

THE EFFECT OF PLANT DISTANCE TO THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF THREE VARIETIES OF SHALLOT

(*Allium ascalonicum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Shallot is a potential horticultural commodity whose productivity can be increased through proper planting spacing and selection of suitable varieties based on environmental conditions. This study aimed to examine the interaction between planting spacing and shallot varieties on growth and yield, as well as to determine the optimal combination of treatments. The experiment used a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) in a factorial arrangement with two factors and three replications. The first factor was planting spacing (15×10 cm, 15×15 cm, and 15×20 cm), and the second was variety (Ambassador 2, Tajuk, and Bauji). The results showed no interaction between planting spacing and variety. The 15×20 cm spacing produced the highest fresh and dry bulb weight per clump and bulb diameter. The Ambassador 2 variety performed best in terms of days to sprout, plant height at two weeks after planting, and fresh and dry bulb weight per clump.

Keywords: Planting spacing, shallot varieties