

RINGKASAN

Tanah Inceptisol merupakan salah satu jenis tanah yang banyak digunakan untuk budidaya padi, namun tanah ini memiliki kandungan hara yang rendah. Agar lebih optimal tanah Inceptisol perlu diberi pupuk yang seimbang dan efisien. Penggunaan pupuk NPK untuk mendukung produktivitas padi pada tanah Inceptisol secara berlebihan akan menyebabkan kerusakan pada tanah. Dampak tersebut dapat dikurangi dengan aplikasi pupuk NPK (*Slow Release*) SR yang melepaskan unsur hara secara perlahan-lahan. Pupuk NPK SR mempunyai efisiensi N sangat tinggi dan tidak mencemari lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk NPK-SR *grade* K dan senyawa humat terhadap sifat kimia tanah, serapan hara N, dan hasil padi sawah pada tanah Inceptisol.

Rancangan penelitian disusun menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri atas 2 faktor, yaitu pupuk majemuk NPK-SR pada perbedaan *grade* K dan bahan perekat (5 aras) yaitu K0 (Tanpa pemberian pupuk NPK-SR), K1 (*Grade* 8-15-9), K2 (*Grade* 8-15-11), K3 (*Grade* 8-15-13), dan K4 (*Grade* 8-15-15). Asam humat asam humat (4 aras) yaitu A0 (Tanpa perlakuan asam humat), A1 (setara asam humat 100 kg/ha), A2 (setara asam humat 200 kg/ha), dan A3 (setara 300 kg/ha). Jumlah perlakuan adalah 5x4 atau 20 kombinasi perlakuan, diulang 3 kali sehingga diperoleh 60 unit percobaan. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis menggunakan ragam sidik ragam (ANOVA) pada taraf 5% untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan. Apabila hasil sidik ragam berpengaruh nyata dilakukan uji lanjutan menggunakan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) pada taraf 5%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor tunggal pupuk NPK-SR berpengaruh nyata terhadap sifat kimia tanah pH H₂O, pH KCl, N-total, K-tersedia, Na, Mg, KTK dan kejenuhan basa. Aplikasi pupuk NPK-SR berpengaruh nyata terhadap pH H₂O (7,77), pH KCl (7,49), N-total (0,49%), K-tersedia (1,14 cmol(+) kg⁻¹), Na (0,80 cmol(+) kg⁻¹), Mg (3,94 cmol(+) kg⁻¹), KTK (18,16 cmol(+) kg⁻¹), dan kejenuhan basa (53,05%). Nilai kadar % (6,62%), serapan N mg N/rumpun (599,33 mg N/rumpun), serapan N mg/tanaman (48,79 mg N/tanaman). NPK-SR berpengaruh nyata pada hasil panen bobot kering tanaman utuh g/rumpun (75,90 g/rumpun), bobot kering tanaman bagian atas g /rumpun (70,48 g/rumpun), bobot kering gabah bernas g/rumpun (24,89 g/rumpun), dan bobot 1000 gabah (16,35 g). Perlakuan faktor tunggal asam humat berpengaruh nyata terhadap pH KCl (7,05), Na (0,71 cmol(+) kg⁻¹), dan bobot kering tanaman bagian bawah g/tanaman (0,42 g/tanaman). Adapun interaksi pupuk NPK-SR dan asam humat yang berpengaruh nyata dalam meningkatkan pH H₂O (7,77), pH KCl (7,55), N-total (0,74 %), dan Na (1,18 cmol(+) kg⁻¹). Formulasi pupuk NPK-SR yang direkomendasikan pada penelitian ini yaitu K3A3 (8-15-13 dengan bahan perekat 6% dan asam humat setara 300 kg ha⁻¹).

SUMMARY

Inceptisol soil is one of the soil types widely used for rice cultivation, yet it is characterized by low nutrient content. Inceptisol soil requires balanced and efficient fertilization to achieve optimal productivity. Excessive application of conventional NPK fertilizers to support rice productivity on Inceptisol may lead to soil degradation. The impact can be mitigated through the application of NPK (Slow Release) SR fertilizer, which gradually releases nutrients over time. NPK SR fertilizers exhibit high nitrogen use efficiency and are environmentally friendly. This study aims to evaluate the effects of NPK-SR fertilizer with varying K grades and humic compounds on soil chemical properties, nitrogen uptake, and rice yield in Inceptisol soil.

The experimental design was arranged using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of two factors: compound fertilizer NPK-SR with varying potassium grades and adhesive agents (5 levels), namely K0 (no NPK-SR fertilizer applied), K1 (Grade 7.73-15-9), K2 (Grade 8.22-15-11), K3 (Grade 8.09-15-13), and K4 (Grade 8.13-15-15). The second factor was humic acid (4 levels): A0 (no humic acid treatment), A1 (equivalent to 100 kg/ha humic acid), A2 (equivalent to 200 kg/ha), and A3 (equivalent to 300 kg/ha). The total number of treatments was 5×4 , resulting in 20 treatment combinations, each replicated three times to yield 60 experimental units. Observation data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at a 5% significance level to determine treatment effects. If the ANOVA results indicated significant differences, further analysis was conducted using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level.

The research results showed that the single factor of NPK-SR fertilizer had a significant effect on soil chemical properties, including pH H_2O , pH KCl, total N, available K, Na, Mg, cation exchange capacity (CEC), and base saturation. The application of NPK-SR fertilizer significantly affected pH H_2O (7.77), pH KCl (7.49), total N (0.49%), available K ($1.14 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$), Na ($0.80 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$), Mg ($3.94 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$), CEC ($18.16 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$), and base saturation (53.05%). The values of N content (6.62%), N uptake per clump (599.33 mg N/clump), and N uptake per plant (48.79 mg N/plant) were also significantly influenced. NPK-SR fertilizer had a significant effect on yield components, including total plant dry weight (75.90 g/clump), aboveground dry weight (70.48 g/clump), filled grain dry weight (24.89 g/clump), and 1000-grain weight (16.35 g). The single factor of humic acid significantly affected pH KCl (7.05), Na ($0.71 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$), and belowground dry weight (0.42 g/plant). Furthermore, the interaction between NPK-SR fertilizer and humic acid significantly improved pH H_2O (7.77), pH KCl (7.55), total N (0.74%), and Na ($1.18 \text{ cmol}^{(+)} \text{ kg}^{-1}$). The recommended NPK-SR fertilizer formulation in this study is K3A3 (8.09-15-13) with 6% adhesive and humic acid equivalent to 300 kg ha^{-1} .