

**APLIKASI KOMPOSISI MEDIA TANAM DAN KONSENTRASI POC
BONGGOL PISANG TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL
BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)**

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ABSTRAK

Bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) mengalami penurunan produksi akibat penggunaan bahan anorganik berlebihan. Upaya peningkatan produksi dilakukan melalui pemberian komposisi media tanam dan pupuk organik cair (POC) bonggol pisang. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui interaksi antara komposisi media tanam dan konsentrasi POC bonggol pisang terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktorial 2 faktor dengan 3 ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah komposisi media tanam berupa campuran tanah, pupuk kandang kambing, dan arang sekam dengan perbandingan 1:1:1 (M1), 1:2:1 (M2), dan 1:1:2 (M3). Faktor kedua adalah konsentrasi POC bonggol pisang, yaitu tanpa POC (P0), 5% (P1), 10% (P2), dan 15% (P3). Parameter yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, bobot umbi per rumpun basah dan kering, bobot umbi per siung basah dan kering, bobot umbi per unit, serta bobot umbi per hektar. Data dianalisis menggunakan Sidik Ragam taraf 5% dan dilanjutkan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan interaksi pada jumlah daun umur 42 dan 49 HST serta jumlah anakan umur 14, 21, 28, dan 35 HST. Media tanam terbaik adalah M2 (1:2:1), sedangkan konsentrasi POC terbaik adalah 10%, yang memberikan hasil terbaik pada sebagian besar parameter pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah.

Kata kunci: *Arang Sekam, Bawang Merah, POC Bonggol Pisang, Pupuk Kandang Kambing*

APPLICATION OF GROWING MEDIA COMPOSITION AND LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER (POC) FROM BANANA CORM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOTS (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) production has declined due to the excessive use of inorganic inputs. One effort to increase production is through the application of planting media composition and banana corm liquid organic fertilizer (LOF). This study aimed to determine the interaction between planting media composition and banana corm LOF concentration on the growth and yield of shallots. The experiment employed a two-factor Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three replications. The first factor was the composition of the planting medium, consisting of soil, goat manure, and rice husk charcoal at ratios of 1:1:1 (M1), 1:2:1 (M2), and 1:1:2 (M3). The second factor was the concentration of banana corm LOF: 0% (P0), 5% (P1), 10% (P2), and 15% (P3). Observed parameters included plant height, number of leaves, number of tillers, fresh and dry bulb weight per clump, fresh and dry bulb weight per bulb, bulb weight per unit, and bulb yield per hectare. Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the 5% significance level, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed significant interactions on the number of leaves at 42 and 49 days after planting (DAP) and the number of tillers at 14, 21, 28, and 35 DAP. The best planting medium was M2 (1:2:1), while the optimum banana corm LOF concentration was 10%, resulting in the best performance for most growth and yield parameters of shallots.

Keywords: *Banana Corm POC, Manure Fertilizer, Rice Husk Charcoal, Shallots.*