

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KARAKTER KUALITATIF DAN KUANTITATIF LIMA KLON UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) TERHADAP VARIETAS UJ 5 DI DESA SUKANEGARA KECAMATAN TANJUNG BINTANG KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi karakter kualitatif dan kuantitatif lima klon ubi kayu (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) di Desa Sukanegara, Lampung Selatan, dengan varietas UJ 5 sebagai pembanding. Karakter kualitatif yang diamati meliputi warna pucuk daun, warna batang, warna kulit korteks ubi, dan bentuk ubi. Karakter kuantitatif yang diamati meliputi tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah cabang, jumlah daun, dan jumlah lobus daun. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan enam perlakuan yang diulang sebanyak tiga kali. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam dan dilanjutkan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) pada taraf 5%. Karakter kualitatif menunjukkan perbedaan mencolok, seperti warna batang keemasan pada klon SN dan korteks ubi berwarna merah muda pada klon WX yang tidak terdapat pada varietas UJ 5. Hasil analisis menunjukkan klon TDSS dan Unila UK 1 memiliki tinggi tanaman dan diameter batang lebih besar dibandingkan varietas UJ 5. Klon Unila UK 1 dan WX memiliki jumlah cabang dan jumlah daun lebih banyak, sedangkan klon TDSS, SN, dan WX memiliki jumlah lobus daun lebih banyak dibandingkan UJ 5. Klon CN menunjukkan efisiensi tinggi dalam alokasi fotosintat ke umbi berdasarkan nilai indeks panen tertinggi. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa beberapa klon ubi kayu berpotensi untuk dikembangkan sebagai varietas unggul.

Kata kunci: ubi kayu, klon, karakter kualitatif, karakter kuantitatif, varietas UJ 5.

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERS OF FIVE CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) CLONES TOWARDS UJ 5 VARIETY IN SUKANEGARA VILLAGE, TANJUNG BINTANG DISTRICT, SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

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This study aimed to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of five cassava clones (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) in Sukanegara Village, South Lampung, using the UJ 5 variety as a control. The observed qualitative traits included leaf apex color, stem color, cortex skin color of the tuber, and tuber shape. The quantitative traits observed were plant height, stem diameter, number of branches, number of leaves, and number of leaf lobes. The study employed a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with six treatments, each replicated three times. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at a 5% significance level. The qualitative traits showed striking differences, such as golden stem color in the SN clone and pink tuber cortex in the WX clone, which were not found in the UJ 5 variety. The results of the analysis indicated that the TDSS and Unila UK 1 clones had greater plant height and stem diameter than the UJ 5 variety. The Unila UK 1 and WX clones had more branches and leaves, while the TDSS, SN, and WX clones exhibited a higher number of leaf lobes compared to UJ 5. The CN clone demonstrated high efficiency in photosynthate allocation to tubers, as reflected in its highest harvest index value. These findings suggest that several cassava clones have the potential to be developed as superior varieties.

Keywords: cassava, clone, qualitative characters, quantitative characters, UJ 5 variety.