

ABSTRACT

Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) are one of the staples in Indonesian cuisine. This study aims to determine the dose of manure on the growth and yield of several varieties of shallots on peatlands. This study used a factorial pattern Randomized Block Design (RBD). The first factor is 3 types of shallot varieties (V): Bima Brebes, SS Sakato, and Bauji. The second factor is the provision of 5 dosage levels of manure (K) consisting of control, 10, 20, 30, and 40 tons/ha. This study consisted of 15 treatments with three replications, with 45 treatment units. Each plot consisted of eight sample plants with a total of 360. The results showed that the variety treatment had a very significant effect on plant height 5 weeks after planting (MST), number of bulbs per clump, number of bulbs per plot, weight of bulbs per clump, wet weight of bulbs, dry weight of bulbs and shallot productivity. Significantly affected the parameters of plant height 4 weeks after planting, total number of leaves 3, 4, and 5 weeks after planting. The best results were found in the Bauji variety. The treatment of manure dose, has a very significant effect on the parameters of the number of leaves 2 weeks after planting, the number of bulbs per clump, the number of bulbs per plot, the weight of bulbs per clump, the wet weight of bulbs, the dry weight of bulbs and the productivity of shallots. Significantly affected the parameters of the number of tillers 2, 3, 4, and 5 weeks after planting and the total number of leaves 3 weeks after planting. The best yield was found with Bauji variety and 40 tons/ha of manure.

Keywords: Bima Brebes, SS Sakato, Bauji, tubers, productivity