

**PENGARUH PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR SABUT KELAPA TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pupuk organik cair sabut kelapa dan konsentrasi yang memiliki pengaruh terbaik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Penelitian tentang pengaruh pupuk organik cair sabut kelapa terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah ini dilaksanakan di Desa Sumber Rahayu, Kecamatan Moyudan, Kabupaten Sleman dengan ketinggian lokasi ± 117 m dpl, dan Laboratorium Agronomi Fakultas Agroindustri Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta mulai bulan Juli sampai dengan bulan November 2019. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktor tunggal 3 ulangan dengan perlakuan pupuk anorganik sebagai kontrol dan perlakuan konsentrasi larutan pupuk organik cair (POC) sabut kelapa yang terdiri atas 4 aras perlakuan yaitu 50 ml/L, 100 ml/L, 150 ml/L, dan 200 ml/L. Variabel yang diamati adalah tinggi tanaman (cm), jumlah daun (helai), bobot segar tanaman (g), bobot kering tanaman (g), jumlah umbi per rumpun, diameter umbi (cm), bobot panen umbi per rumpun (g), bobot kering matahari umbi per rumpun (g). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan sidik ragam pada taraf 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pupuk organik cair sabut kelapa mempengaruhi pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Hasil analisis sidik ragam menunjukkan pengaruh yang tidak beda nyata pada semua parameter. Pupuk organik cair sabut kelapa mampu memberikan pertumbuhan dan hasil yang sama dengan pupuk anorganik.

Kata kunci : Bawang Merah, Pupuk organik cair, Sabut kelapa

THE EFFECT OF COCONUT COIR LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the effect of coconut coir liquid organic fertilizer and concentration which has the best effect on the growth and yield of shallot. Research on the effect of coconut coir liquid organic fertilizer on the growth and yield of shallots was carried out in Sumber Rahayu Village, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency with an elevation of ± 117 m asl, and the Agronomy Laboratory of the Faculty of Agroindustry at University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta from July to November 2019. The study was conducted using a completely randomized design (CRD) single factor 3 replications with inorganic fertilizer treatment as a control and concentration treatment of liquid organic fertilizer (POC) coconut coir which consists of 4 levels of treatment namely 50 ml/L, 100 ml/L, 150 ml/L, and 200 ml/L. The variable observed were plant height (cm), number of leaves (strands), plant fresh weight (g), plant dry weight (g), number of tubers per clump, tuber diameter (cm), tuber harvest weight per clump (g), sun dry weight of tubers per clump (g). The data obtained were analyzed by analysis of variance at a 5% level. The results showed that coconut coir liquid organic fertilizer influenced the growth and yield of shallot. The results of the analysis of variance showed no significant effect on all observational parameters. The use of coconut coir liquid organic fertilizer gave the same growth and yield of shallot compared with the use of anorganic fertilizer.

Keywords : *Shallot, Liquid organic fertilizer, Coconut coir*