ABSTRAK

Shallots can grow in both the highlands and lowlands throughout the year, both in the rainy season and the dry season and get enough water. In the dry season, shallot plants can grow well, but weeds will also increase, especially on cultivated land where there are still weed seeds buried beneath the soil surface. This research aims to determine the correct time for weeding on shallots. This research was carried out in Tambun Tunong Village and continued in the Plant Pest and Disease Laboratory, Agricultural Cultivation Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University. The implementation time is from January to March 2024. The research was carried out in the form of a field experiment with treatments using a non-factorial Randomized Block Design (RAK) consisting of weed free until harvest, weedy until harvest, weeded at 14 and 28 DAP, weeded at 14 and 42 DAP, weeded at 28 and 42 DAP, and weeded at 14, 28 and 42 DAP. This research contained 6 treatment combinations with 3 repetitions so there were 18 experimental units. Then each bed has 20 plants, so you get 360 plants. The parameters observed consisted of plant height, number of leaves, number of tillers, number of tubers, tuber diameter, fresh weight per hill, dry weight per hill, and percentage of weed cover. The data showed that the growth of shallots had no real effect at 14 and 28 DAP, but at 42 and 56 DAP it had a significant effect. Data on shallot production had a significant effect at 42 and 56 DAP. The right time for weeding on the growth and production of shallots has a significant effect at 14, 28 and 42 DAP. Weed competition with plants can reduce tuber yield by 86%. The more frequently weeding was done, the more it will affect the production results. The most dominant weed was sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) with the highest NJD value of 11.6%, followed by thorn spinach (*Amaranthus spinosus*) with an NJD value of 5.9%.

Keywords: Shallots, Weeds, Weeding Time