INTISARI

Penelitian tentang "Pemanfaatan Organo-Karbon Dalam Budidaya Bawang Merah (Allium ascalonium L) di Tanah Pasir Pantai Bugel Kabupaten Kulon Progo" bertujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh organo-karbon dalam bentuk briket kompos daun gamal dan arang tempurung kelapa terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman bawang merah di tanah pasir pantai. dan untuk mendapatkan dosis dalam orgono-karbon briket kompos daun gamal dan arang tempurung kelapa dalam budidaya tanaman bawang merah.Penelitian ini telah dilakukan di *Green House* dan laboratorium Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta pada bulan Juni - Agustus 2015

Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode eksperimen yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan percobaan faktor tunggal. P1: 10 ton/hektar: 0% kompos daun gamal dan 100% arang tempurung kelapa, P2: 20 ton/hektar: 0% kompos daun gamal dan 100% arang tempurung kelapa, P3: 30 ton/hektar: 0% kompos daun gamal dan 100% arang tempurung kelapa, P4: 10 ton/hektar: 10% kompos daun gamal dan 90% arang tempurung kelapa, P5: 20 ton/hektar: 10% kompos daun gamal dan 90% arang tempurung kelapa, P6: 30 ton/hektar: 10% kompos daun gamal dan 90% arang tempurung kelapa, P7: 10 ton/hektar: 20% kompos daun gamal dan 80% arang tempurung kelapa, P8: 20 ton/hektar: 20% kompos daun gamal dan 80% arang tempurung kelapa, P9: 30 ton/hektar: 20% kompos daun gamal dan 80% arang tempurung kelapa, P10: 10 ton/hektar: 30% kompos daun gamal dan 70% arang tempurung kelapa, P11: 20 ton/hektar: 30% kompos daun gamal dan 70% arang tempurung kelapa, P12: 30 ton/hektar: 30% kompos daun gamal dan 70% arang tempurung kelapa, P13: 10 ton/hektar: 40% kompos daun gamal dan 60% arang tempurung kelapa, P14: 20 ton/hektar: 40% kompos daun gamal dan 60% arang tempurung kelapa, P15: 30 ton/hektar: 40% kompos daun gamal dan 60% arang tempurung kelapa dan masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Parameter pengamatan meliputi : tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah umbi per rumpun, bobot umbi per rumpun, bobot segar dan kering tajuk, bobot segar dan kering akar.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua perlakuan bahan Organo-Karbon berpengaruh sama kepada semua parameter pertumbuhan dan hasil bawang merah di tanah pasir pantai Bugel Kulonprogo dan aplikasi 10 ton/hektar bahan Organo-Karbon (20% kompos gamal + 80% arang tempurung kelapa) cenderung memberikan hasil bawang merah lebih baik.

Kata Kunci : Organo - Karbon, Bawang Merah, Tanah Pasir pantai.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of research "Utilization of Organic Carbon for shallot Cultivation (Allium ascalonium L.) in the Bugel Sand Land Kulon Progo Regency" aim of this study is to determine the effect of organo-carbon in the form of briquettes leaf Gamal compost and coconut shell charcoal on growth and yield shallot crop in the ground sand. and to get a dose in orgono-carbon briquettes Gliricidia leaf compost and coconut shell charcoal in the cultivation of shallot. This research has been conducted in the Green House and the laboratories of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in June - August 2015

The research was conducted using experimental method that arranged in Completely Randomized Design used single factor. P1 : 10 tons / hectare: 0% Gliricidia leaf compost and 100% coconut shell charcoal, P2 : 20 tons / hectare : 0% Gliricidia leaf compost and 100% coconut shell charcoal, P3 : 30 tons / hectare : 0% compostable leaf Gamal and 100% coconut shell charcoal, P4 : 10 tons / hectare: 10% compost leaves Gamal and 90% coconut shell charcoal, P5 : 20 tons / hectare: 10% compost leaves Gamal and 90% coconut shell charcoal, P6 : 30 tons / hectare: 10% compost leaves Gamal and 90% coconut shell charcoal, P7 : 10 tons / hectare: 20% compost leaves Gamal and 80% coconut shell charcoal, P8 : 20 tonnes / hectare : 20% compost leaves Gamal and 80% charcoal coconut shell, P9 : 30 tons / hectare : 20% compost leaves Gamal and 80% coconut shell charcoal, P10 : 10 tons / hectare : 30% compost leaves Gamal and 70% coconut shell charcoal, P11 : 20 tons / hectare : 30% Gliricidia leaf compost and 70% coconut shell charcoal, P12 : 30 tons / hectare : 30% compost and 70% Gliricidia leaves of coconut shell charcoal, P13 : 10 tons / hectare : 40% compost and 60% Gliricidia leaves coconut shell charcoal, P14 : 20 tons / hectare : 40% compost and 60% Gliricidia leaves of coconut shell charcoal, P15 : 30 tons / hectare : 40% compost and 60% Gliricidia leaves coconut shell charcoal and each treatment was repeated 4 times The parameters of this research were plant hight, the leaf number, the number of tubes per hill (cloves), weight of tubers per hill, the fresh and dry weight of canopy and the fresh and dry weight of roots.

The result of this research showed that all of Organic Carbon matter treatments did not significantly different to all parameters of plant growth and yield of shallot in the Bugel Sand Land Kulon Progo Regency and application of 10 ton/hectare Organic-Carbon matter (20% gamal compost + 80% coconut shell charcoal) tend to give the better result of shallot yield.

Keyword : Organic-Carbon, Shallot, sand land.