

**Luckytasari Alvia Widoretno, 2018. Peningkatan Pertumbuhan dan Produksi Tanaman Bawang Merah (*Allium Cepa L.* Var. Biru Lancor) Dengan Pemberian Cendawan Mikoriza Arbuskular (CMA), *Biofertilizer* dan Bokashi. Skripsi ini di bawah bimbingan Prof. Dr. Ir. Tini Surtiningsih, DEA. dan Tri Nurharyati, S.Si., M.Kes., Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.**

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peningkatan pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman bawang merah (*Allium Cepa L.* Var. Biru Lancor) dengan pemberian variasi campuran dari cendawan mikoriza arbuskular (CMA), *biofertilizer* dan bokashi. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL). Penelitian ini terdiri atas 2 perlakuan kontrol (kontrol negatif dan positif) dan 9 perlakuan uji. Perlakuan kontrol negatif tanpa pemberian pupuk dan kontrol positif dengan pemberian pupuk NPK dan urea dengan perbandingan 1:1 (NPK dan urea = 2,5 g/tanaman). Perlakuan uji yaitu M<sub>10</sub>B<sub>10</sub>Bk, M<sub>10</sub>B<sub>20</sub>Bk, M<sub>10</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk, M<sub>20</sub>B<sub>10</sub>Bk, M<sub>20</sub>B<sub>20</sub>Bk, M<sub>20</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk, M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>10</sub>Bk, M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>20</sub>Bk dan M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk dengan M merupakan mikoriza 10, 20, 30 g/tanaman, B merupakan *biofertilizer* 10, 20, dan 30 mL/tanaman dan Bk merupakan bokashi 180 g/petak. Tiap perlakuan terdiri atas 4 ulangan dan masing-masing terdiri atas 10 tanaman. Mikroba dalam *biofertilizer* terdiri atas *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*, *Rhizobium*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. megaterium*, *B. licheniformis*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *P. putida*, *Cellvibrio*, *Cellulomonas*, *Cytophaga*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, dan *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Variabel terikat pada penelitian ini meliputi pertumbuhan (tinggi tanaman, panjang akar, jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, berat akar, dan berat daun) dan produksi (jumlah umbi dan berat umbi) serta produktivitas dan RAE (*Relative Agronomic Effectiveness*). Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji ANOVA satu arah dan uji lanjutan, yaitu uji *Duncan* dan *Games-Howell* pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian Cendawan Mikoriza Arbuskular (CMA), *Biofertilizer* dan Bokashi berpengaruh nyata dalam meningkatkan jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, panjang akar, berat akar, berat daun jumlah umbi, berat umbi dan nilai RAE yang lebih efektif dibandingkan perlakuan kontrol. Hasil tertinggi berturut-turut diperoleh nilai jumlah daun pada M<sub>20</sub>B<sub>20</sub>Bk (77,45±4,58 daun/rumpun), jumlah anakan pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (29,15±1,24 anakan/tanaman), panjang akar pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (16,85±0,37 cm/tanaman), berat akar pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (1,93±0,12 g/tanaman), berat daun pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (20,49±0,88 g/tanaman), jumlah umbi pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (32,13±0,99 umbi/tanaman), berat umbi pada M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk (331,96±5,28 g/tanaman). M<sub>30</sub>B<sub>30</sub>Bk juga memiliki nilai RAE tertinggi yaitu 31316,8% dan produktivitas tertinggi yaitu 82,99 ton/ha.

**Kata kunci :** Mikoriza, *biofertilizer*, bokashi, pertumbuhan, produktivitas, bawang merah (*Allium Cepa L.* Var. Biru Lancor)

**Luckytasari Alvia Widoretno, 2018. Increased Growth and Yield of Onion Plant (*Allium Cepa L.* Var. Biru Lancor) with Arbuscular Mycorrhizae Fungi (AMF), Biofertilizer and Bokashi. This study was under supervision by Prof. Dr. Ir. Tini Surtiningsih, DEA. and Tri Nurharyati, S.Si., M.Kes., Departement of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.**

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## ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to understand increased growth and yield of onion plant (*Allium Cepa L.* var. biru lancor) with a mixture of arbuscular mycorrhizae Fungi, biofertilizer and bokashi. This study is experimental design with a completely randomized design (CRD). This study consists of two control treatments (negative and positive control) and 9 test treatments. Negative control treatment isn't given anything of fertilizer, whereas positive control treatment is given NPK and urea with ration 1:1 (NPK + urea = 2.5 g/plant). The test treatments is  $M_{10}B_{10}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{10}B_{20}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{10}B_{30}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{20}B_{10}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{20}B_{20}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{20}B_{30}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{30}B_{10}\text{Bk}$ ,  $M_{30}B_{20}\text{Bk}$  and  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  with M is mycorrhizae 10, 20, 30 g/plant, B is biofertilizer 10, 20, and 30 mL/plant and Bk is bokashi 180 g/plot. Each treatment consists of 4 replicates and each of it consists of 10 plants. The microbes in biofertilizer consist of *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*, *Rhizobium*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. megaterium*, *B. licheniformis*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *P. putida*, *Cellvibrio*, *Cellulomonas*, *Cytophaga*, *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The dependent variable in this study includes growth (plant hight, number of leaves, number of tillers, root length, root biomass, and leaf biomass) and yield (number of tubers and tuber weight) as well as productivity and RAE (Relative Agronomic Effectiveness). The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and advanced test, that is *Duncan* and *Games-Howell* test at 5% level. The results showed that the Arbuscular Mycorrhizae Fungi (AMF), Biofertilizer and Bokashi treatments significantly affected the number of leaves, number of tillers, root length, root biomass, leaf biomass, number of tubers, tuber weight and RAE value which were more effective than control treatments. The highest results were obtained by the number of leaves in  $M_{20}B_{20}\text{Bk}$  ( $77,45\pm4,58$  leaves/plant), number of tillers at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $29,15\pm1,24$  tillers/plant), root length at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $16,85\pm0,37$  cm/plant), root biomass at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $1,93\pm0,12$  g/ plant), leaf biomass at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $20,49\pm0,88$  g/plant), number of tubers at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $32,13\pm0,99$  tubers/plant), tuber weight at  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  ( $331,96\pm5,28$  g/plant).  $M_{30}B_{30}\text{Bk}$  also has the highest RAE value 31316.8% and the highest productivity 82.99 tons / ha.

**Key words :** Mycorrhizae, biofertilizer, bokashi, growth, productivity, onion plant (*Allium cepa L.* var. biru lancor)