

**BUDI DAYA BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) PADA  
LAHAN KERING DATARAN RENDAH SUMATRA BARAT DENGAN  
PEMANFAATAN FUNGI MIKORIZA ARBUSKULA (FMA) INDIGENOS**

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(Dibawah bimbingan; Prof.Dr.Ir. Aswaldi Anwar, MS  
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**Abstrak**

Perluasan areal tanam pada lahan kering dataran rendah menjadi salah satu alternatif, dalam upaya meningkatkan produksi bawang merah di Sumatra Barat. Telah dilakukan eksplorasi, seleksi dan pengujian skala labor, untuk melihat pengaruh FMA indigenos terhadap pertumbuhan, hasil dan kandungan prolin daun bawang merah pada kondisi cekaman kekeringan. Tujuan penelitian adalah, 1) Mengkaji keragaman FMA indigenos dari berbagai lokasi sentra produksi bawang merah di Sumatra Barat dan mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan terhadap jumlah dan jenis FMA pada lokasi tumbuh yang berbeda, 2) Mendapatkan jenis-jenis isolat FMA indigenos yang efektif meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah, 3) Mengetahui respon varietas bawang merah (peka dan toleran) terhadap satu atau sekelompok isolat FMA indigenos yang efektif meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah pada kondisi cekaman kekeringan. Isolat FMA dikarakterisasi secara morfologi dan Indeks keanekaragaman Shanon-Wiener digunakan untuk melihat keragaman spesies dari masing-masing lokasi sentra produksi bawang merah dengan berbagai ketinggian tempat berbeda di Sumatra Barat. Untuk melihat korelasi antara faktor lingkungan dengan jumlah dan jenis FMA, digunakan korelasi Pearson. Percobaan rumah kawat dilaksanakan dua tahap. Pengujian efektifitas berbagai jenis FMA menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL). Pengujian kompatibilitas FMA dengan tanaman pada kondisi cekaman kekeringan, menggunakan RAL faktorial. Faktor varietas (peka dan toleran) dan faktor jenis-jenis FMA terpilih yang diaplikasikan secara tunggal dan campuran. Untuk kedua percobaan, data dianalisis menggunakan program Statistical Tool for Agricultural Research (STAR). Hasil sidik ragam yang berbeda nyata, dilanjutkan uji DNMR (Duncan New Multiple Range Test) pada taraf 5%. Hasil percobaan menunjukkan, 1) Hasil pengukuran keragaman FMA pada tiga lokasi tumbuh bawang merah dengan ketinggian tempat berbeda di Sumatra Barat menurut Shanon-Wiener mempunyai kategori yang sama yaitu sedang. Total 19 jenis FMA berasal dari rhizosfer bawang merah dari ke tiga lokasi: *Scutelospora* (4 jenis), *Glomus* (10 jenis), *Gigaspora* (2 jenis) dan *Acaulospora* (3 jenis). Genus *Glomus* dominan dalam penelitian ini. Terdapat perbedaan terhadap jumlah dan jenis FMA pada masing-masing lokasi: Alahan Panjang-dataran tinggi (12 jenis-687 spora), Saniang Baka-sedang (13 jenis-798 spora) dan Kambang-dataran rendah (10 jenis-817 spora). Jumlah spora tidak selalu linear dengan jumlah jenis. Faktor lingkungan (iklim, tanah dan penggunaan lahan) mempengaruhi jumlah dan jenis FMA. Ketinggian tempat, berkorelasi negatif dengan jumlah spora FMA. Semakin tinggi tempat, semakin rendah jumlah spora. Jumlah jenis lebih dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang penggunaan lahan dan daya adaptasi masing masing jenis FMA terhadap sifat

kimia tanah, 2) Didapatkan tiga isolat FMA terpilih yang efektif dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah di dataran rendah, yaitu *Glomus sp2*, *Glomus sp1* dan *Glomus sp3*, 3) Pada kondisi cekaman kekeringan, baik varietas peka maupun varietas toleran yang diinokulasi FMA mempunyai respon yang sama pada hampir semua parameter pertumbuhan. Perbedaan respon antara ke dua varietas bawang merah (peka dan toleran) terlihat pada pengamatan komponen hasil. Terdapat interaksi perlakuan inokulasi berbagai jenis FMA pada bawang merah varitas peka dan toleran terhadap penyusutan bobot umbi. Varietas peka yang diinokulasi FMA menunjukkan kehilangan susut bobot umbi yang rendah (8,13%) berbeda nyata dengan varietas toleran (15,58%). Terlihat adanya kerjasama yang sinergis antar isolat FMA, bila diaplikasikan secara campuran. Varietas peka yang diinokulasi dengan campuran isolat FMA (*Glomus sp1+Glomus sp2+Glomus sp3*), dapat menekan kehilangan susut bobot umbi paling rendah yaitu 4,76%, berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan inokulasi FMA secara tunggal. Sebaliknya, inokulasi semua jenis FMA pada varietas toleran yang diaplikasikan secara tunggal maupun campuran, tidak memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap susut bobot umbi dibanding perlakuan tanpa inokulasi FMA.

Kata Kunci :Bawang merah, lahan kering, keragaman, FMA indigenos, kompatibilitas



**CULTIVATION OF SHALLOTS (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)  
IN LOW ALTITUDE DRY SOIL AREAS OF WEST SUMATRA  
USING INDIGENOUS ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI**

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Abstract

The expansion of planting into the low altitude dry soil areas is an alternative, in an effort to increase the production of shallots in West Sumatra. The exploration, selection and testing of the scale of labor have been conducted to see the influence of indigenous AMF on the growth, yield and proline content of the leaves in drought stress conditions. The aim of the study were 1) to study the diversity of indigenous AMF from various shallot production centers in West Sumatra and find out whether there were differences in the number and type of AMF in different growing locations, 2) to obtain effective types of AMF isolates to increase growth and yield of shallots, 3) to discover the response of two shallot varieties (sensitive and tolerant) to one or a group of indigenous AMF isolates that are effective in increasing the growth and yield of shallot plants to drought stress conditions. AMF isolates were characterized morphologically and the Shanon-Wiener Diversity Index was used to measure species diversity from each location of planting shallots with different altitudes in West Sumatra. To determine the correlation between environmental factors (altitude, physical and chemical properties of the soil) and the number and type of AMF, Pearson correlation was used. The greenhouse experiments were carried out twice. For testing the effectiveness of various types of AMF a completely randomized design (CRD) was used. AMF compatibility testing with plants in drought stress conditions used CRD factorial design, with varieties factors (sensitive and tolerant) and AMF types which were applied single and in combination. For both experiments, data were analyzed using the Statistical Tool for Agricultural Research (STAR) program. When results of variance were significantly different, DNMR (Duncan New Multiple Range Test) at the level of 5% was used subsequently. They were results showed, 1) The results of the measurement of AMF diversity in each of the three growing locations of shallots with different altitudes in West Sumatra, according to Shanon-Wiener have the same category, namely medium. A total of 19 types of AMF were derived from the shallot rhizosphere from three locations: *Scutelospora* (4 types), *Glomus* (10 species), *Gigaspora* (2 types) and *Acaulospora* (3 types). *Glomus* genus was dominant in this study. The number and type of AMF for each location are: Alahan Panjang-plateau (12 species-687 spores), Saniang Baka-medium (13 species-798 spores) and Kambang-lowland (10 species-817 spores). The relationship between the number of spores is not always linear with the number of types. Environmental factors (climate, soil and land use) affect the number and type of AMF. Place height, negatively correlated

with the number of FMA spores. The higher the place, the lower the number of spores. The number of species is more influenced by the background of land use and the adaptability of each type of AMF to the chemical properties of the soil, 2) Three selected AMF isolates were found to be effective in increasing the growth and yield of shallots in the lowlands, namely *Glomus sp2*, *Glomus sp1* and *Glomus sp3*, 3) In conditions of drought stress, both sensitive varieties and tolerant varieties inoculated by AMF have the same response for almost all growth parameters. The difference in response of two shallot varieties (sensitive and tolerant) is seen in the observation of yield components. There is an interaction between inoculation treatment of various types of AMF in both shallots varieties (sensitive and tolerant) to loss of tuber weight. Sensitive varieties inoculated by AMF showed a significantly lower loss of tuber weight (8.13%) compared to the tolerant variety (15.58%). It is seen that there is a synergistic collaboration between AMF isolates, if combined. Sensitive varieties inoculated with a combine of AMF isolates (*Glomus sp1* + *Glomus sp2* + *Glomus sp3*), can suppress the lowest loss of tuber weight, which is 4.76%, significantly different from treatment inoculation AMF which is applied singly. In contrast, the inoculation of all types of AMF in tolerant varieties that were applied singly or in combination did not have a significant effect on tuber weight loss compared to treatment without AMF inoculation.

Keywords: Shallots, dry land, altitude, Indigenous AMF, Compatibility



