

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian gipsum dan pupuk kandang terhadap sifat kimia pada tanah salin-sodik Demak. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktorial 4x2 dengan tiga ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah dosis gipsum, yaitu dosis 0 ton/ha, 8 ton/ha, 16 ton/ha, dan 24 ton/ha. Faktor kedua adalah dosis pupuk kandang, yaitu 0 ton/ha dan 20 ton/ha. Tanah salin-sodik diinkubasi bersama bahan amandemen yang diberikan selama dua minggu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian gipsum dan pupuk kandang sapi mampu memperbaiki sifat kimia tanah salin-sodik, diantaranya mampu menurunkan pH tanah, DHL tanah, *Exchangeable Sodium Percentage* (ESP) tanah, dan nilai *Sodium Adsorption Ratio* (SAR) tanah.

Kata kunci: Tanah Salin-Sodik, Gipsum, Pupuk Kandang, Daya Hantar Listrik (DHL), *Exchangeable Sodium Percentage* (ESP), *Sodium Adsorption Ratio* (SAR)

ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to find out the effect of gypsum and organic matter from cow's manure to chemical characteristics in salin-sodic soil Demak. The experimental design used in this research was factorial CRD of 4x2 in which each was replicated three times. The first factor was the gypsum treatment with several measures, there are 0 tons/ha, 8 tons/ha, 16 tons/ha, and 24 tons/ha. The second factor was the cow's manure treatment with the measure consisting of 0 tons/ha and 20 tons/ha. Salin-sodic soil was incubated with the amendments during two weeks. The result observed that the addition of gypsum and organic matter could repaired the chemical characteristic of salin soil, such as decrease pH, EC, Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP), and Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR).

Keywords: Salin-Sodic Soil, Gypsum, Organic Matter, Electric Conductivity (EC), Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)