

IDENTIFIKASI KARAKTER MORFOLOGI ENAM KLON UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta*) SEBAGAI BAHAN PANGAN

Oleh

Tomy Vrilla Hartono

RINGKASAN

Ubi kayu (*Manihot esculenta*) merupakan tanaman yang penting bagi negara beriklim tropis seperti Brazil, Thailand, dan Indonesia. Di Indonesia, ubi kayu menjadi salah satu tanaman yang banyak ditanam hampir di seluruh wilayah dan menjadi sumber karbohidrat utama setelah beras dan jagung. Tanaman ubi kayu yang tergolong tinggi adalah yang memiliki tinggi >110 cm. Tinggi keenam klon yang diamati berkisar antara 215,5 – 298,2 cm. Tanaman ubi kayu yang tergolong besar adalah yang memiliki diameter >16 mm. Diameter keenam klon yang diamati berkisar antara 18,8 – 29,3 mm. Pertumbuhan diameter batang sejalan dengan pertumbuhan tinggi tanaman. Semakin tinggi tanaman diameter batangnya juga semakin besar. Tanaman ubi kayu yang tergolong panjang adalah yang memiliki ruas >1,7 mm. Ruas kelima aksesi yang diamati berkisar 2,0 – 3,5 cm. Pertumbuhan panjang ruas batang sejalan dengan pertumbuhan tinggi tanaman dan diameter batang. Semakin tinggi tanaman panjang ruas batangnya juga semakin tinggi. Tanaman ubi kayu yang tergolong tebal yang memiliki ketebalan korteks 3 – 4 mm dan sangat tebal >4 mm. Ketebalan korteks keenam klon ubi kayu yang diamati berkisar antara 1,4 – 2,0 mm. Aksesi Bayeman memiliki korteks lebih tebal dibandingkan aksesi lainnya. Tanaman ubi kayu yang tergolong panjang adalah yang memiliki panjang tangkai daun >24 cm. Panjang tangkai daun yang diamati berkisar 25,1 – 33,2 cm. Identifikasi karakter morfologi enam klon ubi kayu memiliki perbedaan morfologi, baik dari bentuk daun, warna daun, bentuk batang, warna batang, warna kulit dan bentuk umbi serta warna umbinya.

Kata kunci : Identifikasi, Morfologi, Ubi kayu

IDENTIFICATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF SIX CLONES OF CASSAVA (*MANIHOT ESCULENTA*) AS A FOOD

By

Tomy Vrilla Hartono

SUMMARY

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) is an important crop for tropical countries such as Brazil, Thailand and Indonesia. In Indonesia, cassava is one of the crops that is widely grown in almost all regions and is the main source of carbohydrates after rice and corn. Cassava plants that are classified as tall are those that have a height of >110 cm. The height of the six clones observed ranged from 215.5 to 298.2 cm. Cassava plants that are classified as large are those that have a diameter of >16 mm. The diameter of the six clones observed ranged from 18.8 to 29.3 mm. The growth in stem diameter is in line with the growth in plant height. The taller the plant, the larger the stem diameter. Cassava plants that are classified as long are those that have segments of 1.7 mm. The segments of the five accessions observed ranged from 2.0 to 3.5 cm. The growth in length of stem segments is in line with the growth of plant height and stem diameter. The taller the plant, the longer the stem segments are. Cassava plants are classified as thick, having a cortex thickness of 3-4 mm and very thick >4 mm. The thickness of the cortex of the six cassava clones observed ranged from 1.4 - 2.0 mm. Bayeman accession has a thicker cortex than other accessions. Cassava plants that are classified as long are those that have leaf stalks >24 cm long. The length of the leaf stalk observed ranged from 25.1 to 33.2 cm. Identification of morphological characters of six cassava clones which have morphological differences, both in leaf shape, leaf color, stem shape, stem color, skin color and tuber shape and tuber color.

Keywords: Identification, Morphology, Cassava