

**Karakterisasi Sembilan Klon Hasil Persilangan Bawang Merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)** (*Characterization of Nine Hybridization Clones shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)*) Advisor Dr. Ir. Nurul Sjamsijah and Dr. Joko Pinilih, SP.MP.

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*ABSTRACT*

Shallots still need to be improved again, to meet the export and national needs in line with the increasing population. How to increase production with stages of crop breeding through characterization. This research aims to identify the shallots clones that have high production potential so that it will create new varieties. This study was held in August to October 2019 in Kersana subdistrict, Brebes regency. The caller used a complete Non-factorial random draft (RAK) with a clone treatment consisting of nine clones namely Sembrani x Bima 2.1, Sembrani x Bima 6.1, Sembrani x Bima 1.1, Trisula x Bima 10.1, Trisula x Bima 2.1, Trisula x Sembrani 2.4, Maja x Bima 4.2, Maja x Trisula 5.2, Bauji x Maja 5.2. The treatment was repeated 3 times. The Data obtained is analyzed using various and advanced prints with Dunn's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that the best clone characterization was found on the clones of Maja x Bima 4.2. The clones have the advantages and high production potential compared with the other clones that produce a plant height of 40.16 cm, the number of leaves 32.60 strands, the number of puppies 9.83 saplings, trunk diameter 5.03 mm, the tuber diameter 23.8 mm, the number of bulbs 35.16 cloves, the wet weight of bulbs per clump 89.87 grams, dry-weight bulbs per clump 60.47 grams, the wet weight of bulbs per plot 3.95 kg, the dry weight of bulbs per plot 2.73 kg, production tons/ha 18,22 tons, leaf color Green Group N173 B, color bulbs Greyed Purple Group 186

Keywords: characterization, clones, shallots.