

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keragaan anatomis, pertumbuhan, dan hasil kedelai yang dipupuk NPK dengan perekat SBE dan DBE serta menentukan jenis perekat terbaik diantara SBE dan DBE untuk mensubstitusi sebagian komponen mineral lempung dalam pupuk NPK. Perlakuan yang diuji adalah pupuk NPK berperekat 10% mineral lempung, pupuk NPK berperekat 5% mineral lempung + 5% SBE dan pupuk NPK berperekat 5% mineral lempung + 5% DBE. Penelitian ini disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktor tunggal dengan 4 blok sebagai ulangan. Variabel yang diamati mencakup karakter iklim mikro, karakter kimia tanah sebelum dan setelah diberikan perlakuan, karakter anatomi akar dan daun serta pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman kedelai. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan Analisis Sidik Ragam (ANOVA) dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% dan dilanjutkan dengan uji LSD. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kandungan logam tersebar dalam organ akar, batang, daun dan biji tanaman. Penggunaan DBE 5% meningkatkan ukuran diameter xilem, floem, dan stele. Perkembangan jaringan vaskuler lebih baik merupakan akibat dari penyediaan nutrisi esensial yang membaik terutama pada NPK berperekat DBE. Anatomi daun tidak mengalami abnormalitas dengan penggunaan perekat SBE dan DBE dalam pupuk NPK. Variabel pertumbuhan tanaman berupa bobot segar akar, bobot segar tajuk, luas daun, kadar air nisbi, indeks luas daun, bobot daun khas, kekerasan akar, luas permukaan akar, diameter akar, bobot kering akar dan tajuk serta produktivitas tidak berbeda nyata antar ketiga perlakuan.

Kata kunci : akar, anatomi, DBE, mineral lempung, SBE

ABSTRACT

*The objectives of the research were to know the anatomical changes, growth response and yields of *Glycine max* which were given NPK fertilizer with SBE and DBE as the fillers and to determine the best filler to substitute the part of mineral clay component in NPK fertilizer. The treatment were NPK fertilizer with 10% clay, NPK fertilizer with 5% clay + 5% SBE, NPK fertilizer with 5% clay + 5% DBE. The research was arranged in a single factor of Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), with four blocks as replications. The observations were done on several variables of root and leaf anatomy, growth of *Glycine max* and crop yields. Data were analyzed with Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 95% significance level, and continued with LSD test if there were differences among treatments. The result showed that heavy metal accumulation happened in plant root, stem, leaf, and seed. The usage DBE 5% can increase the diameter of xilem, floem and stele. The growth of vascular tissues are the effect of availability of essential nutrient in NPK fertilizer with DBE as a filler. NPK with SBE and DBE as a filler did not caused abnormalities of leaf anatomy. Variables of plant growth in the form of root fresh weight, shoot fresh weight, leaf area, relative water content, leaf area index, specific leaf weight, the hardness of roots, root surface area, root diameter, root dry weight, shoot dry weight and yields among three treatments had no significant differences.*

Keywords : root, anatomy, leaf, DBE, clay, SBE