ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah 1) untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis media tanam tanah pasca panen tanaman Leguminoceae terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman kangkung, 2) untuk mengetahui pemanfaatan hasil sebagai sumber belajar biologi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimen dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL). Penelitian ini terdapat 4 perlakuan yaitu, 3 perlakuan pemberian jenis media tanam tanah pasca panen leguminoceae yang berbeda (tanah pasca panen kacang tanah (*Arachys hypogea*), tanah pasca panen kacang panjang (*Vigna sinensis*) dan kombinasi media tanah pasca panen kacang tanah (*Arachys hypogea*) + tanah pasca panen kacang panjang (*Vigna sinensis*)), setiap perakuan diberikan masing-masing ulangan. Parameter yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah tinggi (cm), jumlah helaian daun, dan berat basah (gram) tanaman kangkung yang dihasilkan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh nyata pemberian media tanah pasca panen tanaman Leguminoceae terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman kangkung, meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun dan berat basah tanaman kangkung, hasil penelitian berdasarkan pada anlisis uji krusakal walles yaitu $x^2_{hit} > x^2_{daf}$. Uji lanjut menunjukan variasi jenis media tanam yang berpengaruh paling optimum terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman kangkung adalah jenis media tanam tanah pasca panen kacang tanah. Hasil penelitian ini dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar biologi SMA Kelas X materi kingdim monera dalam bentuk brosur.

Kata kunci: media tanam, tanaman kangkung, sumber belajar biologi.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was 1) to determine the effect of variations in post-harvest soil planting media of Leguminoceae on kale plant growth, 2) to determine the utilization of yield as learning resources in biology. This type of research is an experimental study using a completely randomized design (CRD). There were 4 treatments in this study, 3 treatments giving different types of planting media post-harvest leguminoceae (post-harvest peanut soil (Arachys hypogea), post-harvest long bean (Vigna sinensis) and a combination of post-harvest groundnut media (Arachys hypogea) + post-harvest long bean (Vigna sinensis), each root is given each repetition. The parameters observed in this study were height (cm), number of leaf blades, and wet weight (grams) of spinach plants produced. Based on the results of research it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of post-harvest soil media on Leguminoceae plants on growth of water spinach plants, including plant height, number of leaves and wet weight of spinach plants, the results of research based on test analysis of the critical walles is $x^2_{hit} > x^2_{daf.}$ Further tests showed variations in the type of planting media that had the most optimum influence on the growth of water spinach plants was the type of soil planting media after harvesting peanuts. The results of this study can be used as a source of biology learning for Class X high school monera kingdim material in the form of brochures.

Keyword: planting media, water pinach, biology learning resources