

**PEMBERIAN PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR JAKABA DAN PUPUK MONO
KALIUM PHOSPHATE TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL
TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)**

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ABSTRAK

Bawang merah merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura yang paling banyak diminati namun budidayanya di Indonesia masih kurang maksimal salah satunya karena penggunaan pupuk yang kurang optimal. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsentrasi pupuk Jakaba dan konsentrasi pupuk MKP terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) Faktorial yang terdiri dari dua faktor dan kontrol. Faktor pertama adalah konsentrasi pupuk Jakaba (30, 40, 50 ml/L), faktor kedua adalah konsentrasi pupuk MKP (4, 6, 8 g/L), dan kontrol pupuk NPK (2 g/tanaman). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) taraf 5% dan diuji lanjut menggunakan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) taraf 5%. Hasil menunjukkan interaksi antara konsentrasi pupuk organik cair jakaba dan konsentrasi pupuk MKP yang memberikan hasil paling baik pada jumlah anakan dan jumlah umbi per tanaman. Konsentrasi pupuk organik cair jakaba 40 ml/L merupakan perlakuan paling baik pada tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, bobot segar per tanaman, bobot segar per petak, dan bobot kering per petak. Konsentrasi pupuk organik cair Jakaba 50 ml/L merupakan perlakuan paling baik pada susut bobot. Konsentrasi pupuk MKP 6 g/L merupakan perlakuan paling baik pada jumlah daun, bobot segar per petak, susut bobot, dan indeks panen.

Kata Kunci : *bawang merah, POC jakaba, pupuk MKP*

**THE APPLICATION OF JAKABA LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER AND
MONO CALIUM PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER ON THE GROWTH AND
YIELD OF SHALLOT (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

Shallots are one of the most sought-after horticultural commodities, but their cultivation in Indonesia is still less than optimal, one of which is due to suboptimal fertilizer use. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Jakaba fertilizer concentration and MKP fertilizer concentration on the growth and yield of shallots. This study used a Factorial Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of two factors and a control. The first factor was the concentration of Jakaba fertilizer (30, 40, 50 ml/L), the second factor was the concentration of MKP fertilizer (4, 6, 8 g/L), and the control was NPK fertilizer (2 g/plant). The data obtained were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the 5% level and further tested using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed an interaction between the concentration of Jakaba liquid organic fertilizer and the concentration of MKP fertilizer which gave the best results in the number of tillers and the number of bulbs per plant. The concentration of Jakaba liquid organic fertilizer at 40 ml/L was the best treatment for plant height, number of leaves, fresh weight per plant, fresh weight per plot, and dry weight per plot. The concentration of Jakaba liquid organic fertilizer at 50 ml/L was the best treatment for weight loss. The concentration of MKP fertilizer at 6 g/L was the best treatment for number of leaves, fresh weight per plot, weight loss, and harvest index.

Key Words : *shallot, jakaba LOF, MKP fertilizer*