

RINGKASAN

Bawang merah (*Allium ascolonicum L.*) merupakan komoditas hortikultura yang tergolong sayuran rempah. Konsumsi bawang merah di Indonesia tahun 2018 diperkirakan akan mencapai 2,81 kg/kapita/tahun dengan jumlah penduduk 265.015.300 orang, sehingga kebutuhan konsumsi nasional mencapai 745.488 ton per tahun. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Rengaspendawa. Usahatani bawang merah di Desa Rengaspendawa biasa dilakukan di musim tanam dan di luar musim tanam (Musim hujan). Usahatani bawang merah di luar musim tanam memiliki tingkat resiko yang cukup tinggi yang disebabkan oleh kondisi yang tidak mendukung seperti penanaman yang tidak serentak, curah hujan yang tinggi dan kurangnya penyinaran matahari sehingga bawang merah mudah terserang hama dan penyakit yang mengakibatkan menurunnya kualitas dan kuantitas produksi bawang merah.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui biaya yang dikeluarkan dan pendapatan yang diterima dari usahatani bawang merah di luar musim tanam Desa Rengaspendawa Kecamatan Larangan Kabupaten Brebes serta mengetahui kelayakan usahatani bawang merah di luar musim tanam di Desa Rengaspendawa Kecamatan Larangan Kabupaten Brebes. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survey. Rancangan dalam pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik Simple Random Sampling. Sampel yang diambil berdasarkan Jumlah populasi petani bawang merah di Desa Rengaspendawa sejumlah 43 petani. Pengambilan responden dilakukan secara acak.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usahatani bawang merah di luar musim tanam di Desa Rengaspendawa pada luas lahan 0,3 Ha mengeluarkan biaya mencapai Rp27.661.150,00, penerimaan sebesar Rp32.153.721,00 dan pendapatan yang diterima sebesar Rp4.492.721,00. Analisis R/C Ratio usahatani bawang merah di luar musim tanam di Desa Rengaspendawa didapat nilai R/C Rasio sebesar 1,16. Berdasarkan analisis R/C Ratio dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa usahatani tersebut layak untuk dijalankan. Berdasarkan analisis *Break Even Point* maka usahatani bawang merah akan menghasilkan titik impas atau usahatani tidak menghasilkan keuntungan dan tidak menderita kerugian apabila petani dapat menghasilkan produksi sebanyak 858,46 Kg dengan harga jual R14.562,00 dan pendapatan Rp12.501.324,00.

SUMMARY

*Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is a horticultural commodity that is classified as a spice vegetable. The consumption of shallots in Indonesia in 2018 is estimated to reach 2,81 kg/capita/year with a population of 265.015.300 people, so the national consumption needs reach 745.488 tons a year. Shallot farming in Rengaspendawa Village is usually done in the growing season and outside the growing season (off season). Shallots farming outside the growing season has a high level of risk caused by conditions that do not support such as planting that is not simultaneous, high rainfall and lack of sun exposure so that the onion is susceptible to pests and diseases that result in decreased quality and quantity of onion production red.*

The purpose of this study was to determine the costs incurred and income received from onion farming outside the growing season Rengaspendawa Village Larangan District Brebes Regency and determine the feasibility of onion farming outside the planting season in Rengaspendawa Village Larangan District Brebes Regency. This research was conducted by survey method. The design in sampling uses the Simple Random Sampling technique. The sample taken is based on the number of shallots farmers in Rengaspendawa Village with 43 farmers. Respondents are taken randomly.

The results showed that the onion farming outside the planting season in Rengaspendawa Village on an area of 0,3 Ha took a cost of Rp27.661.150,00, revenue of Rp32.153.721,00 and an income received of Rp4.492.721,00. Analysis of R/C Ratio of onion farming outside the growing season in Rengaspendawa Village obtained an R/C Ratio of 1,16. Based on the R/C Ratio analysis, it can be concluded that the farming is feasible to run. Based on the Break Even Point analysis, the shallot farming will produce a break-even point or the farm will not produce profit and will not suffer losses if the farmer can produce as much as 858,46 kg with a selling price of R14.562,00 and income of Rp 12.501.324,00.