

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESS WITH YIELD OF VARIOUS SOYBEAN (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) CULTIVARS

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ABSTRACT

Soybean was one of the important food plants in Indonesia after rice and corn. Intensification through a physiological study of various cultivars is one way to improve soybean productivity in accordance with the increase of soybean needs in Indonesia. The physiological characteristics is considered important in improving yield, therefore, physiological characteristics in 13 soybean cultivars is studied. This research aimed to obtain further information on physiological characteristics and its relationship with yield of various soybean cultivars. The physiological characters that determine a higher soybean productivity was also evaluated. This research was conducted in Experimental Field of Faculty Agriculture was of UGM in Banguntapan in April-July 2014. This research used a Randomized Completely Block Design single factor with 13 soybean cultivars, namely: Anjasmara, Argomulyo, Baluran, Burangang, Gema, Gepak Kuning, Ijen, Kaba, Mahameru, Muria, Sinabung, Tanggamus and Wilis using three replications. Data was analyzed using an ANOVA test, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test. Inter-variables correlation was analyzed using a correlation analysis and path analysis. The result showed that stomatal density, stomatal opening in phase V3-R8, total chlorophyll, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, leaf greenery in phase R5-R8, shoot temperature, transpiration rate in phase R5-R8, relative water content in phase V3, leaf water potential in phase R8 were different among soybean cultivars. Photosynthesis rate in phase V3 and R3 directly affected yield. Stomatal density and total chlorophyll were variables that had direct positive effect on all growth phases (V3-R8). The yield was indirectly affected by leaf greenery, shoot temperature, leaf water potential and stomatal opening width.

Keywords: *soybean, cultivar, physiological, yield*

HUBUNGAN PROSES FISILOGIS DENGAN HASIL BERBAGAI KULTIVAR KEDELAI (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

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INTISARI

Kedelai merupakan salah satu tanaman pangan penting di Indonesia setelah padi dan jagung. Intensifikasi melalui kajian fisiologis berbagai kultivar merupakan salah satu cara meningkatkan produktivitas kedelai seiring dengan meningkatnya kebutuhan kedelai di Indonesia. Sifat fisiologis dinilai penting dalam meningkatkan hasil namun, belum diketahui lebih lanjut sifat fisiologis pada 13 kultivar kedelai. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan informasi lebih lanjut tentang sifat fisiologis dan hubungannya terhadap hasil berbagai kultivar kedelai yang diteliti serta menentukan karakter fisiologis yang menentukan produktivitas kedelai yang tinggi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian UGM di Banguntapan, pada bulan April-Juli 2014. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap dengan faktor tunggal 13 kultivar kedelai yaitu Anjasmara, Argomulyo, Baluran, Burangang, Gema, Gepak Kuning, Ijen, Kaba, Mahameru, Muria, Sinabung, Tanggamus, Willis, dengan tiga ulangan. Data dianalisis dengan uji ANOVA kemudian dilakukan skoring, apabila ada beda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT taraf 5%, kemudian keeratan hubungan antar variabel dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis korelasi dan sidik lintas. Kerapatan stomata, lebar bukaan stomata fase V3-R8, total klorofil, klorofil a, klorofil b, kehijauan daun fase R5-R8, suhu tajuk, laju transpirasi pada fase R5-R8, kadar air nisbi fase V3, potensial air daun pada fase R8 berbeda antar kultivar kedelai. Antar kultivar kedelai terdapat perbedaan pada kerapatan stomata, lebar bukaan stomata fase V3-R8, total klorofil, klorofil a, klorofil b, kehijauan daun fase R5-R8, suhu tajuk, laju transpirasi pada fase R5-R8, kadar air nisbi fase V3 dan potensial air daun pada fase R8. Laju fotosintesis pada fase V3 dan R3 berpengaruh positif langsung paling besar terhadap hasil biji. Kerapatan stomata dan total klorofil merupakan variabel berpengaruh positif langsung terhadap hasil biji pada semua fase pertumbuhan (V3-R8). Hasil biji dipengaruhi tidak langsung oleh kehijauan daun, suhu tajuk, potensial air daun dan lebar bukaan stomata.

Kata Kunci : Kedelai, Kultivar, Fisiologis, Hasil