

INTISARI

Produksi bawang putih dalam negeri belum dapat memenuhi kebutuhan konsumsi. Salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan produksi bawang putih dalam negeri adalah dengan menggunakan ukuran umbi benih dan takaran pupuk kandang dan NPK (16:16:16) yang sesuai pada penanaman dataran rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tanggapan ukuran bawang putih dengan ukuran umbi benih terhadap takaran pupuk kandang dan NPK (16:16:16) di dataran rendah. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) 2 faktorial dengan 3 blok sebagai ulangan. Perlakuan adalah ukuran benih tanaman yang terdiri dari berat benih tanaman umbi kecil (0,1-0,39 gram) dan umbi besar (0,4-0,69 gram); pupuk dosis rendah (pupuk kandang 5 t/ha dan NPK mutiara (16:16:16) 35 kg/ha), pupuk dosis sedang (pupuk kandang 7,5 t/ha dan NPK mutiara (16:16:16) 52,5 kg/ha) dan pupuk dosis tinggi (pupuk kandang 10 t/ha dan NPK mutiara (16:16:16) 70 kg/ha). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis varians (ANOVA) dengan $\alpha = 5\%$, dan dilanjutkan dengan uji HSD Tukey $\alpha = 5\%$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perlakuan takaran pupuk organik dan anorganik dosis rendah memiliki nilai rerata Jumlah Daun, Luas Daun, Bobot Segar Daun, Bobot Jenuh Daun, Bobot Kering Daun, Kandungan Klorofil Total, Laju Pertumbuhan Tanaman, Panjang Akar, Jumlah Akar, Bobot Segar Akar, Bobot Kering Akar, Kadar Air Nisbi Tanaman, Bobot Segar *Clove*, Bobot Kering *Clove*, Bobot Segar Total, Bobot Kering Total, Diameter *Clove*, Indeks Panen lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan perlakuan takaran pupuk organik dan anorganik dosis tinggi. Perlakuan Umbi benih besar dengan menunjukkan nilai rerata Jumlah Daun, Luas Daun, Bobot Segar Daun, Bobot Jenuh Daun, Bobot Kering Daun, Kandungan Klorofil Total, Laju Pertumbuhan Tanaman, Bobot Segar Akar, Bobot Kering Akar, Bobot Segar Total, Diameter *Clove*, Indeks Panen yang lebih tinggi daripada perlakuan ukuran umbi benih kecil

Kata kunci : Bawang Putih, Dataran Rendah, Ukuran Umbi Benih

ABSTRACT

Domestic garlic production has not been able to meet consumption needs. One of the efforts to increase domestic garlic production is to use seed bulb sizes and appropriate doses of manure and NPK (16:16:16) in lowland plantings. This study aims to determine the response of garlic size to seed bulb size to the dose of manure and NPK (16:16:16) in the lowlands. This study used a 2-factorial Complete Group Randomized Design (RAKL) with 3 blocks as a test. The treatment is the seed size of a plant consisting of the seed weight of a small root crop (0.1-0.39 grams) and a large tuber (0.4-0.69 grams); low-dose fertilizer (5 t/ha manure and pearl NPK (16:16:16) 35 kg/ha), medium-dose fertilizer (manure 7.5 t/ha and pearl NPK (16:16:16) 52.5 kg/ha) and high-dose fertilizer (manure 10 t/ha and pearl NPK (16:16:16) 70 kg/ha). The data obtained were analyzed variance (ANOVA) with $\alpha = 5\%$, and continued with the HSD tukey test $\alpha = 5\%$. The results showed that the treatment of low doses of organic and inorganic fertilizers had an average value of Leaf Count, Leaf Area, Leaf Fresh Weight, Leaf Saturated Weight, Leaf Dry Weight, Total Chlorophyll Content, Plant Growth Rate, Root Length, Number of Roots, Fresh Weight of Roots, Dry Weight of Roots, Moisture Content of Plant, Fresh Weight of *Clove*, Dry Weight of *Clove*, Total Fresh Weight, Total Dry Weight, *Clove* Diameter, Harvest Index is higher than with high dose treatment of organic and inorganic fertilizers. Treatment of large seed Tubers by appointing the average values of Leaf Count, Leaf Area, Leaf Fresh Weight, Leaf Saturated Weight, Leaf Dry Weight, Total Chlorophyll Content, Plant Growth Rate, Root Fresh Weight, Root Dry Weight, Total Fresh Weight, *Clove* Diameter, Harvest Index higher than the small seed tuber size treatment

Keywords : Garlic, Lowland, Seed Bulb Size