Pengaruh Lama Vernalisasi dan Takaran Pupuk Kandang Ayam terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Hasil Bawang Merah Varietas Bima

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Abstrak

Vernalisasi benih dan takaran pupuk kandang ayam berpotensi dalam meningkatkan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Vernalisasi dapat mempercepat keluarnya bunga, karena umbi atau tunas akan memberikan respon berbunga bila diberikan suhu rendah; penggunaan pupuk kandang ayam relative lebih cepat terdekomposisi serta mempunyai kadar hata P yang relative lebih tinggi dari pupuk kandang lainnya. Percobaan ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh interaksi antara lamanya vernalisasi dan takaran pupuk kandang ayam terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah Varietas Bima, serta mendapatkan lama vernalisasi dan takaran pupuk kandang ayam optimum yang memberikan hasil maksimum. Rancangan Percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) pola faktorial yang terdiri dari dua faktor yaitu faktor pertama adalah vernalisasi (V) sebanyak 4 taraf yaitu v0 = tanpa vernalisasi (kontrol) v1 = 1 minggu, v2= 2 minggu, dan v3 = 3 minggu,dan faktor kedua adalah pupuk kandang ayam (K) sebanyak 4 taraf, yaitu k0 = 0 ton ha-1 (kontrol), k1 =10 ton ha-1, k2 =20 ton ha-1, k3 =30 ton ha-1, diulang 3 kali. Hasil Percobaan menunjukkan terjadi interaksi antara vernalisasi dengan pupuk kandang ayam terhadap bobot umbi basah per petak, bobot umbi kering per petak, umur berbunga, dan indek panen. Lamanya vernalisasi optimum 4,22 minggu dan dosis optimum pupuk kandang ayam 5,031 ton ha-1 menghasilkan bobot kering umbi bawang merah yang maksimum 4,97 ton ha-1.

Kata Kunci : vernalisasi, pupuk kandang ayam, bawang merah

Effect of Vernalization Time and Dosage of Chicken Manure on Growth and Yield of Bima Varieties of Shallots

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*Abstract*

Seed vernalization and the dose of chicken manure have the potential to increase the yield of shallots. Vernalization can accelerate the release of flowers, because the bulbs or shoots will respond to flowering when given a low temperature. The use of chicken manure is relatively faster to decompose and has a relatively higher content of P than other manure fertilizers. The aim of this experiment was to study the effect of the interaction between the duration of vernalization and the dose of chicken manure on the growth and yield of the Bima variety shallots, as well as to obtain the optimum vernalization time and dose of chicken manure that gave maximum yield. The experimental design used was a factorial randomized block design (RAK) consisting of two factors, namely the first factor was vernalization (V) with 4 levels, namely v0 = without vernalization (control) v1 = 1 week, v2 = 2 weeks, and v3 = 3 weeks, and the second factor is chicken manure (K) with 4 levels, namely k0 = 0 tons ha-1 (control), k1 = 10 tons ha-1, k2 = 20 tons ha-1, k3 = 30 tons ha -1, repeated 3 times. The experimental results showed that there was an interaction between vernalization and chicken manure on wet tuber weight per plot, dry tuber weight per plot, flowering age, and harvest index. The optimum vernalization time was 4.22 weeks and the optimum dose of chicken manure was 5.031 tons ha-1, resulting in a maximum dry weight of onion bulbs of 4.97 tons ha-1.

Keywords: vernalization, chicken manure, shallots