ABSTRAK

KAJIAN DISTRIBUSI BAHAN KERING PADA 10 KLON UNGGUL UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) UNTUK DETEKSI SIFAT FISIOLOGI DI KEBUN PERCOBAAN TAMAN BOGO, PURBOLINGGO, LAMPUNG TIMUR

Oleh

Siska Puji Lestari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola distribusi bahan kering pada 10 klon ubi kayu di dua kondisi lahan berbeda (non marginal dan marginal). Penelitian disusun menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) faktorial (2x10), dengan tiga ulangan sehingga diperoleh 60 satuan percobaan. Variabel yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah daun hijau, bobot segar dan kering daun, batang, serta ubi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada 6 BST, klon Cino, Soponyono, dan Sekoci di kedua lahan lebih dominan mengalokasikan fotosintat ke ubi. Garuda ke batang pada lahan marginal dan ke ubi pada lahan non marginal, sebaliknya pada UJ3 dan Vamas-1. D9 lebih dominan ke batang pada kedua lahan. Pada 10 BST, Garuda, Cino, Soponyono, Sekoci, dan Vamas-1 di kedua lahan lebih dominan mengalokasikan fotosintat ke ubi. D9 dan UJ3 ke batang di lahan non marginal, tetapi ke ubi di lahan marginal. Sementara itu, KM dan Waxy pada 6 dan 10 BST di kedua lahan tetap lebih dominan ke batang.

Kata kunci: Distribusi bahan kering, fotosintesis, klon, ubi kayu.

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF DRY MATTER DISTRIBUTION IN 10 CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) CLONES FOR THE DETECTION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN THE TAMAN BOGO EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, PURBOLINGGO, EAST LAMPUNG

By

Siska Puji Lestari

The objective of this study was to determine the distribution pattern of dry matter in 10 cassava clones in two different land conditions (non-marginal and marginal). The experiment was arranged in a factorial randomized block design (RCBD) (2x10), with three replications, resulting in 60 experimental units. The variables observed included plant height, stem diameter, number of green leaves, fresh and dry weight of leaves, stems, and tubers. The results showed that on 6 BST, the Cino, Soponyono, and Sekoci clones in both plots of land predominantly allocated photosynthates to the tubers. Garuda allocated photosynthates to the stems in marginal plots and to the tubers in non-marginal plots, the opposite was true for UJ3 and Vamas-1. D9 predominantly allocated photosynthates to the stems in both plots. At 10 BST, the Garuda, Cino, Soponyono, Sekoci, and Vamas-1 clones in both fields predominantly allocated photosynthates to the tubers. D9 and UJ3 allocated photosynthates to the stems in non-marginal fields but to the tubers in marginal fields. Meanwhile, KM and Waxy remained predominantly allocated to the stems at both 6 and 10 BST in both fields.

Keywords: Cassava, clones, dry matter distribution, photosynthesis.