

RINGKASAN

Bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L) merupakan salah satu komoditas sayuran, tanaman hortikultura yang sudah sejak lama diusahakan petani secara intensif. Bawang merah merupakan salah satu komoditas sayuran yang memiliki nilai ekonomis tinggi ditinjau dari sisi pemenuhan konsumsi nasional, sumber penghasilan petani dan potensinya sebagai penghasil devisa negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengkaji pengaruh interval fertigasi yang optimum bagi pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah di lahan pasir pantai, (2) menentukan jenis dan frekuensi pembenah tanah yang memberikan pengaruh terbaik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah di lahan pasir pantai, dan (3) mengetahui pengaruh interaksi antar interval fertigasi dengan jenis dan frekuensi pembenah tanah terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah di lahan pasir pantai. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April 2017 sampai September 2017, di lahan pasir pantai Jetis, Desa Banjarsari, Kecamatan Nusawungu, Kabupaten Cilacap. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Petak Terbagi (*split plot*), petak utama adalah interval fertigasi (I), terdiri atas 2 taraf, yaitu tiap 7 hari (I₁) dan tiap 14 hari (I₂). Anak petak adalah frekuensi pemberian pembenah tanah (M), terdiri atas 2 taraf, yaitu tiap musim tanam (M₁) dan 2 musim tanam sekali (M₂) dan jenis pembenah tanah (J), terdiri atas 3 taraf, yaitu Vertisol (J₁), Campuran pupuk kandang ayam : sapi = 1:1 (J₂), dan Vertisol dan campuran pupuk kandang ayam : sapi = 1:1 (J₃). Data dianalisis dengan uji F dilanjutkan dengan DMRT 5 %.

Kata Kunci: bawang merah, interval, frekuensi, pembenah tanah.

SUMMARY

Shallot (Allium ascalonicum L.) is one of the vegetable commodities of horticulture that have been farmers for a long time intensively. Shallot is one of the vegetable commodities that have high economic value in terms of the fulfillment of national consumption, the source of farmers' income and its potential as a producer of foreign exchange. This study aims to: (1) examine the effect of optimum fertilization intervals for the growth and shallot yields in coastal sandy land, (2) to determine the type and frequency of soil enhancers that give the best effect to the growth and yield of shallot on coastal sand, and (3) to know the effect of combinations between fertigation intervals and the type and frequency of soil enhancers on the growth and yield of shallots on coastal sandy land. The research was conducted in April 2017 until September 2017, at Jetis coastal sandy land, Banjarsari village, Nusawungu sub-district, Cilacap regency. Research using a split plot design, the main plot is the fertigation interval (I), consisting of 2 levels, ie every 7 days (I₁) and every 14 days (I₂). The sub plot is the frequency of soil conditioner (M), consisting of 2 levels, ie each planting season (M₁) and 2 planting seasons (M₂) and soil conditioner type (J), consisting of 3 levels, Vertisol (J₁), Mixed chicken manure: cow = 1: 1 (J₂), and Vertisol mixture of chicken manure: cow = 1: 1 (J₃). Data were analyzed by F test, then tested further by DMRT 5%.

Keywords: shallot, interval, fertigation, frequency, soil conditioner.