

ABSTRACT

The problem that occurs in shallot plants is that the demand for shallots is very high, but shallot production every year has not been able to meet it, so it is necessary to improve shallot cultivation to increase production with cultivation techniques of providing organic fertilizers to maintain and improve soil structure so that can increase the production of shallots. This study aims to determine the effect of giving POC cow urine and coffee husk compost and the interaction of the two fertilizers on the growth and yield of shallots of the Brebes variety. This study used a factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) with two factors and three replications. The first factor is the POC of cow urine consisting of three levels, namely without treatment (control), 350 ml/liter of water and 450 ml/liter of water. The second factor of coffee husk compost consisted of three levels, namely without treatment (control), 100 g/polybag and 200 g/polybag. The variables observed were plant height, number of leaves, number of tillers, leaf chlorophyll, number of tubers, tuber fresh weight, and tuber dry weight. The results showed that study indicated the POC factor of cow urine alone had an effect on the variable number of leaves 2, 4, 6, and 8 week after plant, number of tillers at ages 4, 6, and 8 week after plant, the average number of tubers per clump. The POC factor of coffee peel compost alone affected the variable plant height 4, 6, and 8 week after plant, number of leaves 2, 4, 6, and 8 week after plant, number of tillers 4, 6, and 8 week after plant, average number of tubers per clump, average tuber fresh weight per hill, average tuber dry weight per hill.

Keywords: Shallots, POC cow urine, coffee husk compost