

## Abstract

Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan teknis budidaya, pertumbuhan, dan hasil tembakau varietas Prancak 95 pada pola tanam monokultur dan tumpangsari dengan bawang merah di Desa Pakong, Kecamatan Pakong, Kabupaten Pamekasan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan meliputi observasi lapang dan wawancara petani untuk mengkaji perbedaan teknis budidaya, serta pengamatan pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok. Aspek teknis budidaya yang diamati mencakup pengolahan lahan, penanaman, pemupukan, pemeliharaan, dan panen. Variabel pertumbuhan yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman dan jumlah daun, sedangkan  $\square$ relative hasil meliputi bobot basah dan bobot kering daun tembakau. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum tahapan teknis budidaya pada kedua pola tanam  $\square$ relative serupa, namun berbeda pada pengaturan waktu tanam dan intensitas pemeliharaan akibat keberadaan tanaman bawang merah pada pola tanam tumpangsari. Pola tanam monokultur menghasilkan pertumbuhan tembakau yang lebih optimal, ditunjukkan oleh tinggi tanaman dan jumlah daun yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan tumpangsari. Perbedaan tersebut berpengaruh terhadap hasil produksi, di mana bobot basah dan bobot kering tembakau pada pola tanam monokultur cenderung lebih tinggi. Namun, pada pola tanam tumpangsari terdapat tambahan hasil produksi dari tanaman bawang merah.

Keywords: Tembakau, Monokultur, Tumpangsari, teknis budidaya, pertumbuhan, hasil produksi

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This study aims to compare the cultivation techniques, growth, and yield of Prancak 95 tobacco variety in monoculture and intercropping with shallots in Pakong Village, Pakong District, Pamekasan Regency. The research methods used include field observations and farmer interviews to examine differences in cultivation techniques, as well as observations of plant growth and yield using a Randomized Block Design. The technical aspects of cultivation observed included land preparation, planting, fertilization, maintenance, and harvesting. Growth variables observed included plant height and number of leaves, while yield variables included the wet weight and dry weight of tobacco leaves. The results showed that, in general, the technical stages of cultivation in both cropping patterns were relatively similar, but differed in the timing of planting and maintenance intensity due to the presence of shallots in the intercropping pattern. The monoculture cropping pattern resulted in more optimal tobacco growth, indicated by higher plant height and number of leaves compared to intercropping. This difference affected production results, where the wet weight and dry weight of tobacco in the monoculture cropping pattern tended to be higher. However, in the intercropping pattern, there was additional production from shallots.

Keywords: Tobacco, Monoculture, Intercropping, cultivation techniques, growth, production results