

Pengaruh salinitas terhadap pertumbuhan kedelai [Glycine Max (L.) Merr] varietas Jayawijaya

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Abstrak

Usaha ekstensifikasi terus dilakukan pemerintah untuk peningkatan produksi kedelai nasional melalui pemanfaatan lahan di daerah pasang surut. Namun masalah salinitas menjadi faktor pemhalas pertumbuhan tanaman. Salah satu strategi untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut adalah memilih kultivar Tanaman pertanian yang toleran terhadap kadar garam tinggi. Telah dilakukan penelitian di rumah kaca Departemen Biologi FMIPA-U1 pada bulan Desember 2003 sampai dengan Maret 2004 yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon tanaman kedelai [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] varietas Jayawijaya terhadap beberapa konsentrasi NaCl yaitu 0, 25, 50, dan 75 mM. Perlakuan NaCl diberikan sejak pengecambahan biji (dengan cara irigasi) sampai masa pertumbuhan tanaman (dengan cara perendaman). Berdasarkan pengamatan kualitatif berupa persentase perkecambahan, jumlah daun, berat segar tajuk, dan berat kering tajuk dapat disimpulkan bahwa NaCl konsentrasi 50 mM sudah mulai menurunkan kualitas pertumbuhan tanaman kedelai varietas Jayawijaya sehingga kedelai varietas ini tergolong varietas yang sensitif terhadap kadar garam di atas 50 mM.

Government keeps trying to increase the production of soybean through extensification program (enlarging the planting area) by using marginal land. However, salinity is being a factor that influences the growth and limits the productivity of crop plants. One of strategies to maintain production on saline soils includes the use of plants that are tolerant to salinity. Experiments were conducted at green house of Department of Biology on December 2003 - March 2004. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of salinity on growth of soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) var. Jayawijaya at seedling stage and the later stages. In this study soybean were treated with 0, 25, 50 and 100 mM NaCl. The treatments with NaCl were begun since germination. Based on qualitative test which are germination percentage, amount of leaves, and fresh and dry shoot weight it was concluded that on NaCl 50 mM, the quality of this plant growth start to decrease. This Jayawijaya soybean is categorised as a sensitive to salinity above 50 mM.