

**Respon Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Tanaman Bawang Merah (*Allium  
ascalonicum* L.) Menggunakan Berbagai Konsentrasi *Plant Growth  
Promoting Rhizobacteria* dan Biourine Kelinci**

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**ABSTRAK**

Bawang merah adalah satu komoditas tanaman hortikultura yang tergolong sayuran rempah serta obat-obatan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menentukan konsentrasi PGPR dan biourine kelinci yang paling baik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) Faktorial dengan 2 faktor dan 1 kontrol. Faktor pertama konsentrasi PGPR (40; 50; dan 60 ml/L) dan faktor kedua konsentrasi Biourine Kelinci (100;150; dan 200 ml/L). Kontrol tanpa pemberian PGPR dan biourine kelinci. Data dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA. Kombinasi perlakuan dengan kontrol menggunakan uji *Contrast Orthogonal*, dilanjutkan uji DMRT taraf 5% untuk melihat ada tidaknya beda nyata antar perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat interaksi antara perlakuan konsentrasi PGPR dan konsentrasi biourine kelinci pada tinggi tanaman 28 HST, jumlah daun per rumpun dan per umbi, jumlah umbi, dan bobot basah umbi. Kombinasi konsentrasi PGPR dan biourine kelinci memberikan hasil berbeda nyata dibanding kontrol pada jumlah daun per umbi dan rasio tajuk akar 35 HST. Perlakuan konsentrasi PGPR (50 dan 60 ml/L) memberikan pengaruh yang sama baik terhadap tinggi tanaman 14 HST. Tidak terdapat beda nyata pada semua perlakuan konsentrasi biourine kelinci dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bawang Merah, PGPR, Biourine Kelinci*

**Growth Response and Yield of Red Onion (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) Using  
Various Concentrations of Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria and  
Rabbit Biourine**

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***ABSTRACT***

Red onions are a horticultural crop classified as both a spice and a medicinal vegetable. The study aimed to determine the optimal concentrations of PGPR and rabbit biourine for the growth and yield of shallots. The study used a collected with Randomized Complete Block Design (CRBD) with 2 factors + 1 control was employed. The first factor was PGPR concentration (40, 50, and 60 ml/L), and the second factor was rabbit biourine concentration (100, 150, and 200 ml/L). Control without PGPR and rabbit biourine. Data were analyzed using ANOVA. The combination of treatment with control used the Orthogonal Contrast test, followed by the DMRT test at 5% level to see whether there was a significant difference between treatments. The results showed an interaction between PGPR concentration and rabbit biourine concentration treatments on plant height at 28 DAP, number of leaves per clump and per tuber, number of tubers, and fresh tuber weight. The combination of PGPR concentration and rabbit biourine concentrations yielded significantly different results compared to the control in terms of the number of leaves per tuber and the shoot-to-root ratio at 35 DAP. The PGPR concentration treatments (50 and 60 ml/L) had an equally positive effect on plant height 14 days after planting.. There was no significant difference among the various concentrations of rabbit biourine in terms of their effect on the growth and yield of shallots.

**Keyword:** *Shallot, PGPR, Rabbit Biourine*