

ABSTRAK

Khalida Firda Zanatia. 2021. Respons Tanaman Bawang Merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) terhadap Pemberian Air Kelapa dan MOL Bonggol Pisang Sebagai Pupuk Organik Cair. Dibawah bimbingan Cecep Hidayat dan Esty Puri Utami.

Bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) adalah tanaman rempah yang penting bagi masyarakat Indonesia, menurut Badan Pusat Statistik bawang merah mengalami penurunan produktivitas sebesar 3,87%, pemanfaatan alami seperti air kelapa dan bonggol pisang diharapkan mampu dijadikan alternatif untuk meningkatkan produksi tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon tanaman bawang merah terhadap pemberian air kelapa dan mol bonggol pisang. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret sampai dengan Mei 2020 di Padasuka, Bandung, Jawa Barat 6°53'14.5104" LS dan 107°39'13.0572" BT dengan ketinggian tempat 722 mdpl. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan rancangan percobaan berupa Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) 2 Faktorial dengan 3 kali ulangan yang terdiri dari 2 faktor. Faktor pertama adalah air kelapa yang terdiri dari 4 taraf (a_0 = kontrol, a_1 = 25%, a_2 = 50%, dan a_3 = 75%). Faktor kedua adalah mol bonggol pisang yang terdiri dari 3 taraf perlakuan (m_0 = kontrol, m_1 = 40 ml tanaman⁻¹, m_2 = 80 ml tanaman⁻¹). Uji lanjut yang digunakan adalah uji DMRT 5% (Duncan's multiple range test). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadi interaksi antara air kelapa dan mol bonggol pisang terhadap tinggi tanaman usia 3 MST dan 4 MST, namun tidak memberikan pengaruh baik secara mandiri atau pun interaksi terhadap tinggi tanaman setelah 4 MST, jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, dan jumlah umbi hingga akhir pengamatan. Perlu memperhatikan waktu penyimpanan Pupuk Organik Cair (POC) MOL bonggol pisang karena dapat mempengaruhi unsur hara didalamnya.

Kata Kunci: Bawang merah, Air kelapa, MOL bonggol pisang, Pupuk organik cair, Organik.

ABSTRACT

Khalida Firda Zanatia. 2021. The Response of Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum*L.) of the applications of Coconut Water and Mole of Banana Hump as Organic Liquid Fertilizer. Supervised by Cecep Hidayat and Esty Puri Utami.

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is a spice plant that is important for the people of Indonesia, according to the Central Statistics Agency, shallot have decreased productivity by 3.87%, natural uses such as coconut water and banana weevils are expected to be used as an alternative to increase the production of shallot plants. This study aims to determine the response of shallot plants to the provision of coconut water and banana hump mole. This research was conducted from March to May 2020 in Padasuka, Bandung, West Java 6°53'14.5104" SL and 107°39'13.0572"EL with an altitude of 722 masl. This research was conducted using an experimental design in the form of a 2 factorial randomized block design (RBD) with 3 replications consisting of 2 factors. The first factor is coconut water which consists of 4 levels ($a_0 = \text{control}$, $a_1 = 25\%$, $a_2 = 50\%$, and $a_3 = 75\%$). The second factor was banana weevil moles which consisted of 3 levels of treatment ($m_0 = \text{control}$, $m_1 = 40 \text{ ml plant}^{-1}$, $m_2 = 80 \text{ ml plant}^{-1}$). The follow-up test used was the 5% DMRT test (Duncan's multiple range test). The results showed that there was an interaction between coconut water and banana hump mole on plant height at 3 weeks after planting and 4 weeks after planting, but did not have an effect either independently or interaction on plant height after 4 weeks after planting, number of leaves, number of tillers, and number of tubers until the end observation. It is necessary to pay attention to the storage time of banana weevil liquid organic fertilizer because it can affect the nutrients in it.

Keywords: Shallots, Coconut water, Banana hump mole, Liquid organic fertilizer, Organic.