Intisari

Penelitian ini berjudul "Pengaruh Dosis Arang Sekam-Kompos Daun dengan Penambahan Mikoriza terhadap Hasil Bawang Merah di Pasir Pantai Samas, Bantul". Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian perlakuan dari kombinasi arang sekam dan kompos daun serta penambahan mikoriza terhadap sifat kimia tanah, pertumbuhan tanaman dan produktivitas bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) dan dilakukan pada bulan Februari sampai bulan Mei 2020. Perbandingan arang sekam dan kompos daun yang digunakan adalah 1:1 dan dicampur secara merata. Rancangan penelitian adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) non faktorial yaitu, perlakuan petani atau kontrol yakni SP-36 200 kg/ha (A0), 5 ton/ha (A1); 10 ton/ha (A2); 15 ton/ha (A3); 20 ton/ha (A4); 25 ton/ha (A5); 30 ton/ha (A6); 35 ton/ha (A7); 40 ton/ha (A8); 45 ton/ha (A9); 50 ton/ha (A10); dan 55 ton/ha (A11), masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 3 kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan kombinasi arang sekam-kompos daun dengan perbandingan 1:1 mampu meningkatnya pH dan DHL. Perlakuan arang sekam dan kompos daun 55 ton/ha mampengaruhi berat segar tajuk dan berat kering tajuk. Sedangkan perlakuan arang sekam-kompos 45 ton/ha mempengaruhi berat segar akar dan perlakuan 50 ton/ha mempengaruhi berat kering akar, diameter umbi, berat kering umbi dan produktivitas tanaman bawang merah.

Kata kunci: arang sekam, kompos daun, pasir, bawang merah

Abstract

This research entitled "The Effect of Treatment from a combination of Husk Charcoal and Leaf Compost with Addition of Mycorrhizae on Shallots Yield in Samas Beach Sand, Bantul". The aim of the study was to determine the effect of giving treatment from a combination of husk charcoal and leaf compost and the addition of mycorrhizae on soil chemical properties, plant growth and productivity of shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) and was carried out from February to May 2020. The research design was a non-faktorial Complete Randomized Block Design (RAKL) with a 1: 1 dose combination of husk charcoal and leaf compost, namely control (A0), 5 ton/ha (A1); 10 ton/ha (A2); 15 ton/ha (A3); 20 ton/ha (A4); 25 ton/ha (A5); 30 ton/ha (A6); 35 ton/ha (A7); 40 ton/ha (A8); 45 ton/ha (A9); 50 ton/ha (A10); and 55 ton/ha (A11), each treatment was repeated 3 times. The results showed that the combination treatment of charcoal husk and leaf compost with a ratio of 1: 1 was able to track pH and DHL. Of all the treatments applied, treatment of husk charcoal and leaf compost 55 ton/ha affected shoot fresh weight and shoot dry weight, treatment 45 ton/ha affected root fresh weight and treatment 50 ton/ha affected root dry weight, tuber diameter, tuber dry weight and productivity of shallot.

Keyword: rice husk charcoal, leaf compost, sandy soils, shallot