

**GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF SHALLOT (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) TO THE DOSAGE OF VESICULAR ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZA (VAM) AND RABBIT URINE FERTILIZER CONCENTRATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) are horticultural commodities classified as spice vegetables that have high economic value and market demand tends to increase so that it is necessary to increase the productivity of shallots. The study aims to determine the best dose of VAM and concentration of rabbit urine fertilizer for the growth and yield of shallots. The study was conducted in Pasir Pantai Samas Land, Kuwaru Hamlet, Poncosari Village, Srandakan District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research method used factorial (3 x 4) + 1 control arranged in a Complete Randomized Block Design (RAKL) with 3 replications. The first factor is the dose of VAM 5 g/plant, 10 g/plant, and 15 g/plant. The second factor is the concentration of rabbit urine fertilizer 100 ml/l, 150 ml/l, 200 ml/l, and 250 ml/l. The results showed that there was an interaction between the VAM dose treatment and the concentration of rabbit urine fertilizer on plant height, number of leaves, and number of tillers 40 HST, number of tubers, wet weight of tubers, and dry weight of tubers per clump. The VAM dose treatment of 10 g/plant gave the best growth and results at plant height 20 HST, number of leaves 20 HST and 30 HST, and number of tillers 20 HST and 30 HST. The rabbit urine fertilizer treatment with a concentration of 200 ml/l gave the best growth in plant height and number of tillers 30 HST.

**Keywords:** Shallots, Rabbit Urine Fertilizer, Mycorrhiza