

**RESPON PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH
(*Allium ascolanicum* L.) TERHADAP PEMOTONGAN UMBI BIBIT DAN
KOMPOSISI MEDIA TANAM**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh pemotongan umbi dan penggunaan macam media yang sesuai terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah (*Allium ascolanicum* L.). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kebun Penelitian Wedomartani Sleman Yogyakarta pada bulan Februari – April 2019. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah percobaan lapangan yang disusun menurut Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL), terdiri dari dua faktor. Faktor pertama adalah pemotongan umbi yang terdiri dari tiga taraf yaitu kontrol, pemotongan 1/4 bagian dan pemotongan 1/3 bagian. Faktor kedua adalah media tanam dengan 3 taraf yaitu tanah :pasir : kascing (2 : 1 : 1), tanah :pasir : kascing (2 : 1 : 2), tanah : pasir : kascing (2 : 1 : 3). Parameter yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, jumlah umbi perumpun, diameter umbi perumpun, bobot umbi segar perumpun, dan bobot umbi kering perumpun. Berdasarkan sidik ragam dengan uji lanjut dengan uji jarak Berganda Duncan atau Duncan's Multiple Test (DMRT) pada jenjang nyata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Terdapat interaksi nyata antara kombinasi perlakuan pemotongan umbi bibit bawang merah dan komposisi media tanam yaitu pada pemotongan 1/3 dan media tanam tanah : pasir : kascing (2 : 1 : 3) terutama pada tinggi tanaman 60 hst, jumlah anakan bawang merah 30 hst, jumlah anakan bawang merah 45 hst, jumlah anakan bawang merah 60 hst, dan jumlah umbi bawang merah per rumpun. Pemotongan 1/3 umbi bibit bawang merah merupakan perlakuan pemotongan yang paling baik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah terutama pada parameter; jumlah daun 15 hst, jumlah daun 45 hst, jumlah daun 60 hst, jumlah anakan bawang merah 15 hst, bobot basah umbi bawang merah per rumpun, dan bobot kering ekonomis umbi bawang merah per rumpun. Komposimedia tanam Tanah : pasir : Kascing (2 : 1 : 3) merupakan komposisi terbaik khususnya pada parameter: jumlah daun 60 hst, dan diameter umbi bawang merah per rumpun.

Kata kunci : Bawang merah, pemotongan umbi, media tanam.

Response of growth and yield of shallots (*Allium ascolanicum* L.) to the cutting of seed tubers and the composition of the planting media

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to know the effect of cutting tubers and the use of appropriate media types on the growth and yield of shallots (*Allium ascolanicum* L.). This research was carried out at a Research Garden in Wedomartani, Sleman, Yogyakarta, starting from February until April 2019. It was a field experiment study arranged according to Completely Randomized Design (CRD) that consisted of two factors. The first factor is the tuber cutting which consists of three levels, namely control part, the quarter- part cutting part and the one third cutting part. The second factor is the three level planting media, namely soil : sand : vermicompost (2 : 1 : 1), soil : sand : vermicompost (2 : 1 : 2), soil : sand : vermicompost (2 : 1 : 3). The observed parameters were plant height, number of leaves, number of tillers, number of tubers clumps, diameter of tuber clumps, weight of fresh tubers clumps, and weight of dried tubers clumps. Based on the variance's further tests with Duncan's Multiple Multiple Test (DMRT) at the real level, results showed that there was a real interaction between the combination of the shallot seed tubers' cutting treatment and the composition of the planting media, in which at the one third cutting treatment with planting media consisting of soil : sand : vermicompost (2 : 1 : 3), especially at plant height 60 days after planting, the number of shallots tillers were 30 days after planting, number of shallots tillers were 45 days after planting, number of shallots tillers were 60 days after planting, and the number of shallot tubers per clump. The one third shallot seed tubers' cutting was the best treatment for the growth and yield of shallots, especially in the parameters; number of leaves was 15 days after planting, number of leaves as 45 days after planting, number of leaves was 60 days after planting, number of shallots tillers was 15 days after planting, the wet weight of shallot tubers per clump, and the economical dry weight of shallot bulbs per family. The planting composition consisting of soil : sand : vermicompost (2 : 1 : 3) is the best composition, especially on parameters: number of leaves 60 days after planting and diameter of shallot tubers per clump.

Keywords: Red onion, cutting tubers, planting media.