

ABSTRACT

Onion is one of the leading commodity that has long been cultivated by farmers intensively. This study aims to determine the effect of applying several types of manure and LOF *Chromolaena odorata* on the growth and yield of shallot plants. This research was conducted from September to November 2024 at the Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University Cot Teugku Nie Reuleut, Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency. Using a Randomized Block Design (RBD) experiment with two factors and three replications. The first factor is the type of manure consisting of (P0) control, (P1) cow manure, (P2) goat manure and (P3) chicken manure. The second factor is krinyuh LOF which consists of 3 levels, namely (K0) control, (K1) 300 ml/L water and (K3) 600 ml/L water. Parameters observed were plant height, number of leaves per clump, number of tillers per plant, number of tubers per clump, tuber wet weight, tuber dry weight and production. The treatment of types of manure had a very significant effect on the number of leaves at the age of 14, 28 and 42 DAP, wet weight of tubers, dry weight of tubers, production and a significant effect on the variable of plant height at 28 DAP. The best treatment was obtained in goat manure. LOF krinyuh treatment had a very significant effect on plant height at 28 DAP and significantly affected the variables of plant height at 42 DAP, number of leaves 14 DAP, number of tubers per clump and dry weight of tubers. The best treatment was obtained at LOF *Chromolaena odorata* 300 ml/L water. There is an interaction between the treatment of types of manure and LOF krinyuh on the variable number of leaves, number of tillers and dry weight of tubers.

Key words: Shallot, Fertiliser dose, LOF *Chromolaena odorata* and Organic fertiliser.