

ABSTRACT

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is one of the horticultural commodities whose needs continue to increase, utilized as a flavoring dish, raw material for the food industry, and medicine. One of the causes of low shallot productivity depends on the quality of seeds or varieties used and low land quality related to poor soil structure, one of which can cause poor water quality. These problems can be corrected by cultivating shallot plants using superior varieties and soil improvers such as biochar. This study was conducted to obtain the effect of rice husk biochar on the growth and yield of several varieties of shallots. This study used a two-factor Randomized Block Design (RDB) with 3 replicates of the combination treatment. The first factor is the Shallot Variety (V) consisting of 3 types of V1 (Bima Brebes Variety), V2 (Gayo Variety), V3 (Bauji Variety). The second factor is Rice Husk Biochar consisting 3 levels of B0 (0 g/polybag), B1 (50 g/polybag), B2 (100 g/polybag). The result showed that the treatment of several shallot varieties affected at plant height at 14-42 days after planting (DAP), number of leaves at 14-42 DAP, number of tillers per clump at 14-42 DAP, number of bulbs per clump, diameter of bulbs per clump, wet weight of bulbs per clump, and dry weight of bulbs per clump. Bauji variety is the best treatment. Biochar rice husk treatment affects of root length at 60 DAP, diameter of tubers per clump, and wet weight of tubers per clump. The best rice husk biochar treatment is found at 50 g/polybag. There is an interaction between the treatment of several shallot varieties and rice husk biochar at number of leaves at 42 DAP, root length at 60 DAP, number of bulbs per clump, and diameter of bulbs per clump. The best interaction treatment at a the use of Bauji varieties and 100 g/polybag risk husk biochar.

Keyword: Bima Brebes, Gayo, Bauji, Ameliorant