

ABSTRACT

Shallot is one of the vegetable commodities prioritized for development because it has a high economic value. The increase in shallot production is not followed by an increase in productivity. In this regard, productivity needs to be increased through fertilization using eco enzyme organic fertilizer and biochar which contain many important nutrients for soil fertility. This study used a Randomized Group Design. Factorial with three repetitions, the first factor is Eco enzyme consisting of (E0) 0 ml/l, (E1) 10 ml/l, (E2) 20 ml/l. The second factor is biochar concentration consisting of (B0) 0 kg/plot (0 tons/ha), (B1) 1.5 kg/plot (15 tons/ha), (B2) 2 kg/plot (20 tons/ha). The variables observed were plant height, number of leaves per bunch, diameter of bulbs per bunch, wet weight of bulbs per bunch, dry weight of bulbs per bunch, number of bulbs per bunch, number of tillers per bunch, root length, chlorophyll content and supply chain management of shallots. The results showed that the application of eco enzyme affected the observation parameters of plant height and number of leaves at the age of 2 week after planting and the dry weight of bulbs per clump. The application of biochar affects the observation parameters of bulb diameter per bunch, wet weight of bulbs per bunch, dry weight of bulbs per bunch and the number of bulbs per bunch. The use of organic fertilizers such as eco-enzyme and biochar can replace inorganic fertilizers that can provide good growth and yield of shallots, so that the management and procurement process in supply chain management runs well.

Keywords: Shallots, Eco-enzyme, Biochar, Supply chain management