REPOSITORY UNIVERSITAS SINTUWU MAROSO

ABSTRAK

ARAFIT EFRAIM KEBA NPM 91611407133034; Pengaruh Pemberian Mulsa Kulit Buah Kopi Dan Intensitas Penyiraman Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Hasil Bawang Merah Lembah Palu (*Alium Cepa L Var. Aggregatum*), dibawah bimbingan Ita Mowidu dan Andri Amaliel Managanta

Produktivitas bawang merah lembah Palu tahun 2018 adalah 8,5 ton/ha. Hasil tertsebut lebih rendah dibandingkan potensi produksinya sebesar 9,7 ton/ha. Perbaikan lingkungan tumbuh di harapkan dapat meningkatkan hasi produksi bawang merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian mulsa kulit buah kopi dan intensitas penyiraman terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Penelitian dua faktror disusun menurut rancangan acak kelompok (RAK), yaitu faktor pertama pemberian mulsa kulit kopi (dengan mulsa dan tanpa mulsa) dan faktor kedua intensitas penyiraman (1 hari 2 kali, 1 hari sekali, 2 hari sekali dan 3 hari sekali). Tiap unit percobaan diulang 3 kali, beda antar perlakuan di uji menggunakan uji lanjut DMRT. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa pemberian mulsa kulit buah kopi dan intensitas penyiraman berpengaruh nyata sampai sangat nyata terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah. Tinggi tanaman umur 35 HST pada pemberian mulsa kulit kopi adalah 29,99 cm, pada intensitas penyiraman 1 hari sekali adalah 30,69 cm dan kombinasi pemberian mulsa dengan intensitas penyiraman 1 hari sekali adalah 31,00 cm. Bobot umbi kering kering simpan pada pemberian mulsa kulit kopi 18,19 g/rumpun, pada intensitas penyiraman 1 hari sekali 22,66 g/rumpun dan kombinasi pemberian mulsa dengan intensitas penyiraman 1 hari sekali adalah 23,51 g/rumpun.

Kata Kunci: *Bawang Merah, Kulit Buah Kopi, Mulsa, Intensitas Penyirama*

repository.unsimar.ac.id

REPOSITORY UNIVERSITAS SINTUWU MAROSO

repository.unsimar.ac.id

REPOSITORY UNIVERSITAS SINTUWU MAROSO

SINTUWU MAROSO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH LABORATORY

ABSTRACT

ARAFIT EFRAIM KEBA, NPM. 91611407133034; The Effect of Mulching on Coffee Pods and Watering Intensity on Growth and Yield of Palu Valley *Shallots* (*Alium Cepa L Var. Aggregatum*), Supervised by Ita Mowidu and Andri Amaliel Managanta.

The productivity of the Palu valley shallots in 2018 was 8,5 tons/ha. This yield is lower than its potential production of 9,7 tons/ha. The improvement of growing environment is expected to increase the production of shallots. This study aims to find out the effect of mulching coffee fruit skin and watering intensity on the growth and yield of shallots. The two-factor research was arranged according to a randomized block design (RBD), namely the first factor was giving coffee skin mulch (with mulch and without mulch) and the second factor was the intensity of watering (1 times a day, once a day, every 2 days and every 3 days). Each experimental unit was repeated 3 times, the differences between treatments were tested using the DMRT follow-up test. The results obtained that the application of coffee fruit skin mulch and the intensity of watering had a significant to very significant effect on the growth and yield of shallots. Plant height at 35 DAP on coffee skin mulch was 29,99 cm, at the intensity of watering once a day was 30,69 cm and the combination of mulching with the intensity of watering once a day was 31,00 cm. The weight of dry dried tubers stored when mulching coffee husks was 18,19 g/clump, at the intensity of watering once a day was 22,66 g/clump and the combination of mulching with the intensity of watering once a day was 23.51 g/clump.

Keywords: *Shallots, Coffee Fruit Skin, Mulch, Watering Intensity*

repository.unsimar.ac.id