# ABSTRAK

## PERBANDINGAN KARAKTER AGRONOMI KLON-KLON UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) YANG BERASAL DARI BIBIT STEK HASIL *GRAFTING* VS NON-*GRAFTING*

**Oleh:**

**Muhammad Faisal Rafli**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh asal bibit (stek hasil *grafting* dan non-*grafting*) terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil enam klon ubi kayu. Penelitian menggunakan. Penelitian dilakukan di Divisi Riset dan Pengembangan PT Great Giant Food (GGF), Lampung Tengah, pada bulan Desember 2023 hingga Desember 2024. Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan rancangan petak terbagi dan tiga ulangan. Petak utama terdiri atas enam klon ubi kayu (D9S, D9L, KP, UTK, 0223, dan UJ6), sedangkan anak petak terdiri atas dua jenis asal bibit (*grafting* dan non-*grafting*). Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan klon berpengaruh nyata terhadap sebagian besar variabel pertumbuhan dan hasil, sedangkan asal bibit tidak menunjukkan pengaruh nyata terhadap semua variabel yang diamati. Terdapat interaksi nyata antara klon dan asal bibit terhadap tinggi tanaman pada umur 8 dan 12 MST, menunjukkan bahwa respons klon terhadap metode perbanyakan bersifat spesifik. Dengan demikian, penggunaan bibit hasil *grafting* tidak menurunkan performa agronomis tanaman ubi kayu, dan dapat dijadikan sebagai alternatif perbanyakan benih secara vegetatif untuk menjamin ketersediaan benih unggul.

**Kata kunci:** ubi kayu, klon, *grafting*, karakter agronomi, perbanyakan vegetatif

## ABSTRACT

# COMPARISON OF AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CASSAVA (*Manihot Esculenta.* Crantz) CLONES DERIVED FROM GRAFTED AND NON-GRAFTED STEM CUTTINGS

**By:**

**Muhammad Faisal Rafli**

This study aimed to determine the effect of planting material origin (grafted and non-grafted stem cuttings) on the growth and yield of six cassava clones. The research was conducted at the Research and Development Division of PT Great Giant Food (GGF), Central Lampung, from December 2023 to December 2024. The experiment was conducted using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) in a split-plot arrangement with three replications. The main plots consisted of six cassava clones (D9S, D9L, KP, UTK, 0223, and UJ6), while the subplots consisted of two planting material types (grafted and non-grafted). Data were analyzed using analysis of variance and followed by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at a 5% significance level. The results showed that clone treatments significantly affected most growth and yield variables, while the origin of planting material did not show a significant effect on any observed variables. However, a significant interaction between clone and planting material was found for plant height at 8 and 12 weeks after planting, indicating that clone response to propagation method is specific. Therefore, grafted planting material does not reduce the agronomic performance of cassava and can be used as an alternative method to ensure the availability of high-quality planting materials.



**Keywords**: cassava, clone, *grafting*, agronomic characters, vegetative propagation