

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pemberian berbagai jenis dan takaran kompos dari bahan organik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil Edamame di tanah regosol serta menentukan jenis dan takaran kompos yang optimal dari bahan yang digunakan dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil kedelai Edamame di tanah regosol. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di lahan percobaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta pada bulan Juli sampai dengan bulan November 2018.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode eksperimental dengan rancangan percobaan faktor tunggal yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Perlakuan yang diujikan adalah berbagai jenis kompos dengan perbedaan takaran pada tanaman kedelai Edamame. Perlakuan yang diujikan adalah 15 ton/ha Kompos pelepas daun salak, 20 ton/ha Kompos pelepas daun salak, 25 ton/ha Kompos pelepas daun salak, 15 ton/ha Kompos daun jati, 20 ton/ha Kompos daun jati, 25 ton/ha Kompos daun jati, 15 ton/ha Kompos daun gamal, 20 ton/ha Kompos daun gamal, 25 ton/ha Kompos daun gamal, serta tanpa diberi kompos (Kontrol).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa uji macam dan takaran kompos bahan organik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil kedelai edamame (*Glycine Max (L.) Merril*) di tanah regosol memberikan hasil yang efektif. Jenis dan takaran kompos 15 ton/ha Kompos pelepas daun salak lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil kedelai Edamame di tanah regosol dibandingkan dengan perlakuan kompos daun jati dan daun gamal.

Kata kunci: Kompos pelepas daun salak, daun jati, daun gamal, kedelai edamame, regosol

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the effectiveness of various types of compost from organic matter on Edamame growth and yield on regosol soil and determine the optimal type and composition of compost from the materials used to increase the growth and yield of Edamame soybeans on regosol soil. This research has been carried out on the experimental field of the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in July to November 2018.

This research was carried out by experimental methods with single factor experimental designs arranged in Completely Randomized Design. The treatments tested were various types of compost with different doses on Edamame soybean plants. The treatment tested was 15 tons / ha Salak leaf midrib compost, 20 tons / ha Salak leaf midrib compost, 25 tons / ha Salak leaf compost, 15 tons / ha Compost teak leaves, 20 tons / ha Compost teak leaves, 25 tons / ha Compost of teak leaves, 15 tons / ha Compost of gamal leaves, 20 tons / ha Compost of gamal leaves, 25 tons / ha Compost of gamal leaves, without compost (Control)

*The results showed that the type and dosage of organic compost on the growth and yield of edamame soybean (*Glycine Max (L) Merril*) on regosol soil gave effective results. Type and dosage of compost 15 tons / ha Salak leaf midrib compost was more effective in increasing the growth and yield of Edamame soybeans on regosol soil compared to the treatment of compost teak leaves and gamal leaves.*

Key words: Compost of bark leaves, teak leaves, gamal leaves, edamame soybeans, regosol