

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KARAKTER KUALITATIF DAN KUANTITATIF DELAPAN KLON UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) DI DESA MUARA PUTIH KECAMATAN NATAR LAMPUNG SELATAN

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuat deskripsi delapan klon ubi kayu (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) dan mengevaluasi karakter kuantitatif tujuh klon ubi kayu (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) yang diuji dengan cara dibandingkan dengan Varietas standar UJ 5. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Muara Putih, Kecamatan Natar, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. Klon yang dievaluasi yaitu TDSS, D9, Manggu, Adira 4, KP, SL 30, MU 55, dan UJ 5 (sebagai varietas pembanding) dengan jarak tanam 100 cm x 5 cm. Perlakuan disusun secara faktor tunggal yaitu (3x8) dalam rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) dengan 3 ulangan. Hasil pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tinggi tanaman klon SL 30 tidak berbeda nyata lebih besar 163,99 cm daripada varietas pembanding UJ 5 yaitu 143,79 cm. Diameter batang klon D9 yakni 4,3 cm tidak nyata lebih besar daripada varietas pembanding UJ 5 yaitu 3,92 cm. Jumlah daun klon KP lebih banyak yaitu 44,13 helai daripada varietas pembanding UJ 5 yaitu 29,20 helai. Jumlah cabang klon SL 30 tidak nyata lebih banyak yaitu 2,67 buah daripada varietas pembanding UJ 5 yaitu 2,53. Terdapat perbedaan deskripsi pada delapan klon ubi kayu seperti warna pucuk daun dominan warna ungu, warna daun lebih dominan hijau tua, warna permukaan tangkai atas dominan warna merah, warna permukaan tangkai bawah daun berwarna merah kehijauan, warna batang dominan perak, warna kulit ubi bagian luar dominan berwarna coklat tua, warna korteks ubi dominan warna putih atau krim, warna daging ubi lebih dominan krim, dan bentuk ubi dominan dengan bentuk silinder. Performa karakter vegetatif tujuh klon ubi kayu yang dievaluasi relatif serupa, tidak berbeda nyata dengan varietas pembanding UJ 5.

Kata kunci: evaluasi, karakter, klon, kualitatif, kuantitatif, ubi kayu.

ABSTRACT
QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHARACTER EVALUATION
OF EIGHT CASSAVA CLONES (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) IN MUARA
PUTIH VILLAGE NATAR DISTRICT SOUTH LAMPUNG

By

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This study aims to describe eight cassava clones (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) and evaluate the quantitative characteristics of seven cassava clones (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) by comparing them with the standard variety UJ 5. This study was conducted in Muara Putih Village, Natar District, South Lampung Regency. The evaluated clones were TDSS, D9, Manggu, Adira 4, KP, SL 30, MU 55, and UJ 5 (as the comparison variety) with a planting distance of 100 cm × 5 cm. The treatments were arranged in a single factor design (3 × 8) in a randomized block design (RBD) with three replications. The results of this study showed that the plant height of the SL 30 clone was not significantly greater than 163.99 cm compared to the control variety UJ 5, which was 143.79 cm. The stem diameter of the D9 clone, which was 4.3 cm, was not significantly greater than the control variety UJ 5, which was 3.92 cm. The number of leaves in the KP clone was higher at 44.13 leaves compared to the control variety UJ 5 at 29.20 leaves. The number of branches in the SL 30 clone was not significantly higher at 2.67 branches compared to the control variety UJ 5 at 2.53 branches. There are differences in the description of the eight cassava clones, such as the dominant color of the leaf tips being purple, the dominant color of the leaves being dark green, the dominant color of the upper stem surface being red, the dominant color of the lower stem surface being greenish red, the dominant color of the stem being silver, the dominant color of the outer skin of the tuber being dark brown, the dominant color of the cassava cortex is white or cream, the dominant color of the cassava flesh is cream, and the dominant shape of the cassava is cylindrical. The performance of the vegetative characteristics of the seven evaluated cassava clones is relatively similar and not significantly different from the control variety UJ 5.

Keywords: evaluation, characteristics, clones, qualitative, quantitative, cassava.