

ABSTRAK

Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) are a horticultural commodity that has low calories and nutrients that are beneficial to health, the use of inorganic fertilizers has an impact on reducing soil fertility and soil quality. This study aims to determine the effect of goat manure and the application of POC Jakaba on the growth and yield of shallot plants. This study used a two-factor group random design with 3 replications, the first factor was goat manure consisting of (P₀) 0 g/polybag control, (P₁) 30 g/polybag, and (P₂) 40 g/polybag. The second factor is POC Jakaba which consists of (J₀) control, (J₁) 10 ml/L, and (J₂) 15 ml/L. The results of the study show that the treatment of goat manure has an effect on growth. The best treatment is obtained in the processing of goat pens of 30 tons/ha. The concentration of POC jakaba had no effect on the growth and yield of shallots in all observed variables. There was an interaction between goat manure processing and the concentration of POC jakaba in the growth of shallot plants. The best treatment is obtained in the processing of goat kohe fertilizer 30 tons/ha + POC jakaba 10 ml/L.

Keywords: Eternal Lucky Mushroom, Nutrition, Soil Quality, Soil Aeration, Microorganisms