eisenia foetida showed that the vermicompost contains nutrients respectively N = 0.63%, F 0.35%, K 0.20%, Ca 0.235, Mg 0.26%, Na 0.07%, Zn 0.007 % and Mn 0.003%. Furthermore, the vermicompost fertilizer produced by earthworm species *Lumbricus rubellus* is fed with water, spinach, and spinach waste containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium nutrients [13]. These three elements are the main nutrients needed by plants to grow. Thus the treatment of vermicompost fertilizer can increase the diameter of the plant stem.

NPK fertilizer treatment can increase the diameter of tomato stems. The results of this study are in line with the results of research on other plants. NPK fertilizer treatment can increase the stem diameter of oil palm seedlings aged 8 months [14]. The treatment of NPK fertilizer with a dose of 22.5 grams per plot gave the highest yield of corn stem and was significantly different from the treatment of 0 grams per plot [15]. The NPK fertilizer treatment affected the parameter of stem diameter of melon plants. The highest stem diameter was 11.86 mm, obtained in the treatment of 5 grams NPK fertilizer [16]. The treatment of NPK fertilizer had a significant effect on the parameters of stem diameter and height of corn plants, where the best absorption of NPK fertilizer nutrients occurred in the fourth and fifth weeks after planting [17].

**Number 9: Compound Leaves**

The number of compound leaves of tomato plants differed according to the doses of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers applied to each experimental unit. The highest compound leaves were 52 in the combination treatment of 1.8 kg of vermicompost and 0.8 grams of NPK fertilizer. The lowest compound leaves was 41, found in the control treatment.

Table 2. The data of Compound Leaves Number of Tomato Plant due to the treatment of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers.

Combination	Number of Compound Leaves	Combination	Number of Compound Leaves
A0K0	41	A2K0	44
A0K1	44	A2K1	45
A0K2	45	A2K2	47
A0K3	47	A2K3	52
A0K4	46	A2K4	50
A1K0	42	A3K0	42
A1K1	44	A3K1	43
A1K2	46	A3K2	45
A1K3	49	A3K3	47
A1K4	49	A3K4	48

Analysis of diversity showed that different doses of vermicompost had a significant effect on the number of leaves of tomato plants. The treatment of NPK fertilizer significantly caused differences in the number of leaves of tomato plants. The combination of vermicompost and NPK didn't differ substantially in the number of tomato leaves. Vermicompost is produced with the support of earthworms. The increase in the number of compounds leaves due to the vermicompost fertilizer treatment is possible

because the vermicompost contains organic matter that can improve the physical and chemical properties of the soil. The application of various organic materials such as chicken and cow excrements significantly affected the chemical properties of the entisol soil, the uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in plants, and the growth and production of sweet potatoes [18]. The provision of organic matter can increase nitrogen, phosphorus, and soil potassium [19]. The percentage of increase in the availability of

these nutrients depends on the type of organic matter provided.

The treatment of NPK fertilizer can increase the number of leaves of tomato plants. The same results were found in other plants that the number of leaves and other growth parameters such as plant height, stem diameter, number of productive branches, leaf area and the yield gave a positive response [20]. N, P, and K are the main nutrients needed to support plant vegetative growth. Furthermore, it was found that pearl NPK fertilizer treatment could increase the number of sweet corn leaves. Treatment of 180 grams of pearl NPK fertilizer per plot gave an average yield of 15.65 leaves. Pearl NPK fertilizer treatment can also increase plant height, the length and diameter of cob, seed weight, and dry seed production of sweet corn [21]. The combination of NPK fertilizer and shoot

source significantly impacted the number of leaves, plant height, length, width, and area of pineapple leaves [22]. NPK fertilizer treatment significantly increased the number of leaves, plant height, leaf area, number of fruits, and dry weight of green bean seeds [23].

#### Leaf Strand Length

The average length of the tomato leaf strand was different in each experimental unit. Generally, the length of tomato leaves increased in line with increasing doses of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers in each treatment combination. The highest leaf strand length was 130 mm, while the lowest was 115 mm. The data measurements of tomato leaf strand length due to the treatment of NPK fertilizer and vermicompost fertilizer are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Leaf Strand Length of Tomato Plant data due to the treatment of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer.

Combination	Leaf strand length (mm)	Combination	Leaf strand length (mm)
A0K0	115	A2K0	118
A0K1	117	A2K1	120
A0K2	120	A2K2	122
A0K3	125	A2K3	130
A0K4	123	A2K4	128
A1K0	116	A3K0	115
A1K1	118	A3K1	118
A1K2	122	A3K2	120
A1K3	126	A3K3	126
A1K4	125	A3K4	123

The diversity analysis showed that the treatment of vermicompost could increase the length of the tomato leaf strand. NPK fertilizer treatment had a significant impact on increasing tomato leaf length. The combination of vermicompost fertilizer and NPK fertilizer did not significantly increase tomato leaf strand length. The increase in leaf strand length of tomato plants is caused by the improvement of the chemical and biological properties of the soil to the vermicompost fertilizer treatment. The chemical and biological properties of vermicompost fertilizer were better than organic fertilizers produced from organic waste without earthworms [24]. The presence of earthworms involved in vermicompost production can increase beneficial microbes and nutrients in organic fertilizers. Furthermore, it was explained that the treatment of vermicompost and inorganic fertilizers could increase N's availability in the soil. The highest increase indicated by the treatment of vermicompost of 3 tons per hectare + urea 200 kg per ha, SP36 = 100 kg/ha, KCl = 50

kg/ha i.e., 0.095%. Increasing the uptake of N with the highest increase indicated by giving vermicompost 3 tons per hectare without inorganic fertilizer, namely 0.714 g/plant. They increased the total N of the soil with the highest increase indicated by giving vermicompost 3 tons per hectare + urea 200 kg per ha, SP36= 100 kg/ha, KCL= 50 kg/ha, which was 0.30%. The increase of N in plant tissue with the highest increase was indicated by the treatment of vermicompost of 3 tons per hectare without inorganic fertilizer, which was 0.30% [25]. Vermicompost has a very significant effect on several chemical and biological properties of the soil. The dose of 35.0 tons per hectare of vermicompost can increase 1.41% of N total, 5.56% availability of P, 3.11% availability of soil organic C, 0.07% of soil pH, and 12.89% of total microorganism population in the soil, as well as increasing 8.35% of the dry crown weight. A dose of 20.0 tons per hectare of vermicompost fertilizer could increase the number of

leaves by 1.33%, 8.79% by the weight of the fresh crown and increase the yield of mustard greens [26].

NPK fertilizer treatment could increase the length of tomato plant leaves. Similar results were found in other plants. Treatment of NPK fertilizer could increase the leaf length, leaf strand, width and number of leaves, and stem height of land spinach. NPK fertilizer treatment of 1.5 grams per plant was the best treatment to support the growth of land spinach with the length, width, number of leaves respectively, 140 mm, 36 mm, and 9 strands, and the highest stem height reached = 24 cm [27]. Treatment of NPK fertilizer can increase the length and width of the leaf strand, the number of leaves, and the height of the mustard greens. Treatment of 2 grams of NPK fertilizer gave the highest length, width, number of the leaves, and plant height compared to other doses of NPK fertilizer [28]. It was found that there was an

increase in leaf length, number of leaves, plant height, and stem diameter of sweet corn plants due to NPK fertilizer treatment. A dose of 6 grams of NPK fertilizer is the best treatment to support the growth of sweet corn [29].

#### Plant Height

Plant height was measured from the base to the tip of the stem. The plant height varied in each experimental unit. Generally, plant height increased with increased doses of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers. The highest plant height was 120 cm found in the treatment of 0.8 grams of NPK fertilizer and 1.8 kg of vermicompost fertilizer. The lowest plant height was 105 cm obtained in the control treatment. The data on tomato plant height due to different doses of NPK fertilizer and vermicompost fertilizer is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. The data of plant height due to the treatment of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer

Combination	Plant height (cm)	Combination	Plant height (cm)
A0K0	105	A2K0	108
A0K1	107	A2K1	110
A0K2	110	A2K2	112
A0K3	115	A2K3	120
A0K4	113	A2K4	118
A1K0	106	A3K0	105
A1K1	108	A3K1	108
A1K2	112	A3K2	110
A1K3	116	A3K3	116
A1K4	115	A3K4	113

The results of the variance analysis showed that both vermicompost and NPK fertilizer treatment had a significant effect on increasing tomato plant height. There was no increase in tomato plant height due to the combination of vermicompost and NPK fertilizers. Another study found that the application of vermicompost can increase plant height. The treatment of vermicompost had a significant effect on the height of mustard plants aged 9 to 29 days after planting. The highest plant height was 18.6 cm, obtained by treating 60 grams of vermicompost. The vermicompost can also increase wet plant weight (10.3 grams), dry plant weight (1.3 grams), dry root weight (0.4 grams) [30]. The dose of vermicompost significantly affected plant height, number of leaves, and volume of lettuce canopy, with the best dose of 50 grams per polybag [31].

Application of NPK fertilizer can increase the height of tomato plants. The results of this study are in line with the results of research on other plants. The treatment of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers simultaneously on corn plants in regosol and latosol

soils had a significant effect on plant growth, such as plant height, dry shoot weight, dry root, and total dry weight [32]. The treatment can increase the dry leaf and dry shoot weights of *Shorea laevis*. The greatest growth in plant height was obtained in the treatment of 2 grams of NPK fertilizer per plant [33]. The vermicompost and bio-activator application significantly affected plant height, the number of leaves, wet weight, and dry weight of mustard greens compared to with no treatment of vermicompost and bio-activator [34].

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained in the implementation of the study, it can be concluded: (1) the treatment of NPK fertilizer has a significant impact on the differences of stem diameter, number of compound leaves, leaf length, and height of tomato plants. NPK fertilizer treatment of 0.8 grams per plant resulted in the best result. (2) Treatment of vermicompost with different doses has a significant effect on stem diameter, the number of compound

leaves, leaf length, and height of tomato plants. Treatment 1.8 kg of vermicompost resulted in the best. (3) The combination of vermicompost and NPK fertilizer has no significant effect on stem diameter, the number of compound leaves, leaf length, and height of tomato plants.

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