INTISARI

Pengaruh salinitas sebagai cekaman pertumbuhan tanaman dapat dikurangi dengan menggunakan bahan amelioran salah satunya berupa pupuk kandang.Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis pupuk kandang terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil kedelai pada beberapa tingkat salinitas.Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai pada bulan Februari 2019 – Mei 2019 di Dusun II, Desa Garongan, Kecamatan Panjatan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan tiga ulangan.Perlakuan yang digunakan terdiri dari dua faktor. Pertama, tingkat salinitas yang terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu < 1 dS/m; 7,5 dS/m dan 15 dS/m. Kedua, jenis pupuk kandang yang terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu kontrol (tanpa pupuk kandang), pupuk kandang sapi dan pupuk kandang ayam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya interaksi antara tingkat salinitas dengan pemberian jenis pupuk kandang.Salinitasmulai 7,5 dS/m menyebabkan penurunan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan tanaman kedelai, namun penambahan pupuk kandang sapi mampu mempertahankan bobot segar dan bobot kering totalumur 84 HST. Selain itu, penambahan pupuk kandang sapi dapat menekan dampak cekaman salinitas sebesar 25,2 % pada parameter bobot kering panen biji apabila dibandingkan dengan tanaman kedelai tercekam salinitas tanpa pemberian pupuk kandang. Sementara pupuk kandang ayam belum menunjukkan pengaruh.

Kata kunci: kedelai, salinitas, pupuk kandang.

ABSTRACT

The effect of salinity on plant growth and yield can be decreased by the use of ameliorant, such as manure. This research was aimed at knowing the effect of manure types on the growth and yield of soybean plants in some levels of salinity. This research was conducted from February to Mei 2019 in Dusun II, Garongan Village, Panjatan Sub-district, Kulon Progo Regency. The research was designed in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. The first factor was salinity level that consisted of 3 levels, those are < 1 dS/m; 7.5 dS/m, and 15 dS/m. The second factor was manure type that consisted of 3 levels, these were control (without manure), cow manure, and chicken manure. The result showed that there was an interaction between the level of salinity and type of manure. Salinity starting from 7,5 dS/m caused a reduction in the growth and yield of soybean plant. However, adding some cow manure could maintain fresh weight and dry weight parameters at 84 dap (days after planting). Furthermore, adding some cow manure could reduce the yield suppression by 25,2 %, as compared with soybean without manure. Meanwhile, chicken manure did not show any significant effect.

Key words: soybean, salinity, manure.