

PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) MENGGUNAKAN KONSENTRASI PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR DAUN KELOR DAN BERBAGAI JENIS PUPUK KANDANG

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ABSTRAK

Produktivitas tanaman bawang merah yang mengalami penurunan dapat diatasi menggunakan pemberian pupuk organik cair daun kelor dan pupuk kandang. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan konsentrasi pupuk organik cair daun kelor dan jenis pupuk kandang terbaik untuk tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lahan pertanian, Dusun Jongkangan, Kalurahan Tamanmartani, Kapanewon Kalasan, Kabupaten Sleman, DI Yogyakarta, pada bulan Mei sampai bulan Juli 2025. Penelitian merupakan percobaan lapangan yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 2 faktor dan 1 kontrol. Faktor pertama, konsentrasi pupuk organik cair daun kelor 120 ml/l, 150 ml/l, dan 180 ml/l. Faktor kedua, jenis pupuk kandang yaitu pupuk kandang ayam, pupuk kandang sapi, dan pupuk kandang kambing. Kontrol menggunakan pupuk NPK dosis 15 g/tanaman. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA taraf 5%, diuji lanjut dengan DMRT taraf 5%, dan uji kontrol dengan kontras orthogonal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interaksi pada perlakuan konsentrasi 150 ml/l POC daun kelor dan pupuk kotoran ayam pada parameter tinggi tanaman 28 dan 35 HST dan jumlah daun pada 21, 28, dan 35 HST. Tanaman bawang merah yang diberikan perlakuan POC daun kelor dengan pupuk kandang mendapatkan hasil lebih baik pada parameter tinggi tanaman 35 HST, jumlah daun 28 dan 35 HST dibandingkan dengan kontrol.

Kata Kunci : Bawang merah, pupuk organik cair daun kelor, pupuk NPK, dan pupuk kandang

**GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOT PLANTS (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)
USING VARIOUS CONCENTRATIONS OF MORINGA LEAF LIQUID
ORGANIC FERTILIZER AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF MANURE**

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ABSTRACT

The productivity of shallot plants experiencing a decline can be addressed by applying liquid organic fertilizer made from moringa leaves and manure. This study aims to determine the best concentration of moringa leaf liquid organic fertilizer and the type of manure for shallot plants. The research was conducted on agricultural land in Jongkangan, Tamanmartani, Kalasan, Sleman, DI Yogyakarta, from May to July 2025. The study was a field experiment arranged in a Complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with 2 factors and 1 control. The first factor concentrations of liquid organic fertilizer from moringa leaves at 120 ml/l, 150 ml/l, and 180 ml/l. The second factor was the type of manure, namely chicken manure, cow manure, and goat manure. The control used NPK fertilizer at a dose of 15 g/plant. The observation data were analyzed using 5% ANOVA, followed by the DMRT test at 5%, and the control was tested using orthogonal contrast. Research results indicate that there is an interaction in the treatment of 150 ml/l moringa leaf POC concentration and chicken manure fertilizer on plant height parameters at 28 and 35 days after planting and number of leaf at 21, 28, and 35 days after planting. Shallot plants treated with moringa leaf POC combined with animal manure fertilizer showed better results on plant height parameters 35 days after planting and number of leaf at 28, and 35 days after planting. compared to the control.

Keywords : shallot, NPK fertilizer, liquid organic moringa leaf fertilizer, manure