ABSTRACT

Red onion (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) is one of the leading commodities of one type of vegetable which is used as a daily food ingredient and also commonly used as a traditional medicine or ingredient for the food industry which is currently growing rapidly which cultivated by farmers intensively because the prospects are very good. Shallots have a high economic value so that onion entrepreneurs have spread to almost all provinces in Indonesia. The research was carried out in the two hectare rice villages, the Seunuddon District, North Aceh Regency and the Agroecotechnology Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Malikussaleh University. North Aceh Regency. It was carried out from November to January 2019. This study used the Factoria Randomized Design (RBD) pattern, namely three levels of cow manure (S) Control, S1 10 tons / ha, S2 20 tons / ha then combined with goat manure (K) K0 Control, K1 10 tons / ha, K2 20 tons / ha. Thus this study consisted of 9 treatment combinations with three replications, so that overall there were 27 experimental units. Data from the study were analyzed statistically using the F testIf the results obtained on variance differ significantly at the level of 5%. The results showed that the use of cow manure and goat manure was not significantly different from plant temperature, number of leaves, number of tubers, tuber weight per clump, dry weight tubers per clump and tuber weight per clump, and significantly affected cow manure on plant height aged 28 HST. Whereas the use of goat manure was significantly different in plant height at 42 HST.

Keywords :Onion, cow manure, goat manure.