

## ABSTRACT

Shallot is a vegetable commodity because they contain high nutrition, raw materials for medicines, and as a complement to cooking spices. The need for shallots in Indonesia is increasing both from domestic consumption and seeds and the increasing population. Efforts that can be made to improve damaged planting media to suit the growth and yield of shallots are to provide organic matter through fertilization. One type of organic fertilizer is bokashi. Bokashi is an organic fertilizer that can increase soil fertility while improving damage to soil properties. However, the use of bokashi alone provides a nutrient content that is still very low to meet plant needs. Therefore, the use of bokashi needs to be accompanied by inorganic fertilizers. One type of inorganic fertilizer is NPK fertilizer. The purpose of this study was to determine the application of the effect of bokashi fertilizer and NPK fertilizer on the growth and production of shallots. This study used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 2 treatment factors, namely: The first factor is bokashi fertilizer: B0 (0 tons/ha), B1 (20 tons/ha), B2 (30 tons/ha). The second factor of NPK fertilizer (N), namely: N0 (0 kg/ha), N1 (NPK 250 kg/ha), N2 (NPK 300 kg/ha), N3 (NPK 350 kg/ha). Thus, 12 treatment combinations were obtained, with each treatment repeated 3 times, resulting in 36 experimental units, the experimental unit consisted of 4 plants, so that there were 144 plants in total. The results showed that bokashi fertilizer treatment affected plant height. NPK fertilizer treatment did not affect plant height, number of fruits, number of shoots, number of tubers per clump, wet stalks, fresh tuber weight, wind tuber weight, and tuber production. There was an interaction between bokashi fertilizer treatment and NPK fertilizer on the number of leaves.

**Keywords:** Bokashi, NPK, Shallots.