ABSTRAK

Produksi bawang merah dapat ditingkatkan melalui perbaikan teknis budidaya, antara lain dengan cara aplikasi variasi isolate bakteri pada pupuk cair limbah pasar ikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji respon pertumbuhan dan produksi bawang merah terhadap pemberian pupuk organik cair dari limbah pasar ikan dengan variasi isolate bakteri dan mendapatkan variasi isolate bakteri pada pupuk cair limbah pasar ikan yang terbaik pengaruhnya. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 8 minggu (56 hari) setelah tanam, dan jenis penelitian ini adalahpenelitian eksperimen menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 1 kontrol serta 5 kali ulangan. Parameter yang digunakan meliputi tinggi tanaman, jumlah helai daun, dan jumlah umbi tanaman bawang merah. Data utama ditabulasikan dan dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi SPSS 26.0 dengan uji Analisis Varians (ANOVA) Satu Arah atau One Way Anova. Disimpulkan bahwa aplikasi pupuk cair limbah pasar ikan variasi P4 dengan jumlah 12 isolat bakteri (komposisi 100% limbah cair pasar ikan) memberikan pengaruh paling optimal terhadap pertumbuhan (tinggi, jumlah helai daun, dan jumlah umbi) pada tanaman bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L)

Kata kunci : pertumbuhan, variasi isolate bakteri, pupuk cair limbah pasar ikan

ABSTRACT

The production of shallots can be increased through technical improvements in cultivation, including the application of various bacterial isolates in fish market waste liquid fertilizer. This study aims to examine the response of growth and production of shallots to the application of liquid organic fertilizer from fish market waste with a variety of bacterial isolates and to obtain the best effect of bacterial isolate variations in fish market waste liquid fertilizer. This study was conducted for 8 weeks (56 days) after planting, and the type of this research is an experimental study using a completely randomized design (CRD) method with 5 treatments and 1 control and 5 replications. Parameters used include plant height, number of leaves, and number of bulbs of shallot plants. The main data were tabulated and analyzed using the SPSS 26.0 application with the One Way ANOVA test. It was concluded that the application of liquid fertilizer from fish market waste variation P4 with a total of 12 bacterial isolates (composition of 100% fish market wastewater) gave the most optimal effect on growth (height, number of leaves, and number of bulbs) on shallot (Allium ascalonicum L) plants.

Keywords: growth, variety of bacterial isolates, fish market waste liquid fertilizer