ABSTRACT

Using mini tubers as a source of seeds can increase the production and demand for shallots. This study aims to figure the effect of planting media and the level of germination on the growth and yield of shallot mini bulbs. The research was conducted at the Vegetable Crops Research Institute from September to December 2019, using a Randomized Complete Design (RCD). The planting comprising A1 (Lembang Soil), A2 (Subang Soil), A3 (Brebes Soil), A4 (Sand), A5 (Lembang Soil + Sand), A6 (Subang Soil + Sand), A7 (Brebes Soil + Sand), A8 (Lembang Soil + Vermicompost), A9 (Subang Soil + Vermicompost), and A10 (Brebes Soil + Vermicompost), while the level of germination comprises B1 (low DB <60%), B2 (Medium DB 60-80%), and B3 (High DB> 80%). These treatments had 30 treatment combinations, and repeated twice each treatment, so that there were 60 experimental units. The results showed that the planting medium such as Brebes soil had a very significant effect on plant height of 36.89 cm, Subang soil + vermicompost soil had a very significant effect on the number of leaves as much as 7.21, Brebes soil + vermicompost had a very significant effect on tuber diameter by 18.77 mm, Brebes soil + vermicompost had a very significant effect on the weight of fresh tubers per clump of 6.89 grams, and dry tuber weight per clump of 5.1 grams. Meanwhile, the germination level and the interaction between the two factors had no significant effect on all specifications.

Key words: germination level, planting medium, shallots