

**RESPON PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH
(*Allium ascalonicum* L.) PADA PERLAKUAN PEMOTONGAN UMBI
BIBIT DAN KONSENTRASI PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR KASCING**

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ABSTRAK

Bawang merah merupakan tanaman hortikultura yang memiliki nilai ekonomis yang sangat tinggi dan banyak dimanfaatkan sebagai campuran bumbu masakan. Salah satu kendala budidaya adalah penurunan produksi akibat teknik budidaya yang kurang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh serta mendapatkan pemotongan umbi bibit dan konsentrasi POC kascing terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian dilaksanakan Maret-Mei 2025 di Paseh, Cihideung, Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat. Metode yang digunakan yaitu percobaan lapangan berupa Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan dua faktor. Faktor pertama yaitu pemotongan umbi bibit terdiri atas tanpa pemotongan umbi dan pemotongan umbi bibit 1/3 bagian. Faktor kedua yaitu konsentrasi POC kascing terdiri atas 5; 7,5; 10; dan 12,5 mL/Liter. Data dianalisis dengan Sidik Ragam (ANOVA) dengan taraf 5%, dilanjutkan dengan *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antara pemotongan umbi bibit dan konsentrasi POC kascing terhadap tinggi tanaman 21 dan 35 HST. Pemotongan umbi bibit menghasilkan waktu muncul tunas, jumlah umbi, diameter umbi, bobot segar umbi per petak percobaan, total jumlah umbi per petak percobaan, dan hasil per hektar terbaik. Pemberian POC kascing 10 mL/L memberikan hasil optimal pada jumlah daun 21 HST dan bobot segar umbi per rumpun tanaman.

Kata kunci: bawang merah, pemotongan umbi, POC kascing

**GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF SHALLOT (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)
TO THE TREATMENT OF CUTTING SEED BULB AND
VERMICOMPOST LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER CONCENTRATION**

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ABSTRACT

Shallots are a horticultural crop with high economic value and are widely used as a cooking spice. One of the constraints in cultivation is decreased production due to improper cultivation techniques. This study aims to examine the effect of seed tuber cutting and vermicompost POC concentration on the growth and yield of shallots. The study was conducted from March to May 2025 in Paseh, Cihideung, Tasikmalaya, West Java. The method used was a field experiment in the form of a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors. The first factor was seed tuber cutting, consisting of no cutting and cutting 1/3 of the seed tuber. The second factor was the concentration of vermicompost POC, consisting of 5; 7.5; 10; and 12.5 mL/L. Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a 5% level, followed by the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at a 5% level. The results showed an interaction between seed tuber cutting and vermicompost POC concentration on plant height at 21 and 35 HST. Cutting seed tubers resulted in the best shoot emergence time, tuber number, tuber diameter, tuber fresh weight per experimental plot, total number of tubers per experimental plot, and yield per hectare. Application of 10 mL/L vermicompost POC produced optimal results in the number of leaves 21 HST and tuber fresh weight per plant clump.

Keywords: shallots, cutting seed bulb, vermicompost POC