

**Pengaruh Pengomposan Dan Dosis Limbah Teh Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Produksi Kedelai (*Glycine max*) Varietas Grobogan.
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang ‘Pengaruh Pengomposan Dan Dosis Limbah Teh Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Produksi Kedelai (*Glycine max*) Varietas Grobogan’ bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pengomposan dan dosis limbah teh terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi kedelai varietas Grobogan. Penelitian ini dilakukan mulai bulan oktober 2018 sampai bulan februari 2019, di Patrang Kabupaten Jember. Ampas teh dapat memperbaiki kesuburan tanah, merangsang pertumbuhan akar, batang, dan daun. Ampas teh memiliki kandungan unsur hara makro dan mikro. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 2 faktor perlakuan. Faktor pertama adalah pengomposan limbah teh terdiri atas 2 level yaitu limbah teh tanpa pengomposan dan limbah teh dengan pengomposan. Faktor kedua adalah dosis limbah teh terdiri atas 4 level yaitu dosis 0 gr/tanaman, dosis 30 gr/tanaman, dosis 60 gr/tanaman, dan dosis 90 gr/tanaman. Kombinasi perlakuan diulang tiga kali. Parameter pengamatan meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang produktif, jumlah polong, bobot polong basah, dan bobot biji kering. Perbedaan antar perlakuan menggunakan Annova dilanjut Uji DMRT 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengomposan limbah teh berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap semua parameter. Dosis berpengaruh pada parameter tinggi tanaman umur 21 HST dengan dosis 60 gr/ tanaman.

Kata kunci: *Kompos limbah teh, kedelai varietas Grobogan, hasil panen.*

The Effect of Decomposition and the Dosage of the Tea Leave Waste on the Growth and Production of Soybean (*Glycine max*), Grobogan Variety
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ABSTRACT

The research regarding ‘The Effect of Decomposition and the Dosage of the tea Leave Waste on the Growth and Production of Soybean (*Glycine max*), Grobogan Variety’ is intended at finding out the effect of decomposition and the Dosage of the tea leave waste on the growth and production of Soybean (*Glycine max*), Grobogan Variety. This research is conducted in the period of October 2018 to February 2019 in Patrang, Jember. The tea dregs help improve soil fertility, as well as stimulate the growth of root, stem, and leaves. Tea dregs contain complete macro and micro nutrients: This research employs Complete Randomized Design by using two treatment factors. The first factor is the decomposition of the tea dregs which includes two levels of dregs namely, the tea dregs without decomposition and the tea dregs with the decomposition. The second factor is the dosage of the tea dregs which includes 4 levels namely, the dosage of 0 gr/plant, the dosage of 30 gr/plant, the dosage of 60 gr/plant, and the dosage of 90 gr/plant. The combination of the treatment is performed three repeated times. The observation parameters include plant’s height, number of productive branch, number of pods, weight of wet pods, and weight of dried seed. The variation among the treatments is assessed using Anova, followed by a 5% DMRT testing. The result of this research reveals that the decomposition of the tea dregs affects the entire parameters indirectly. The dosage that affects the plant’s height parameter at 21 HST is 60 gr/plant, respectively.

Keywords: tea dregs compost, grobogan variety tea, crop yield

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