

ABSTRACT

Shallots is one of the leading commodities in several regions in Indonesia. It is used as a cooking spice and contains several substances that are beneficial to health. The efficacy of shallots as an anti-cancer agent and a substitute for antibiotics, lowers blood pressure, cholesterol and decreases blood sugar levels. The aim of the study was to determine the growth and yield of these shallot varieties at various doses of cricket manure. This research was conducted in Ponok Kolam Village, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency and the Agroecotechnology Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Malikussaleh. This study used a 3x4 factorial randomized block design (RBD) with 3 replications. The first factor was the shallot variety V1 = Gayo variety, V2 = Batu Ijo variety, V3 = Blue lancor variety. The second factor is the dose of cricket manure P0 = 0 g/polybag (equivalent to 0 tons/ha), P1 := 31 g/polybag (15 tons/ha), P2 = 41 g/polybag (20 tons/ha) ha), P3 = 52g/polybag (25 tonnes/ha). The results showed that shallot varieties had a significant effect on plant height variables 14, 42 and 56 DAP, number of leaves 14, 28, 42, 56 DAP, number of tubers, fresh weight of tubers, dry weight of clumping tubers, root length, and root weight. Cricket manure treatment affected plant height 28,42,56 DAP, number of leaves 14 DAP, 28 DAP, 42 DAP, 56 DAP, tuber diameter, on root weight. There was no interaction between varietal treatment and cricket manure.

Keywords: Cricket Manure Fertilizer, Shallots, Variety