

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADMINISTRATION OF BANANA COB MOLES
AND LIQUID SUPPLEMENTARY FERTILIZER TOMATO FRUIT WASTE
ON THE PRODUCTION OF SOYBEAN PLANTS (*Glycine max* L. Merrill)**

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ABSTRACT

Soybean is one of the plants that farmers really need, which farmers are starting to pay attention to, and soybeans are one of the important food commodities after rice which is the national mainstay because it is an important protein axis in food diversification in supporting national food security. One of the ways to overcome these problems is by applying MOI. and PPC to add P. so that it is widely used as a nutritional enhancer for soybeans. MOL and PPC can also decompose organic matter including nitrogen. Phosphate and potassium in the soil become nutrients that can be used by soybean plants, so the need for N, PK is high enough to increase soybean production. This research was carried out from October 2021 to January 2022 in Wringin Village, Summersari District. Jember Regency. The design used was a factorial randomized block design (RAK) using factorial, the first factor was MOL banana weevil consisting of 3 levels, the second factor was PPC fruit waste consisting of 3 levels and 3 replications. The treatment factor in this research was MOL banana hump MI 0 ml 2 m² with a concentration of 200 ml L M2 300 ml/2 m² with a concentration of 200 ml T. M3 800 ml 2 m² with a concentration of 200 ml L. While the fact that the PPC research treatment is lumbar PI 8 ml L with a dose of 2000 ml 2 m P1 12 ml 1 with a dose of 2000 ml 2 m², P3 16 ml L with a dose of 2000 ml 2 m² The results showed that the MOL dose of banana hump was not significantly different (NS) on the observation parameters. on all the introductory parameters on tamamin production in.

Keywords: soybean, local micro-organism, liquid complementary fertilizer