

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian bahan pembenah tanah berupa KALAM (Kompos, Arang, Lindi, Abu, dan Mikroba) terhadap sifat tanah serta pertumbuhan rumput gama umami pada lahan marginal Terbanggi Besar, Lampung Tengah. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) satu faktor dengan 9 taraf perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Dosis KALAM terdiri dari K0=kontrol, KP35=Kompos Premium (35ton/ha) K8=8ton/ha, K16=16ton/ha, K24=24ton/ha, K32=32ton/ha, K40=40ton/ha, K48=48ton/ha, dan K56=56ton/ha. Aplikasi perlakuan dilakukan satu kali sebelum tanam, dan pengamatan dilakukan selama 90 hari. Parameter kimia tanah yang diamati meliputi pH tanah, C-organik, kapasitas pertukaran kation (KPK), kandungan unsur hara (N, P, K, Ca, dan Mg), Al-dd, H-dd dan sifat fisik tanah meliputi kadar lengas, tekstur, laju infiltrasi), serta parameter agronomi tanaman seperti tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, panjang daun, jumlah anakan, panjang akar, diameter batang, tingkat kehijauan daun, bobot segar dan kering akar dan tajuk, serta biomassa total tanaman. Penelitian ini juga memperhatikan aspek konservasi lahan untuk mendukung perbaikan produktivitas lahan marginal. Perlakuan pupuk KALAM memberikan pengaruh nyata pada sifat kimia tanah setelah penambahan KALAM dengan meningkatkan pH H₂O dan pH KCl, C-Organik, KPK (Kapasitas Pertukaran Kation), N-Total, dan K tersedia serta memberikan pengaruh nyata pada sifat agronomi tanaman pada umur 2 bulan yaitu tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, berat segar akar, berat kering akar, berat segar tajuk, dan berat segar tajuk. Dosis 32 ton/ha direkomendasikan untuk memperbaiki lahan marginal dan meningkatkan pertumbuhan rumput gama ummai karena menunjukkan hasil yang paling baik pada sebagian parameter agronomi tanaman dan berat biomassa total tanaman.

Kata Kunci: KALAM, Gama Umami, lahan marginal, sifat tanah, pertumbuhan tanaman

ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the effects of a soil amendment composed of KALAM (Kompos, Arang, Lindi, Abu, Mikroba) on the chemical properties of soil and the growth of gama umami grass on marginal land in Terbanggi Besar, Central Lampung. The experiment was conducted using a Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with a single factor, consisting of nine treatment levels and four replications. The KALAM treatments included: K0 = control, KP35 = Premium Compost (35 tons/ha), K8 = 8 tons/ha, K16 = 16 tons/ha, K24 = 24 tons/ha, K32 = 32 tons/ha, K40 = 40 tons/ha, K48 = 48 tons/ha, and K56 = 56 tons/ha. Treatments were applied once prior to planting, and observations were conducted over a 90-day period. Soil chemical parameters measured included pH (H₂O and KCl), organic carbon (C-organic), cation exchange capacity (CEC), nutrient content (N, P, K, Ca, and Mg), exchangeable aluminum (Al-dd), and exchangeable hydrogen (H-dd). Physical soil properties observed included moisture content, texture, and infiltration rate. Agronomic parameters of the grass observed included plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, number of tillers, root length, stem diameter, leaf greenness, fresh and dry weights of roots and shoots, and total plant biomass. This study also emphasized land conservation efforts to improve the productivity of marginal lands. The application of KALAM significantly improved several soil chemical properties, notably increasing pH (H₂O and KCl), organic carbon, CEC, total nitrogen, and available potassium. Furthermore, it significantly enhanced plant agronomic performance at two months after planting, including plant height, leaf length, fresh and dry root weight, and fresh shoot weight. The dose of 32 tons/ha is recommended for improving marginal land and enhancing the growth of gama umami grass because it showed the best results in several agronomic parameters and the total biomass weight of the plant.

Keyword : KALAM, Gama Umami, marginal land, soil properties, plant growth