APLIKASI BOKASHI BATANG PISANG DAN POC URINE SAPI TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)

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ABSTRAK

Produksi bawang merah sangat bergantung pada kecukupan unsur hara di dalam tanah. Penggunaan bokashi dari batang pisang mampu meningkatkan ketersediaan unsur hara dan menekan pemakaian pupuk kimia hingga 50%. Di sisi lain, POC berbahan dasar urine sapi yang kaya akan nitrogen dan kalium berperan penting dalam memperbesar ukuran umbi serta meningkatkan hasil panen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengaruh pemberian bokashi batang pisang dan POC urine sapi terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dua faktor dan satu kontrol. Faktor pertama adalah dosis bokashi batang pisang (40 g, 60 g, dan 80 g per tanaman), dan faktor kedua adalah konsentrasi POC urine sapi (10 ml/L, 30 ml/L, dan 50 ml/L). Perlakuan kontrol menggunakan pupuk NPK 1,5 g/tanaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi bokashi batang pisang dan POC urine sapi memberikan hasil berbeda nyata dibanding kontrol pada tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, anakan, umbi, dan bobot segar umbi. Terdapat interaksi keduanya pada tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah dan diameter umbi, serta bobot segar umbi per rumpun. Dosis bokashi 60 g/tanaman memberikan hasil terbaik pada sebagian besar parameter, kecuali panjang akar dan indeks panen. Konsentrasi POC 10 ml/L juga terbaik, kecuali pada panjang akar, jumlah umbi, dan bobot kering per petak maupun hektar.

Kata Kunci : *Bawang Merah, Bokashi, POC Urine Sapi.*

APPLICATION OF BANANA STEM BOKASHI AND LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER OF COW URINE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOTS (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

The production of red onions is highly dependent on the sufficiency of nutrients in the soil. The use of bokashi from banana stems can increase the availability of nutrients and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers by up to 50%. On the other hand, POC made from cow urine, which is rich in nitrogen and potassium, plays an important role in increasing tuber size and improving crop yields. This study aims to evaluate the effect of applying bokashi from banana stems and POC from cow urine on the growth and yield of red onion plants. The research uses a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors and one control. The first factor is the dosage of bokashi from banana stems (40 g, 60 g, and 80 g per plant), and the second factor is the concentration of POC from cow urine (10 ml/L, 30 ml/L, and 50 ml/L). The control treatment uses NPK fertilizer at 1.5 g/plant. Research results show that the combination of banana stem bokashi and cow urine POC gives significantly different outcomes compared to control in terms of plant height, number of leaves, tillers, tubers, and fresh tuber weight. There is an interaction between the two on plant height, number of leaves, number and diameter of tubers, as well as fresh tuber weight per clump. The bokashi dose of 60 g/plant gives the best results on most parameters, except for root length and harvest index. A POC concentration of 10 ml/L is also the best, except for root length, number of tubers, and dry weight per plot or hectare.

Keywords: *Shallots, Bokashi, POC Cow Urine*