

## **ABSTRACT**

### **APPLICATION OF IRRIGATION DEFICIT ON THE VEGETATIVE GROWTH PHASE AND ITS EFFECT ON CROP PRODUCTION OF SOYBEANS (*Glycine max [L] merr.*)**

**By**

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This study aims to determine the effect of deficit irrigation on vegetative growth phase of soybean crops and their effect on growth and production of soybean crop (*Glycine max [L] merr.*). This research was carried out in plastic home of Lampung Integrated Field Laboratoritum in October 2017 until December 2017. This study used a complete randomized design (RAL) with 4 treatment levels, namely ID<sub>1</sub> ((0-20) -100)% ATT, ID<sub>2</sub> ((0-20) -80)% ATT, ID<sub>3</sub> ((0-20) -60 )% ATT, ID<sub>4</sub> ((0-20) -40)% ATT, and replicates 5 times. The results showed that the deficit irrigation or stresses in the vegetative phase had an effect on the number of leaves, the leaf index, the number of flowers, the number of pods, the productivity of the plant water and the yield of soybean production. Soybean crops were gripped on 80% KATT (Groundwater Level Available), with the depletion fraction (p) = 0.2 and the critical point value ( $\theta_c$ ) of 33.14%. This shows that the application of deficit irrigation can not be done in the vegetative phase of soybean crops. The

highest production in this study is in the treatment of ID<sub>1</sub> with an average yield of 28 grams / bucket. The highest plant water productivity was achieved by ID<sub>1</sub> treatment with an average of 0.86 gam / liter plant water productivity.

Keywords: deficit irrigation, vegetative phase, soybean, crop water productivity.

## **ABSTRAK**

### **APLIKASI IRIGASI DEFISIT PADA FASE PERTUMBUHAN VEGETATIF SERTA PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PRODUKSI TANAMAN KEDELAI (*Glycine max [L] merr.*)**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh irigasi defisit pada fase pertumbuhan vegetatif tanaman kedelai serta pengaruhnya terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman kedelai (*Glycine max [L] merr.*). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di dalam rumah plastik Laboratorium Lapang Terpadu Universitas Lampung pada bulan Oktober 2017 sampai dengan bulan Desember 2017. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 taraf perlakuan, yaitu ID<sub>1</sub>((0-20)-100)% ATT, ID<sub>2</sub>((0-20)-80)% ATT, ID<sub>3</sub>((0-20)-60)% ATT, ID<sub>4</sub>((0-20)-40)% ATT, dan ulangan sebanyak 5 kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa irigasi defisit atau cekaman yang dierikan pada fase vegetatif berpengaruh terhadap jumlah daun, luas indeks daun, jumlah bunga, jumlah polong, produktivitas air tanaman dan hasil produksi kedelai. Tanaman kedelai mulai tercekam pada 80 % KATT (Kadar Air Tanah Tersedia), dengan nilai fraksi penipisan (p) = 0,2 dan nilai titik kritis (θc) sebesar 33,14 %. Hal ini menunjukan bahwasanya pengaplikasian irigasi defisit tidak dapat dilakukan pada fase

vegetatif tanaman kedelai Produksi tertinggi pada penelitian ini berada pada perlakuan ID<sub>1</sub> yaitu dengan hasil produksi rata-rata 28 gram/ember. Produktivitas air tanaman tertinggi dicapai oleh perlakuan ID<sub>1</sub> dengan rata-rata produktivitas air tanaman sebesar 0,86 gam/liter.

Kata Kunci : irigasi defisit, fase vegetatif, kedelai, produktivitas air tanaman.