

PENGARUH KANDUNGAN BEBERAPA KLON UBI JALAR UNGU (*Ipomoea batatas* L) TERHADAP DAYA SIMPAN UMBI SEBAGAI BAHAN TANAM

Oleh

NIKO ANDALAS JOKO SAPUTRO

RINGKASAN

Ubi jalar ungu merupakan sumber karbohidrat yang baik dan juga berperan sebagai sumber serat pangan dan sumber beta karoten. Mengandung karbohidrat, protein, lemak, kalsium, fosfor, besi, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin B1 dan pigmen antosianin yang lebih tinggi dibanding varietas lain. Pada tanaman ubi jalar perbanyak tanaman dengan stek secara terus menerus mempunyai kecenderungan penurunan hasil pada generasi berikutnya. Untuk menghindari hal tersebut setelah 3-5 generasi perbanyak harus diperbarui dengan cara menanam atau menunaskan umbi untuk bahan perbanyak. Sehingga perlu dilakukan penyimpanan umbi sebagai bahan tanam. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh kandungan kimia beberapa klon ubi jalar ungu terhadap daya simpan umbi sebagai bahan tanam. Mendapatkan klon ubi jalar ungu yang memiliki daya simpan lebih lama. Penelitian ini disusun menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktor tunggal. Faktor yang digunakan adalah klon ubi jalar yang terdiri dari 4 taraf. Taraf ini, meliputi klon LPG 19, LPG 21, Antin 2 dan Ayamurasaki kemudian diulang sebanyak 2 kali dengan variabel pengamatan analisis kandungan kimia yang meliputi kandungan vitamin C, kadar pati, kadar protein, kadar lemak, kadar air, kadar karbohidrat, kadar kalium, kadar gula, kadar bahan kering, dan variabel pengamatan pada penyimpanan ubi jalar yang meliputi susut bobot umbi, jumlah umbi, jumlah umbi yang bertunas dan jumlah umbi busuk. Hasil penelitian ini, Kandungan kimia ubi jalar yang berbeda tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap daya simpan umbi sebagai bahan tanam selama satu bulan. Klon ayamurasaki, antin 2, LPG 19, LPG 21 belum mengalami kemunduran yang berarti dan memiliki daya simpan yang sama selama satu bulan.

Kata kunci: Ubi jalar, kandungan kimia dan daya simpan

EFFECT OF THE CONTENT OF SOME SWEET POTATO CLONESPURPLE (*Ipomoea batatas* L) ON STORAGE POWER TUBERS AS PLANT MATERIAL

By:

NIKO ANDALAS JOKO SAPUTRO

ABSTRAK

Purple sweet potatoes are a good source of carbohydrates and also act as a source of dietary fiber and a source of beta carotene. Contains higher levels of carbohydrates, protein, fat, calcium, phosphorus, iron, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin B1 and anthocyanin pigments than other varieties. In sweet potato plants, continuous propagation of plants by cuttings has a tendency to decrease yields in the next generation. To avoid this, after 3-5 generations, propagation must be renewed by planting or sprouting tubers for propagation. Therefore, it is necessary to store tubers as planting material. The aim of the research was to determine the effect of the chemical content of several purple sweet potato clones on the storage capacity of the tubers as planting material. Get a purple sweet potato clone that has a longer shelf life. This research was structured using a single factor Completely Randomized Design (CRD). The factors used were sweet potato clones which consisted of 6 levels. This level, including LPG 19, LPG 21, Antin 2 and Ayamurasaki clones, was then repeated 2 times with chemical content analysis observation variables which included vitamin C content, starch content, protein content, fat content, water content, carbohydrate content, potassium content, sugar content, dry matter content, and observation variables in sweet potato storage which include tuber weight loss, number of tubers, number of sprouted tubers and number of rotten tubers. The results of this research showed that the chemical content of different sweet potatoes had no effect on the storage capacity of the tubers as planting material for one month. Ayamurasaki clones, antin 2, LPG 19, LPG 21 have not experienced significant deterioration and have the same shelf life for one month.

Keyword : Sweet potatoes, chemical content and shelf life