

ABSTRAK

Dede Rosadi, 2015. Pengaruh Konsentrasi Urin Kelinci dan Jenis Mulsa Organik terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Kedelai (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) Varietas Argomulyo. Di bawah bimbingan Cecep Hidayat dan Dikayani

Kedelai (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) merupakan salah satu bahan pangan penghasil protein nabati yang menjadi mata pencaharian namun hasilnya masih kurang optimal akibat terjadi degradasi kesuburan tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi antara urin kelinci dan mulsa organik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman kedelai. Penelitian dilakukan di Balai Unit Pelayanan Teknik Desa (UPTD) Palawija Kabupaten Garut. Ketinggian tempat penelitian 715 m dpl. dari bulan Maret sampai bulan Mei 2015. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok pola faktorial dengan tiga ulangan dan dua faktor perlakuan yaitu faktor Urin Kelinci (k) terdiri dari 4 taraf yaitu ($k_1 = 10 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ air, $k_2 = 20 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ air, $k_3 = 30 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ air, $k_4 = 40 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ air), dan faktor Mulsa Organik (m) terdiri dari empat taraf yaitu ($m_0 =$ tanpa mulsa, $m_1 =$ mulsa serasah kedelai, $m_2 =$ mulsa jerami padi, $m_3 =$ mulsa daun bambu). Uji lanjut yang digunakan adalah Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan (UJBD). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa interaksi antara konsentrasi urin kelinci dan jenis mulsa organik berpengaruh nyata terhadap parameter pertumbuhan kedelai (tinggi tanaman 30 HST). Pengaruh mandiri konsentrasi urin kelinci berpengaruh nyata terhadap parameter luas daun dan Nisbah Pupus Akar. Konsentrasi urin kelinci 40 ml L^{-1} air mampu meningkatkan luas daun juga Nisbah Pupus Akar. Sementara pengaruh mandiri jenis mulsa organik berpengaruh nyata terhadap parameter tinggi tanaman. Mulsa daun bambu mampu meningkatkan tinggi tanaman 45 HST. Konsentrasi urin kelinci 20 ml^{-1} air dan mulsa daun bambu mampu berinteraksi terhadap tinggi 30 HST.

Kata Kunci : Kedelai, Urin kelinci, Konsentrasi, Mulsa organik,

UIN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG

ABSTRACT

Dede Rosadi, 2015. The Effects Concentration Rabbit Urine and Mulch Organic on the Growth and Yield plant Soybeans (*Glycine Max* (L.) Merrill) Agromulyo. Supervised by Cecep Hidayat and Dikayani

Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) is one of the foodstuffs producer of vegetable protein into a livelihood, but the yield is still less than optimal due to degradation of soil fertility. This study aims to determine the interaction between the urine of rabbits and organic mulch on the growth and yield of soybean plants. The study was conducted at the Center for Crops Rural Engineering Service Unit (UPTD) of Palawija Garut. Altitude of 715 m above sea level research. from March until the month of May 2015. The study used factorial randomized block design with three replications and two factors, namely treatments Rabbit Urine factor (k) consists of 4 levels, namely ($k_1 = 10 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ water, $k_2 = 20 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ water, $k_3 = 30 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ water, $k_4 = 40 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ water, and Organic mulch factor (m) consisted of four levels ie ($m_0 =$ without mulch, $m_1 =$ mulch litter soybean, $m_2 =$ rice straw mulch, $m_3 =$ mulch bamboo leaves. Further test used was Duncan's Multiple Range Test (UJBD). The results showed that the interaction between the rabbit urine concentration and type of organic mulch significantly affected soybean growth parameters (plant height 30 days after planting). Independently influence the rabbit urine concentrations significantly affected leaf area parameters and Shot Root Ratio. Rabbit urine concentrations of 40 ml L^{-1} water can increase leaf area of Shot Root Ratio. While the influence of independent types of organic mulch significantly affected plant height parameters. Bamboo leaf mulch can increase plant height 45 days after planting. Rabbit urine concentrations of 20 ml L^{-1} water and bamboo leaf mulch capable of interacting high of 30 day after planting

Keyword : Soybean, Rabbit urine, Concentrations, Organic mulch,

