GROWTH AND YIELD OF ONIONS IN COASTAL SAND LAND BASED ON ELECTRIFIYING AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY FOG IRRIGATION SYSTEM WITH WATERING TIMES AND APPLYING VARIOUS TYPES OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER

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ABSTRACT

Efforts to optimize the growth of shallots on coastal sand land are electrifying agriculture by utilizing electrical energy as part of the mist irrigation sistem and using liquid organic fertilizer. The aim of the research was to determine the time of watering the mist irrigation system and the type of LOF on the growth and yield of shallot plants. The research method uses Split Plot in RCBD using two factors. The first factor was the time of mist irrigation in the morning, afternoon, morning and afternoon. The second factor was the application of liquid organic fertilizer types of onion waste, rabbit urine and balakacida. Analysis using variance and further DMRT at 5% level. The results showed that the treatment combination did not interact with all parameters. Mist irrigation in the morning and evening produces the best growth at the age of shoot emergence. Treatment of onion waste liquid organic fertilizer + 50% NPK, rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer + 50% NPK, and balakacida liquid organic fertilizer + 50% NPK gave good results for plant height at 30 DAP. However, it did not have a real effect on the parameters of number of tubers per hill, fresh weight of tubers per hill, dry weight of tubers per hill, per plot and per hectare, tuber diameter, harvest index.

Key words: shallots, watering time, LOF, mist irrigation.