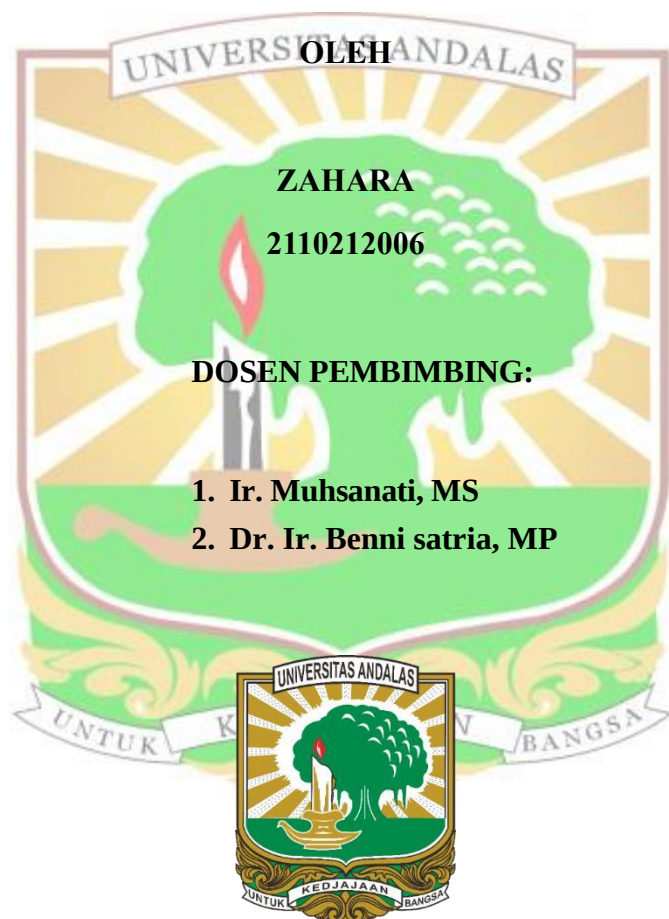


**PENGARUH JENIS DAN KETEBALAN MULSA ORGANIK  
TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH  
DI NAGARI KAMANG MUDIAK**

**SKRIPSI**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
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# **PENGARUH JENIS DAN KETEBALAN MULSA ORGANIK TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL BAWANG MERAH DI NAGARI KAMANG MUDIAK**

## **Abstrak**

Bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) merupakan komoditas populer di Indonesia karena memiliki banyak manfaat, namun produksinya sering mengalami fluktuasi. Penerapan teknologi budidaya ramah lingkungan, seperti penggunaan mulsa organik, dinilai mampu memengaruhi pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman. Mulsa organik yang diberikan tergantung pada jenis dan ketebalannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan memberikan informasi mengenai jenis dan ketebalan mulsa terbaik yang dapat digunakan dalam praktik pertanian berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di lahan pertanian di Nagari Kamang Mudiak dari bulan Januari hingga April 2025. Penelitian dalam bentuk percobaan ini menggunakan rancangan petak terbagi (*Split Plot Design*), dengan petak utama berupa jenis mulsa organik (jerami padi, serasah daun bambu, brangkasan jagung) dan anak petak berupa ketebalan mulsa (1 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm), masing-masing diulang 3 kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat interaksi antara jenis dan ketebalan mulsa organik terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah. Pemberian mulsa brangkasan jagung memberikan hasil bobot umbi bawang merah terbaik. Ketebalan mulsa 1 cm dan 3 cm memberikan hasil jumlah daun yang tertinggi. Penelitian ini dapat dikembangkan lebih lanjut dengan menambahkan variabel pengamatan kondisi lingkungan seperti kelembapan tanah dan suhu tanah, serta disarankan dilakukan pada daerah dataran rendah.

Kata kunci : Bawang merah, Ketebalan, Mulsa, Organik, Umbi

# THE EFFECT OF ORGANIC MULCH TYPE AND THICKNESS ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF SHALLOTS IN KAMANG MUDIAK VILLAGE

## Abstract

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is a popular commodity in Indonesia due to its wide range of benefits; however, its production often fluctuates. The application of environmentally friendly cultivation technologies, such as organic mulching, is considered to influence plant growth and yield. The type and thickness of organic mulch applied play an important role. This study aims to provide information on the most suitable type and thickness of organic mulch for sustainable farming practices. The research was conducted on agricultural land in Nagari Kamang Mudiak from January to April 2025. The experiment used a Split Plot Design, with the main plots consisting of organic mulch types (rice straw, bamboo leaf litter, and maize stover) and the subplots consisting of mulch thickness (1 cm, 3 cm, and 5 cm), with three replications. The results showed no interaction between mulch type and mulch thickness on the growth and yield of shallots. Maize stover mulch produced the highest bulb weight, while mulch thicknesses of 1 cm and 3 cm resulted in the highest number of leaves. Further research could be developed by adding environmental variables such as soil moisture and soil temperature, and it is recommended to conduct the study in lowland areas.

Key words: Mulch, Organic, Shallots, Thickness, Weeds

