IMPROVING FRUIT PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH TABULAMPOT TRAINING AT EDUWISATA KEBUN BUAH BENDOSARI

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Abstract – *This activity is one of the efforts to increase fruit productivity at Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari by utilizing the tabulampot method (fruit cultivation in pots). The training was attended by garden managers and the surrounding community as participants. Throughout the training, the participants were provided with an understanding of techniques for planting and maintaining fruit trees in pots, the use of organic fertilizers, natural pest and disease control methods, as well as proper pruning techniques. Through this socialization and training, it is expected that garden managers and the surrounding community can acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to optimize fruit production in the area. The tabulampot socialization and training are an initial step that has the potential to positively impact fruit productivity at Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari. This activity is expected to serve as a foundation for the development of more competitive and sustainable fruit cultivation in the region.*

Keywords: *Tabulampot, Training, Socialization, Sustainable Cultivation*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the realm of agriculture and horticulture, innovations continually emerge to provide practical and efficient solutions. One such concept is "tabulampot," an abbreviation for "potted fruit plants"(Ginting, 2019). Tabulampot refers to the practice of cultivating fruit plants in pots, with the aim not only as decorative elements but also as sources of fruit production. Through the development of this concept, even limited spaces can be maximized to yield productive plants.

However, beneath the positive potential of the tabulampot concept, various questions and challenges arise. How can we effectively cultivate fruit plants in pots? What types of plants are suitable for pot cultivation? What is the proper care required to ensure optimal growth and a bountiful harvest? These questions paint a picture of the issues that need to be addressed to maximize the benefits of the tabulampot concept.

The importance of education and training in this context is increasingly emphasized. To achieve satisfying results, both for garden managers and the general community, accurate knowledge and skills need to be applied. Therefore, the provision of tabulampot training at Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari site is a relevant and crucial step. This way, garden managers and the local community can gain a deeper understanding of the tabulampot concept and effective ways to implement it (Trisnaningsih et al., 2021).

In this context, an introduction involving the aforementioned problem overview will pave the way for further explanations about the objectives and benefits of tabulampot training at the Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari site. With an emphasis on the significance of education and training, we can appreciate how these efforts contribute to the development of sustainable gardens and efficient space utilization.

2. METHOD

In its implementation, student facilitators invited the heads of Neighborhood Associations (RT 1 to 6) along with their representatives to participate in the tabulampot activity. Additionally, several representatives from the management of the Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari were also invited to take part in the tabulampot training event. The purpose of this tabulampot training is to educate the community members and garden managers in understanding the functions and various benefits of tabulampot. These benefits include the cultivation of plants within limited space using pots, enhancing the productivity of plants within confined areas. The plants are easy to care for, and the resulting harvest can be sold or consumed personally.

The training activities took place at the Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari site located in the Moyudan District, Sleman Regency, on July 1, 2023, starting from 08:00 AM to 11:00 AM local time. The training was conducted by Drh. Andy Prasetyo, who serves as an Agricultural Extension Field Officer (PPL) in the Moyudan District. Prior to the practical session, a lecture was delivered in the Edu-Tourism Pendopo of Bendosari Fruit Garden. The lecture covered the content

delivery and related tips regarding tabulampot cultivation. Following the lecture, a demonstration and training session on tabulampot creation was conducted. While there wasn't a designated Q&A session, participants were allowed to ask questions during both the material presentation and the training session.

The method employed in this training is a combination of lecture and practical tabulampot creation (Nafi'ah & Royani, 2018). The stages of the activity are as follows:

1) Field Observation:
   In this stage, the activity involves surveying the location to be used for the lecture and training. Obtaining the necessary permits involves engagement with the management of the Eduwisata Kebun Buah Bendosari site.
2) Preparation of Practical Materials: The materials prepared for the tabulampot training include the seedlings used in the training activities were sapodilla and guava, soil, with the assistance of compost and rice husks as supporting planting media.
3) Lecture and Practical Tabulampot Creation:
   The lecture content covers an introduction to tabulampot, the creation process, maintenance techniques, and the benefits of engaging in the tabulampot business. The practical aspect of creating tabulampot involves direct participation from the youth organization members who actively engage in preparation until the completion of the tabulampot creation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the tabulampot training activity conducted by the Conversion KKN students, attended by garden managers, and the neighborhood association chairman (RT 1 to 6) and their representatives, have successfully enhanced skills and knowledge for the community to become more productive in utilizing farming opportunities. This was demonstrated by one of the participants who attended the training, stating that they could utilize limited land around their home for planting. Cultivating fruit plants in pots (tabulampot) is a solution for plant enthusiasts with limited space for cultivation. In terms of maintenance, tabulampot is not considered difficult and is similar to planting without pots; it requires fertilization and watering. Growing fruit plants in pots with good stem and leaf growth is easy, and almost anyone can do it.

During the training program, we conducted tabulampot training with the aim of addressing the lack of land for farming. Tabulampot with compost fertilizer media only requires maintenance by controlling the soil within the pot. The typical composition used is 1:1:1:1 (soil; fertilizer; rice husks; sand). In addition to the planting medium, the size of the container/pot should also be considered and can be adjusted to the size of the plant, with gradual replacement as the plant grows. It does not require a significant amount of cost for maintenance. In terms of care, tabulampot is different from regular fruit plants because it uses pot containers and a medium consisting of soil, rice husks, and manure or compost that readily absorbs

water. Therefore, tabulampot requires regular watering. When tabulampot lacks water, the plants can experience slow growth, resulting in reduced production. Plants, trees, or other vegetation may produce fewer new shoots and fewer flowers, often failing to develop (Rizki Wahshinta Kadi, 2021). Conversely, excess water can make plants susceptible to damaging diseases, causing them to rot and die (Anggi Miftasha, 2021). Tabulampot should be watered at least once a day. Plant or fruit seedlings can be obtained through methods like grafting, using organic fertilizer, for instance. The seedlings used in the training activities were sapodilla and guava, with the assistance of compost and rice husks as supporting planting media.

Figure 1.

The tabulampot training at Bendosari Fruit Garden was fully supported by the Community Service Center (LPPM) of UIN Sunan Kalijaga as a community engagement institution that facilitates community development. Based on the results of the discussions during this training, some community members who were not familiar with tabulampot gained a better understanding after the material presentation. During the implementation, participants were accompanied by planting assistants for potted fruit cultivation after the material demonstration process was conducted. With this guidance, the planting process could be carried out according to the technical instructions provided, and the community was given the opportunity to practice directly.

The sequence of material demonstrations included:

1. Introduction to planting media in pots.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of planting media in pots.
3. The pot planting process.
4. Maintenance and plant care processes.

This training aimed to empower the community with knowledge and skills in tabulampot cultivation, with the assistance of UIN Sunan Kalijaga's LPPM serving as a valuable resource for community development.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

The direct practical activities conducted by the community included:

1. Preparation of tools and materials used, such as potting media, plant seedlings, fertilizers, and soil.
2. Selection of plants or fruit seedlings to be planted.
3. The planting process.
4. The maintenance process.

These hands-on activities allowed the community members to apply the knowledge and skills they gained from the training. They prepared the necessary materials and equipment, chose suitable plants or fruit seedlings for their tabulampot, planted them in pots, and learned how to care for and maintain their potted plants effectively. This practical experience is essential for ensuring the successful cultivation of tabulampot and maximizing productivity in limited spaces.

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

The results of the tabulampot training activities conducted at the Bendosari Fruit Garden Edu-tourism site are expected to serve multiple purposes. Apart from increasing the interest and knowledge of the local community, it is also hoped that garden managers can enhance their skills and innovate in developing the garden. This development aims to improve the distribution of plants and contribute to income generation in the edu-tourism area.

In summary, the training not only benefits the local community by equipping them with valuable skills and knowledge but also has the potential to contribute to the growth and success of the Bendosari Fruit Garden Edu-tourism site, ultimately benefiting the broader community through increased economic opportunities and improved distribution of plants.

Figure 6.

The outreach and practical activities proceeded smoothly and effectively, as evidenced by the active discussions during the sessions, participants' engagement in asking questions, and the ability of each participant to immediately utilize the results of their practice, which they could take home. Subsequently, the harvested produce could be sold or used for personal consumption. With this solution in place, it has not only expanded the knowledge but also fostered greater interest among the local community in continuing to cultivate plants around their homes, even with limited land space.

This positive outcome reflects the success of the training and outreach efforts in achieving their goals of enhancing community knowledge and encouraging sustainable gardening practices, even in constrained environments.

Figure 7.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this paper is that the empowerment of the community by Conversion KKN students through tabulampot training in Bendosari Village has

brought about positive impacts. Tabulampot is considered one of the solutions to accommodate plant enthusiasts with limited land. It only requires a small amount of soil media and can be placed in front of houses using pots. Furthermore, when the community intends to start a plant-based business in the future, tabulampot is a suitable method. Our hope is that through this training activity, the community will become more enthusiastic about farming, whether it's fruits, vegetables, or other types of plants, to ensure food stability in the future.

The potential in Bendosari Village, especially in agriculture and horticulture, should be further developed. Environmental management is not just for health but also to create high-quality Green Open Spaces (Ruang Terbuka Hijau, RTH) supported by a clean, green, and comfortable village environment. Once the community has acquired maximum skills in tabulampot cultivation, it will be easier to minimize overall costs, both in production and marketing. In Bendosari Fruit Garden, marketing efforts collaborate with FORKOM Moyudan (a forum for SME associations). Additionally, there is a gallery facility at the front of the garden for selling SME products and garden produce.

In conclusion, this training has had a significant positive impact in improving the community's skills and knowledge, supporting local agriculture, and has the potential to boost the local economy through plant-based businesses.

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