ABSTRACT

Shallots (*Allium cepa* L.) belong to the Lilyceae family originating from Central Asia, which are widely used as cooking ingredients and can also be used as traditional medicine. Seeing the great potential and utilization of shallots, current production has not reached the required amount, this is caused by one of them, namely the decline in soil fertility quality. Efforts that can be made to increase shallot production are by using planting media with the right composition and applying arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect and interaction between the composition of planting media and mycorrhiza on the growth and yield of shallots. This study used a Factorial Randomized Block Design with 3 replications. The first factor is the composition of the planting media consisting of K0 (topsoil), K1 (topsoil + husk charcoal) 2: 1, K2 (topsoil + Manure) 2: 1, K3 (topsoil + husk charcoal + Manure) 1: 1: 1. The second factor is Mycorrhiza consisting of (M0) 0 g / plant, (M1) 7.5 g/plant, (M2) 15 g/plant. The results of the study showed that the composition of the planting media had a very significant effect on the variables of plant height, number of leaves, number of tubers, wet weight of tubers and dry weight of tubers. The provision of mycorrhiza had a significant effect on the variables of plant height, number of leaves, wet weight of tubers and dry weight of tubers. There was no interaction between the composition of the planting media and the provision of mycorrhiza on the growth and yield of shallots.

Keywords: AMF, husk charcoal, root infection