

Pengaruh Pemberian Asam Humat dan Pupuk Sp-36 Terhadap Produksi dan Mutu Benih Kedelai (*Glycine max L.*) (*The Influence of Humic Acid Application and SP-36 Fertilizer on the Production and Quality of Soybean (*Glycine Max L.*) Seeds*). Supervised by: Ir. Suwardi. MP

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ABSTRACT

To meet the need for soybean seeds in order to increase soybean production is to increase the Increasing soybean yields must be in line with meeting the need for soybean seeds in order to boost soybean production. The technique used is the application of humic acid and SP-36 fertilizer. The aim of this research is to find out how SP-36 fertilizer and humic acid interact with the yield and quality of soybean seeds. The research was conducted on Jl. Kaliurang, Summersari Village, Summersari District, Jember Regency, East Java, between September 2023 and January 2024. Factorial RAK with two treatment factors was used in this research. The dose of humic acid (H) is the first therapeutic factor and has three levels: The dose of humic acid for (H1), (H2), and (H3) is 25 kg/ha, 50 kg/ha, and 75 kg/ha. The second treatment factor is SP-36 fertilizer (P), consisting of 3 levels: (P1): SP-36 fertilizer dose 150 kg/ha; (P2): SP-36 fertilizer dose 200 kg/ha; and (P3): SP-36 fertilizer dose of 250 kg/ha. The usage of humic acid and SP-36 fertilizer had a substantial interaction () on the parameter of the number of dry pods per plant, according to the research results, with the highest output at the (H3P3) level, or 66.19 pods.*

Key words: Soybean, humic acid, SP-36, Fertilizer,