

**PENGARUH JUMLAH BENIH PER LUBANG TANAM  
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG  
MERAH ASAL BIJI (*TRUE SHALLOT SEEDS*)**

**SKRIPSI**

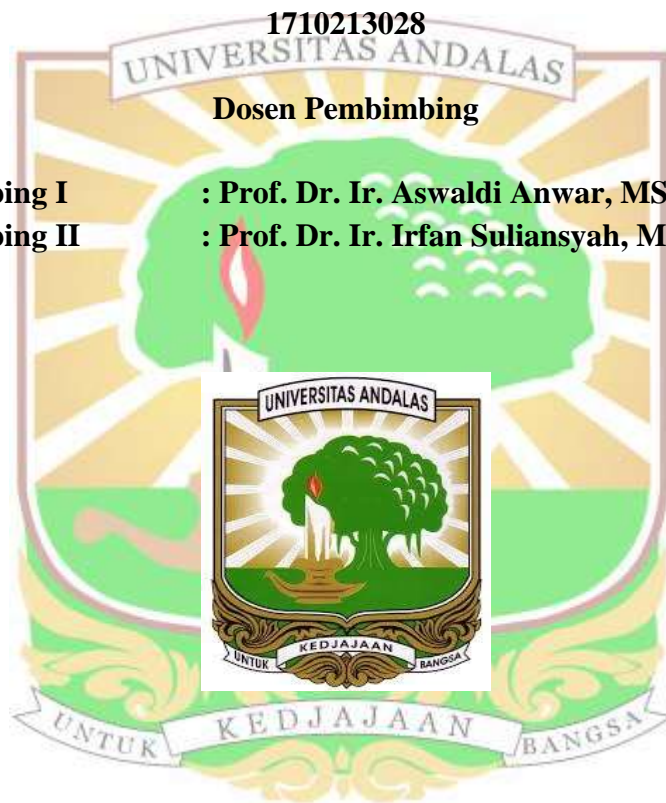
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# PENGARUH JUMLAH BENIH PER LUBANG TANAM TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH ASAL BIJI (*TRUE SHALLOT SEEDS*)

## Abstrak

Bawang merah (*Allium ascolanicum* L.) merupakan salah satu komoditas tanaman hortikultura yang banyak dikonsumsi manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan jumlah benih terbaik per lubang tanam agar dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan BPTP Sumatera Barat, Kabupaten Solok dengan ketinggian  $\pm 950$  mdpl, pada bulan Agustus hingga Desember 2021. Metode penelitian berupa eksperimen menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok yang terdiri dari empat taraf dan tiga ulangan yaitu 1 benih, 2 benih, 3 benih, dan 4 benih per lubang tanam. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji F (*Fisher Test*) pada taraf 5% dan apabila nilai F hitung lebih besar dari F tabel maka dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan jumlah benih per lubang tanam memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Tinggi tanaman paling tinggi dihasilkan pada perlakuan 3 benih per lubang tanam. Perlakuan 1 benih per lubang tanam memberikan pengaruh terbaik terhadap jumlah daun per rumpun, jumlah umbi per rumpun, diameter umbi, bobot per umbi, dan bobot umbi per rumpun. Jumlah benih per lubang tanam memberikan pengaruh yang tidak berbeda terhadap hasil umbi per petak dan hasil umbi per hektar serta susut bobot.

Kata kunci: bawang merah, jumlah benih, pertumbuhan, hasil



# EFFECT OF THE NUMBER OF SEEDS PER PLANTING HOLE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF TRUE SHALLOT SEEDS

## *Abstracts*

*Shallot (*Allium ascolanicum* L.) is one of the horticultura crops that is widely consumed by humans. This study aims to obtain the best number of seeds per planting hole in order to increase the growth and yield of shallots. This research was conducted at the Experimental Garden of BPTP, West Sumatra, Solok with an altitude of  $\pm 950$  meters above sea level, from August to December 2021. The research method was an experimental method using a randomized block design consisting of four levels and three replications, namely 1 seed, 2 seeds, 3 seeds, and 4 seeds per planting hole. The data were analyzed using the F test (Fisher Test) at the 5% level and if the calculated F value was greater than the F table, then continued with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed that the treatment of the number of seeds per planting hole gave a different response to the growth and yield of shallots. The highest plant height was produced in the treatment of 3 seeds per planting hole. The treatment of 1 seed per planting hole gave the best effect on the number of leaves per clump, the number of tubers per clump, tuber diameter, weight per tuber, and tuber weight per clump. The number of seeds per planting hole gave no different effect on tuber yield per plot and tuber yield per hectare and weight loss.*

*Keywords: shallot, number of seeds, growth, yield*

