

## INTISARI

Bawang merah merupakan komoditas penting bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Petani di sentra penanaman bawang merah menanam pada bulan April-Oktober, namun timbul beberapa masalah seperti penyakit moler yg disebabkan oleh *Fusarium* spp. sehingga perlu budidaya bawang dengan menanam pada bulan Oktober dan Maret untuk mendapatkan kultivar bawang merah yang adaptif dan tahan terhadap serangan *Fusarium* spp. Penanaman dilakukan di Kecamatan Imogiri pada bulan Oktober dan Maret menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap terdiri dari 6 perlakuan yakni bawang merah kultivar Thailand, Timur Warso, Pikatan, Bima Curut, Biru Probolinggo dan Biru Bantul dengan 3 blok sebagai ulangan. Parameter pengamatan berupa tinggi, jumlah daun, berat segar, berat kering, persentase berukuran umbi, insidensi penyakit moler, dan uji kesehatan benih. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kultivar Thailand, Pikatan, Biru Probolinggo, dan Biru Bantul yang ditanam di Kecamatan Imogiri pada musim tanam pertama (Oktober-November) dan musim tanam kedua (Maret-Mei) paling adaptif dan tahan terhadap serangan *Fusarium* spp., dilihat dari nilai insidensi yang rendah yakni berkisar 2%-12%, dengan berat segar berkisar 3,8-22,4 ton/ha. Hasil uji kesehatan benih menunjukkan bahwa kontaminasi *Fusarium* spp. pada umbi keenam kultivar berkisar antara 0%-5%.

Kata kunci : bawang merah, musim tanam, penyakit moler, *Fusarium* spp.

### ***ABSTRACT***

Shallot is an important commodity for Indonesian people. In the planting centers anear, farmers cultivate shallot in April-October, but it raises some problems such as twisted disease caused by *Fusarium* spp. Therefore it is necessary to cultivate shallot in October and March, to get the adaptive and resistant shallot cultivars to *Fusarium* spp. attack. The Experiment was done in Imogiri in October and March using complete randomized block design consisted of 6 treatments of shallot cultivar, i.e, Thailand, Timur Warso, Pikatan, Bima Curut, Biru Probolinggo, and Biru Bantul with 3 block's as replications. Observation parameters were height and number of leaf, fresh and dry weight, the percentage of tuber size, twisted disease incidence, and seed health testing. The result showed that Thailand, Pikatan, Biru Probolinggo, and Biru Bantul cultivars that were cultivated in Imogiri, Bantul at the first planting season (October-November) and second panting season (March-Mei) were the most adaptive and resistance to *Fusarium* spp. attacked, which showed by low twisted disease incidence ranged from 2%-12% and with fresh weight ranged from 3,8-22,4 ton/ha. Seed health testing showed taht *Fusarium* spp. contaminated to the tuber was ranged from 0-5%.

Keyword : shallot, planting season, twisted disease, *Fusarium* spp.