

**RESPONSE TO VARIOUS DOSES OF RABBIT *BIOURINE* AND
Trichoderma sp. ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOT
(*Allium ascalonicum* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for shallots in Indonesia needs to be balanced with increased production. One of the limiting factors in increasing shallot production is soil degradation. The research aims to determine the best combination and dosage of rabbit *biourine* and *Trichoderma* sp. for the growth and yield of shallot plants. The research was conducted from September to November 2023 in the greenhouse of the Faculty of Agriculture, UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta, using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors and one control (without rabbit *biourine* and without *Trichoderma* sp. treatment). The first factor is the dosage of rabbit *biourine*, consisting of 100, 150, and 200 ml/plant. The second factor is the dosage of *Trichoderma* sp., consisting of 0, 10, and 20 g/plant. The data were analyzed for variance using ANOVA at a 5% significance level. To determine significant differences between treatments and the control, Orthogonal Contrasts test and followed by DMRT at a 5% significance level were used. The results showed an interaction between the doses of rabbit *biourine* and *Trichoderma* sp. treatments on plant height parameters at 20 and 30 days after planting (DAP), the number of leaves at 30 and 40 DAP, and all yield parameters.

Keywords: Shallots, Rabbit *Biourine*, *Trichoderma* sp.