

## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Judul Makalah : Effect of medium size and compost dose on organic red lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. Var red rapids) cultivation in pots

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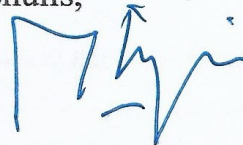
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(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



## Effect of medium size and compost dose on organic red lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. Var red rapids) cultivation in pots

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### Abstract

Small-scale urban farming business of organic vegetables was emerging in some locations of Indonesia. The study aimed to observe the effect of medium size and organic compost dosage on the growth and yield of red lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. var red rapids). A pot experiment was arranged in a completely randomized design (CRD) with a 3 x 4 factorial treatment using 3 replicates. Treatment consists of two factors namely medium size and organic compost dosage. The media size consisted of three levels: 1kg (S1), 3kg (S2), and 5kg (S3). The dosage of organic compost consisted of 4 levels: 0% (D0), 10% (D1), 30% (D2), and 50% (D3). The study was conducted in a plastic house, using a clay texture of subsoil and organic compost made from a mixture of cattle manure, chicken manure, MSG industrial waste sludge, coconut husk dust, oil palm empty fruit bunches (EFB). Some growth and yield parameters including water consumption and water productivity were considered. Results showed that red rapid lettuce growth was depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes and growing more freely at 5kg medium size. Three best yields of 75.3g, 65.7g, and 90.0g per plant were performed by the treatment combinations of 3kg medium size-10% compost dose, 3kg medium size-30% compost dose, and 5kg medium size-50% compost dose. The treatment combination of 3kg medium size-10% compost dose, however, could be considered as the most optimum treatment combination since it used the least amount of medium and compost although the plant experienced in restricted growth.

**Keywords:** Growth restriction; Medium size; Organic compost; Pot cultivation; Rapid red lettuce

### 1. Introduction

Organic farming has been increasingly receiving attention from consumers because organic foods are perceived as healthy foods [1] and free from the use of pesticides [2, 3]. FAO data show a very significant increase in terms of organic farming area in the world during the last ten years. The organic farming area reached 13.02 million ha in 2008 and increased to 55.26 million ha in 2018 [4]. In organic cultivation, the use of unnatural materials or methods such as genetically modified organisms, conventional pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, antibiotics, or other substances are not permitted [5]. Organic produces are food products that are produced naturally and sustainably, do not threaten human health and degrade the environmental [6].

Organic farming on open farm areas encounters many challenges of contamination from the surrounding conventional farming systems. Irrigation water used by organic farmers could be easily contaminated with pesticides used by conventional farmers in the vicinity [7]. Pesticide droplets can be blown by the wind when neighboring farmers spray

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their crops [8]. Some windbreaks or buffer zones have been used to protect the organic crops from such contamination [9]. As such, the challenges of organic farming system development in conventional agricultural environments could be very complicated and costly to handle [10].

Greenhouse cultivations, especially in urban areas, could be a promising alternative to organic farming development. Greenhouse cultivations in urban areas have many advantages. The location of the cultivation is somewhat isolated so relatively protected from contamination, from the conventional agricultural environment [11]. Risks of contamination from the open agricultural farms could be diminished [12]. Groundwater or domestic water, which is cleaner than surface water or irrigation channels, can be made use for irrigation and more efficient if managed properly for small-scaled vegetable farming [13]. Because next to the housing the organic growers can utilize the state electricity to power the business rather than using self-generating electricity which is generally more expensive. Another advantage is that the organic vegetable farming systems are closer to the market so reducing transportation costs. Also, city people are generally aware of the need to consume healthy and safe foods, making marketing of organic vegetables much easier [14, 15, 16].

However, developing a greenhouse vegetable farming system requires serious technical planning and financial calculations [17]. Inaccuracies in planning can cause growers to suffer economic losses. One of the important technical plans is to determine the planting medium volume and the dosage of organic fertilizers that will be used in the cultivation system, especially for in-pot cultivations. Growing vegetables in pots, polybags, or containers could be very efficient in irrigation and compost usages. In-pot cultivation, problems associated with soilborne diseases, nematodes or poor medium conditions can be easily managed [17, 18]. But too small a volume of growing media could adversely affect vegetable growth, while too large pot size can potentially cause inefficiency and increase production costs [19].

Small-scaled urban farming business using a greenhouse (including a plastic or screenhouse) is emerging recently in the vicinity of some big cities of Indonesia. A household or small-scale business of organic vegetable farming in urban areas is an economic importance for many people of Indonesia. There is a mutual relationship between the growers and consumers. The growers gain daily income while consumers get healthy foods. One of the vegetables that is in great demand is lettuce because it can be consumed raw or as a salad mixture. Red lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. var Red rapids) is feasible to develop because red lettuce is known to contain many vitamins and minerals [20, 21, 22], with an exceptional abundance of anthocyanins [23, 24, 25]. Anthocyanins, which are mostly found in vegetable epidermal cells, are known to be able to scavenge free radicals [26,27]. This type of red lettuce is also known as fast-growing and heat-tolerant [28], one important characteristic for tropical regions.

The research objective was to observe the effect of growth medium size and an organic compost dosage that had been developed previously and named as "Organonitrofos" [29, 30, 31], on organic red lettuce productions. The optimum medium size and organic compost dose were determined as well.

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## 2. Material and methods

The experiment was carried out in a screen-plastic house using subsoil media and "Organonitrofos" compost. Soil used in the experiment has characteristics as the following: pH of 5.26, C-organic of 0.29%, Nitrogen of 0.04%, P-available of 0.85 ppm, and K of 0.78 me.100g<sup>-1</sup>. The soil was categorized as clay texture with a composition of sand of 26.71%, dust of 21.67%, clay of 51.62%. Compost is made from cow dung, chicken manure, coconut husk powder, rice husk charcoal, MSG waste sludge, and oil palm empty fruit bunches (EFB) waste of a mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*) growth medium [32]. The compost is characterized by a C-N ratio of 12.75, organic-C of 16.10%, N of 1.26%, P of 3.02%, and K of 0.41% [31].

Red lettuce seeds were sown first for 21 days in small pots placed on a seed tray. After that the seedlings were transplanted to growing pots, placed in a plastic house, and maintained until harvest. The plants were watered 1-2 times to maintain the moisture content of the growing medium at the field capacity level which was monitored by weighting. Plant parameters observed included height, stem diameter, number of leaves, canopy area, shoots fresh weight, dry weight, ash content, root length, water consumption, and water productivity.

The experiment used a completely randomized design (CRD) coupled with factorial arrangement, two factors and three replicates. The first factor was media size (S) which consisted of 3 levels namely: 1kg (U1), 3kg (U2), and 5kg (U3). The second factor was the dose of compost (D) which consisted of 4 levels namely: 0% (D0), 10% (D1), 30% (D2), 50% (D3) based on the total weight of the media (soil + compost). Data were analyzed by using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and continued by using the least significant difference test (LSD) at a 95% confidence interval

### 3. Results and discussion

#### 3.1. Plant Growth Parameters

##### 3.1.1. Plant height

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of the treatment combination (growth medium size and compost dose) on plant height was significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and the interaction was significant too. The result of the treatment combination is presented in Table 1. Data of plant height ranged from 11.33cm to 25.58cm. Regardless of the significances, the trends of plant height following the compost dose levels were slightly varying among the medium size levels. The trends of plant height at 1kg and 3kg medium size levels were alike, increasing from the lowest plant height at 0kg compost dose level (D0), peaking at 10% compost dose level (D1), then declining at the following compost dose levels (D2 and D3). At 5kg medium size level (S3), the trend was consistently increasing from the lowest plant height at 0kg compost dose level (D0) to the highest plant height at 50% compost dose level (D3) with little bump at 10% compost dose level. The different trends could be an indication that plant growth had been depressed at smaller pots of media (S1 and S2) so increasing compost dose to higher levels did not increase that plant height. On the other hand, increasing compost dose was followed by increasing plant height when medium size (S3) and compost or organic fertilizer were not limited. Based on the LSD test; however, the best treatment combinations between medium size and compost dose were S1D1, S2D1, S2D2, and S3D3 with plant height of 28.17cm, 30.17cm, 27.67cm, and 32.50cm respectively. That data of plant height was comparable to those reported by Masarirambi, et al. [33], when red lettuce was fertilized by using cattle manure and chicken manure.

**Table 1** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on plant height (cm)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )		
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	11.33	c B	28.17	a A	21.67	b A	18.17	b B	19.83
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	16.17	b AB	30.17	a A	27.67	a A	21.17	b B	23.79
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	19.83	c A	25.50	bc A	24.50	bc A	32.50	a A	25.58
Average	15.78		27.94		24.61		23.94		(+)

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lower cases were read horizontally, while upper cases were read vertically. The (+) sign indicated that interaction was significant.

##### 3.1.2. Stem diameter

Analysis of variance showed that the effects of medium size and compost dose level on stem diameter was significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  and the interaction was significant as well. The result of the treatment combination is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on stem diameter (mm)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )		
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	5.0	b A	7.1	a C	7.5	a A	5.6	b C	6.90
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	5.1	c A	8.5	a AB	8.0	ab A	7.7	b B	7.33
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	5.0	c A	7.6	b BC	8.0	ab A	9.0	a A	7.40
Average	5.82		7.74		7.82		7.44		(+)

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lower cases were read horizontally, while upper cases were read vertically. The (+) sign indicated that interaction was significant.

Stem diameter ranged from 5.0mm to 9.0mm. The trends of the stem diameter were just similar to the plant height trends. At the levels of 1kg medium size (S1), the trend was peaking at S1D2, while at 3kg medium size (S2) the trend was peaking at S2D1. At the level of 5kg medium size (S3), the stem diameter was increasing from the lowest of 5.0mm at 0% compost dose level (D0) to the highest of 9.0mm at compost dose level (D3). So, as happened with plant height, the stem diameter parameter corroborated that plant had been depressed at smaller media (S1 and S2) rather than at bigger medium size (S3). At the smaller media (S1 and S2), increasing the compost dose was not followed by the



increasing plant diameter. At higher medium size (S3), stem diameter was increasing with the compost dose. However, the LSD test showed that the best treatment combinations were S2D1, S2D2, S3D2, and S3D3 with stem diameters of 8.5mm, 8.0mm, 8.0mm, and 9.0mm respectively. These best stem diameters were relatively smaller than those of green lettuce *Lactuca sativa* L. 'Vanity', which ranged from 9.7mm to 17.5 mm, as reported by Reis et al. [34].

### 3.1.3. Number of leaves

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of medium size and compost dose level on the number of leaves was significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  but the interaction was not significant. The result of the treatment combination is presented in Table 3. On average, the number of leaves at 1kg medium size (S1) were significantly fewer than those at 3kg and 5kg medium sizes (S2 and S3). The number of leaves at 0% compost dose (D0) were also significantly fewer than those at higher levels of compost doses (D1, D2, D3). Regardless of the significances, trends in the number of leaves were just similar to the trends of plant height and stem diameter. At 1kg and 3kg medium sizes (S1 and S2) the number of leaves were peaking at 10% compost dose (D1), while at 5kg medium size (S3) the number of leaves continued increasing from D0 to D3. This fact verified that plant had been depressed already at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes. However, the number of leaves at 3kg medium size (S2) was not significantly different from that at 5kg medium size (S3) making best treatment combinations fell in S2D1, S2D2, S2D3, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3 with values of 16.0, 15.0, 14.7, 13.7, 14.3, 17.7 plant<sup>-1</sup> respectively. These best numbers of leaves were comparable to those (9-16 plant<sup>-1</sup>) of red lettuce reported by Masarirambi et al. [33].

**Table 3** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on number of leaves (plant<sup>-1</sup>)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	8.7		14.0		13.3		12.0		12.0	B
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	10.3		16.0		15.0		14.7		14.0	A
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	11.3		13.7		14.3		17.7		14.3	A
Average	10.1	b	14.6	a	14.2	a	14.8	a	(-)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lower cases were read horizontally, while upper cases were read vertically. The (-) sign indicated that interaction was not significant.

### 3.1.4. Canopy area

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of medium size and compost dose level on canopy area was significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  but the interaction was not significant. The result of the LSD test is presented in Table 4. The canopy area ranged from 66.08cm<sup>2</sup> to 479.53cm<sup>2</sup>. On average, canopy area at 1kg medium size (S1) was less than those in 3kg and 5kg medium sizes (S2 and S3); whereas at 0% compost dose (D0) plant had less canopy area than those at higher levels of compost doses (D1, D2, D3). The trends of canopy area; however, just the same as the previous parameters (plant height, stem diameter, and number of leaves) peaking at D1 for 1kg and 3kg medium sizes (S1 and S2) and increasing continuously for 5kg medium size. The trends of canopy area also agreed with the previous parameters (plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves). Results of LSD test exhibited best treatment combinations based on canopy area included S2D1, S2D2, S2D3, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3 with values of 530.04, 408.41, 357.91, 357.85, 418.00, 479.53 cm<sup>2</sup> respectively.

**Table 4** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on canopy area (cm<sup>2</sup>)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	66.08		311.72		268.93		165.60		203.08	B
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	91.83		530.04		408.41		357.91		347.05	A
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	118.52		357.85		418.00		479.53		343.47	A
Average	92.14	b	399.87	a	365.11	a	334.35	a	(-)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lower cases were read horizontally, while upper cases were read vertically. The (-) sign indicated that interaction was not significant.



### 3.2. Harvest Parameters

#### 3.2.1. Shoot fresh weight

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of the medium size and compost dose on shoot fresh weight was significant, and the interaction effect was significant as well. The result of the LSD test was presented in Table 5. The data showed that shoot fresh weights ranged from 4,2g to 90g. The trends following the compost dose levels at the levels of 1kg (S1) and 3kg (S2) medium sizes were alike, initially increasing from 0% compost dose (D0), peaking at the 10% compost (D1) then declining at the following compost dose levels (D2, D3). At the level of 5 kg medium size (S3), the trend was consistently increasing from 0% compost dose level (D0) to 50% compost dose level (D3). These patterns were the same as the trends of previous parameters (plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, and canopy area), strongly verified that plant was depressed at medium sizes of 1kg and 3kg (D1 and D2). The LSD test; however, showed that the best three treatment combinations were S2D1, S2D2, and S3D3 with values of 75.3cm, 65.7cm, and 90.0cm respectively. These best shoot the fresh weights were lower than fresh weight of hydroponic Lollo Rosa (187.25 g plant<sup>-1</sup>) reported by Drăghici et al. [35], but still better than those of green lettuce (33.13-45.4 g plant<sup>-1</sup>) reported by Peiris and Weerakkody [36].

**Table 5** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on shoot fresh weight (g)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
Shoot fresh weight (g)										
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	4.2	b A	51.0	a A	37.0	a C	24.1	a C	29.1	
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	11.9	b A	75.3	a A	65.7	a AB	52.3	a BC	51.3	
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	17.0	c A	55.3	b A	58.7	b BC	90.0	a A	55.3	
Average	11.0		60.6		53.8		55.5		(+)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (+) sign indicated that interaction was significant.

#### 3.2.2. Shoot dry weight

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of the medium size and compost dose on shoot dry weight was significant, but the interaction effect was not significant. The result of the LSD test was presented in Table 6. Shoot dry weight Data ranged from 0.38g to 13,67g. Even-though the interaction effect on shoot dry weight was not significant, the trends were more or less similar to those of previous parameters (plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, canopy area, and shoot fresh weight), exhibiting that plant was depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes, while at 5kg medium size the plant did not show an indication of un normal growth. The best treatment combinations were the same as shown by the number of leaves and canopy area parameters. The best shoot dry weights ranged from 11.00 to 13.67g which were still higher than those (3.77g to 9.21g) of red lettuce 'Veneza Roxa' reported by Masarirambi et.al [37].

**Table 6** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on shoot dry weight (g)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	0.38		10.67		10.33		7.13		7.13	B
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	0.81		12.00		12.33		11.00		9.04	A
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	1.13		11.33		12.00		13.67		9.53	A
Average	0.77	b	11.33	a	11.56	a	10.60	a	(-)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (-) sign indicated that interaction was not significant.

#### 3.2.3. Root fresh weight

Analysis of variance showed that the effect of the medium size and compost dose on root fresh weight was significant, and the interaction effect was significant too. The result of LSD test was presented on Table 7. Data of root fresh weight ranged from 4.42g to 15.25g (S3D3). The trend of the root fresh weight was also quite similar to those of previous parameters (plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, canopy area, shoot fresh weight, and shoot dry weight).

Hence, the trend of root fresh weight also supported the conclusive interpretation that the plant was depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium doses (D1 and D2), but was not in 5kg medium size (S3). The best treatment combinations were S2D1, S2D3, and S3D3 with values of 14.64g, 12.00g, and 15,25g respectively.

**Table 7** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on root fresh weight (g)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	4.42	c B	11.61	ab BC	8.58	b A	8.77	b B	8.34	
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	6.79	c AB	14.64	ab AB	11.43	b A	12.00	ab AB	10.38	
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	8.37	b A	10.11	b C	11.73	b A	15.25	a A	11.37	
Average	6.53		12.12		10.58		12.01		(+)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (+) sign indicated that interaction was significant.

### 3.2.4. Root length

Analysis of variance showed that growth medium size was the only significant treatment on the root length parameter. The result of the LSD test was presented in Table 8. Data of root length ranged from 10.60cm to 16.20cm. The trend of root length did not follow the compost dose levels, but the data showed that root length at the 1kg and 3kg medium sizes (D1 and D2) was significantly shorter than that at 5kg medium size, indicating that root development was restricted at D1 and D2. Hence, root length data also discovered that plant had been depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes as shown by all of the previous parameters.

**Table 8** Effect of medium sizes and compost doses on root length (cm)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	10.67		10.60		13.63		12.23		11.78	B
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	12.80		11.77		13.13		12.83		12.63	B
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	15.10		14.23		16.20		13.20		14.68	A
Average	12.86		12.20		14.32		12.76		(-)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (-) sign indicated that interaction was not significant.

## 3.3. Water Consumption and Water Productivity

### 3.3.1. Water consumption

Water consumption or water use is mainly used by plants for evapotranspiration. Water use is a very important production factor because this factor can determine the feasibility of farming, especially horticulture. Farmers who rely on rainwater have discontinuous horticultural businesses. Analysis of variance showed that the effect of the medium size and compost dose on water use was significant, and the interaction effect was significant too. The result of LSD test was presented in Table 9. Water consumption ranged from 2323.3mL - 7130.0mL. As a healthy plant consumes more water because of a faster evaporation rate, the amount of water consumption could be used as indicator of the degree of plant growth. The trend of water consumption was just the same as shown by other previous parameters. At 1kg and 3kg medium sizes (S1 and S2) water consumption was peaking at 10% compost dose (D1), while at 5kg medium size the continually increasing water consumption was visible. The LDS test also showed that S3D3 was the single best treatment combination with a value of 7130.0mL.

**Table 9** Effect of medium size and compost dose on water consumption (mL)

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	2323.3	c C	3431.7	a A	3140.0	ab C	2641.7	bc C	2884.2	
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	4410.0	b B	5615.0	a A	5401.7	a B	5456.7	a B	5220.9	
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	5283.3	c A	5278.3	c A	6123.3	b A	7130.0	a A	5953.7	
Average	4005.5		4775.0		4888.3		5076.1		(+)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (+) sign indicated that interaction was significant.

### 3.3.2. Water productivity

Some people call it interchangeably between water use efficiency and water productivity. But the term of water productivity simply refers to yield over water consumption. This parameter is an important criterion in determining efficient and sustainable cultivation. Analysis of variance showed that the compost dosage treatment was the only significant treatment on water productivity. The result of the LSD test is presented in Table 10. The water productivity ranged from 1.77g.L<sup>-1</sup> to 12.79g.L<sup>-1</sup>, but the LSD test showed that the trend of water productivity was peaking at 10% compost dose (D<sub>1</sub>), although not significantly different from D<sub>2</sub>, at all levels of medium sizes. So, the best treatment was 10% compost dose (D<sub>1</sub>) at every level of medium sizes.

**Table 10** Effect of medium size and compost dose on water productivity (g.L<sup>-1</sup>).

Medium Size (kg)	Compost Doses (%)								Average	
	0 (D <sub>0</sub> )		10 (D <sub>1</sub> )		30 (D <sub>2</sub> )		50 (D <sub>3</sub> )			
1 (S <sub>1</sub> )	1.77		14.83		11.87		8.80		9.32	
3 (S <sub>2</sub> )	2.73		13.10		12.17		9.47		9.37	
5 (S <sub>3</sub> )	3.23		10.43		9.47		8.37		7.88	
Average	2.58	c	12.79	a	11.17	ab	8.88	b	(-)	

\*) Means with the same letters were not significantly different according to the LSD test  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Lowercase was read horizontally, while uppercase was read vertically. The (-) sign indicated that interaction was not significant.

### 3.4. Determination of optimum treatment

All best treatment combinations of all parameters discussed above are summarized in Table 11. The objective parameter is the shoot fresh weight or yield because this is the consumable and marketable part of the plants, while the others are indicator or predictive parameters. Hence, the optimum treatment combination was determined on the basis of optimum fresh weight or yield. The optimum treatment referred to the same productivity while using smaller medium sizes and compost dose levels as compared to the production at larger medium sizes and higher compost dose levels.

As mentioned before, the plant growth was depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes (S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>) and growing well at 5kg medium size based on the trends of all parameters except the trend of water productivity. In Table 11 we can see that even S<sub>2</sub> showed depressed plant growths, but it could give statistically the same growth as S<sub>3</sub> gave for the most parameters. Based on shoot fresh weight, S<sub>2</sub>D<sub>1</sub> performed as the most optimum treatment because the yield was not statistically different from that produced by S<sub>2</sub>D<sub>2</sub> and S<sub>3</sub>D<sub>3</sub>. Increasing the medium size and compost doses to S<sub>2</sub>D<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>D<sub>3</sub> did not statistically improve the yield. Referring to Table 5, S<sub>2</sub>D<sub>1</sub> (3kg medium size and 10% compost dose level) produced 75.3g yield per plant. Other harvest parameters (shoot dry weight and root fresh weight) except for root length, agreed with shoot fresh weight parameter, witnessing that S<sub>2</sub>D<sub>1</sub> was the most optimum treatment.



**Table 11** Summary of best treatment combinations

No	Parameters	Statistically Best Treatment Combinations
1	Shoot Fresh Weight (yield)	S2D1, S2D2, S3D3
2	Plant height	S1D1, S2D1, S2D2, S3D3
3	Stem Diameter	S2D1, S2D2, S3D2, S3D3
4	Number of Leaves	S2D1, S2D2, S2D3, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3
5	Canopy Area	S2D1, S2D2, S2D3, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3
6	Shoot Dry Weight	S2D1, S2D2, S2D3, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3
7	Root Fresh Weight	S2D1, S2D3, S3D3
8	Root Length	S3D0, S3D1, S3D2, S3D3
9	Water Consumption	S3D3
10	Water Productivity	S1D1, S1D2, S2D1, S2D2, S3D1, S3D2

Plant height parameter showed that S1D1 came up to be one of the best treatments. It could be a bolting effect, a stem elongation when the flowering stage is initiated. Bolting is commonly triggered by high temperature (owing that the research location was characterized by high atmospheric temperature) and unfavorable growth medium conditions [37].

The fact that root length was shorter at S1 and S2 and longer at S3 (at all levels of compost doses) strongly verified that plant had been depressed at S1 and S2. When roots were restricted by a container the plant growths were suboptimal because the roots compete for essential resources [19]. The depressed growth was also shown by all plant growth parameters (plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, canopy area). One important point to note here was that although in the restricting condition of media (S2), the plant could still produce an optimum yield as in S2D1 elaborated above.

The highest water consumption shown by S3D3, indicating that larger medium size consumed more water (higher evapotranspiration rate) due to wider medium surface area and better plant growth. Data showed that the plant at S3D3 consumed 7130.0mL water and gave a 90.0g yield although this yield was not the most optimum. The highest water productivity, on the other hand, was performed by D1 and D2 regardless of medium sizes. The highest water productivity meant the most efficient water usage. The treatments of S1D1 and S1D2 could be a crucial option especially for locations with scarce water. If the availability of water resources is not a major problem, the choice is normally based on the optimum yield.

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#### 4. Conclusion

Results of this research study revealed that red rapid lettuce was depressed at 1kg and 3kg medium sizes and growing more freely at 5kg medium size. Three best yields of 75.3g, 65.7g and 90.0g per plant were performed by the treatment combinations of 3kg medium size-10% compost dose (S2D1), 3kg medium size-30% compost dose (S2D2), and 5kg medium size-50% compost dose (S3D3). The treatment combination of S2D1; however, could be considered as the most optimum treatment combination since it used the least amount of medium and compost although the plant experienced in restricted growth.

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#### Compliance with ethical standards

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### *Disclosure of conflict of interest*

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### *Author's contributions*

Dermiyati, Jamal Lumbaraja, and Sugeng Triyono are in the team work developing the organic compost named “Oganonitrofos”. Dermiyati is primarily responsible for microbiological aspect, Jamal Lumbaraja is responsible for chemical properties, and Sugeng Triyono is responsible for the application development and initiates this manuscript. Fadli Afrizki Surya Aditama contributed the research implementation, while Elhamida Rezkia contributed in the experimental design.

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