

DAYA SIMPAN BENIH KEDELAI PADA BERBAGAI KADAR AIR AWAL PENYIMPANAN

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INTISARI

Kedelai memiliki nilai ekonomi yang cukup tinggi sebagai sumber protein nabati. Benih kedelai cepat mengalami kemunduran di dalam penyimpanan, disebabkan kandungan lemak dan proteinnya relatif tinggi. Viabilitas benih selama penyimpanan sangat dipengaruhi oleh kadar air benih, suhu, dan kelembaban nisbi ruangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui daya simpan benih kedelai pada beberapa kadar air awal simpan. Penelitian telah dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Agronomi Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta dan Gudang PT. Sang Hyang Seri Cabang Kulon Progo, pada bulan Maret sampai dengan Juni 2014. Penelitian ini merupakan percobaan faktor tunggal yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan empat ulangan. Perlakuan dalam penelitian ini merupakan kombinasi dari kadar air awal penyimpanan yaitu 9, 10, dan 11% dan lama penyimpanan yaitu 1, 2, dan 3 bulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa daya simpan benih kedelai dengan kadar air awal 9% selama tiga bulan belum mengalami penurunan, sedangkan pada kadar air awal 10% mengalami penurunan mutu benih pada bulan ketiga, dan pada kadar air awal 11% mengalami penurunan mutu benih pada bulan kedua.

Kata kunci: kedelai, kadar air, daya simpan

THE LONGEVITY OF SOYBEAN SEED
AT VARIOUS OF STORAGE INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

Soybean has high economic value as the source of botanical protein. Soybean seed having fast deterioration during in storage cause of it's relatively high content of fat and protein. The seed viability during in storage is very influenced of seed moisture content, temperature, and relative humidity of the storage. The purpose of this research was to know the longevity of soybean seed in storage at various initial moisture content. The research had been done in the Laboratory of Agronomy Yogyakarta Mercu Buana University and in the storage of Sang Hyang Seri, Ltd branch company (Kulon Progo) from March until June 2014. The research had a singular factor experiment which was designed in Completely Randomized Design with four replications. The treatments of the experiment were the combination of initial moisture content of soybean seed i.e. 9, 10, and 11%, and the storage period i.e. 1, 2 and 3 months. The results of the research showed that the longevity of soybean seed with initial moisture content 9% during 3 months storage period had not deteriorated, whereas at initial moisture content 10% the seed had deteriorated in the third month, and at 11% had seed deterioration in the second month.

Keywords: soybean, moisture content, longevity