

Pengaruh Vernalisasi Umbi Dan Benzilaminopurin Terhadap Produksi Benih Botani Bawang Merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) Varietas Batu Ijo. (*Effect of Bulb Vernalization and Benzylaminopurine on the Production of Botanical Seeds of Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) of the Batu Ijo Variety*).
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ABSTRACT

One way to increase shallot production is to use planting material from seeds called True Shalot Seeds (TSS). The aim of this research is to find the correct vernalization time and concentration of the growth regulator benzylaminopurine (BAP) to increase and initiate flowering of shallots in lowland areas. This research was carried out at the Jember State Polytechnic from 24 August 2023 to 30 January 2024. The random factorial design used consisted of two factors. The first factor is vernalization which consists of 2 weeks of vernalization (V0), 3 weeks of vernalization (V1) and 4 weeks of vernalization (V2). The second factor is the administration of benzylaminopurine (BAP) consisting of 37.5 ppm (Z0), 50 ppm (Z1), 62.5 ppm (Z2). The results show that vernalization has a very real influence on the number of leaves, number of clumps, number of tubers planted, and has a real influence on tuber weight parameters. Meanwhile, benzylaminopurine (BAP) has a real influence on plant height and very significantly on the weight of planted tubers.

Key Words : Onion, TSS, Vernalization, Benzylaminopurine, Shallot