

ABSTRACT

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is a commodity of garden crops that is consumed as a raw material as a spice and has health benefits. Efforts to increase soil fertility can be done through fertilization. Rabbit manure has an organic content of C/N: (10-12%) and a pH of 6.47-7.52. Influence of rabbit cage fertiliser, NPK fertilizer and also the interaction between these fertilizers on the growth and production of red garlic crops. The research was conducted in Palo Lada Village, Dewantara Prefecture, North Aceh District and also carried out in the Laboratory of Agroecotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University. The research lasted for three months, from January to March 2024. This study uses a randomized blok design (RAK) method. The rabbit manure factor is composed of 3 levels K1 = 50 g/polybag K2 = 100 g/ polybag K3 = 150 g/pollybag. The second factor (NPK fertiliser dose) consists of 4 levels N0= 0 g/Polybag N1 = 3 g/ polybag N2 = 5 g/polybag N3 = 8 g/ polybag. The supply of rabbit cage fertilizer increases the number of leaves by 3,4,5,6 MST, number of offspring by 2,3,4,5,6 MST the root length, the wet bulb weight per cluster the dry weight of the cluster, the worthy bulb weight; and the diameter of the bulb with the best dose at K3 (150 g/polybag) the supply of NPK fertilizers increases crop height by 3,4,6 MST and leaf weight by 3,5,4 MST. The production of tons/ha is the best amount of N1 (3 g/Polybag). This study has an intrigue on the effect of rabbit cage fertilization and NPK fertilizer on the number of leaves and the length of the roots.

Keywords: shallot, rabbit manure, NPK Fertilizer