

IDENTIFIKASI DAN KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI TANAMAN TALAS (*Colocasia sp*) LOKAL DI KABUPATEN TANAH DATAR

ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang identifikasi dan karakterisasi morfologi tanaman talas dilakukan di Kabupaten Tanah Datar, sejak bulan Februari sampai April 2016. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan data karakteristik morfologi tanaman talas sebagai informasi awal plasma nutfah tanaman talas, memperoleh informasi tentang tanaman talas yang berpotensi untuk dijadikan sumber karbohidrat dalam diversifikasi pangan dan mengetahui hubungan kemiripan antara tanaman talas. Metode penelitian adalah metode survey, populasi penelitian adalah semua tanaman talas yang ada di Kabupaten Tanah Datar, penetapan sampel dilakukan secara sengaja (*purposive sampling*). Teknik pengambilan data adalah dengan mengamati bagian morfologi dari tanaman sampel. Data di analisis secara deskriptif, sedangkan untuk analisis kemiripan digunakan perhitungan statistika yaitu program NTSYS Ver.2 02. Hasil penelitian di dapatkan 6 aksesori tanaman talas, 4 aksesori dari jenis *Xantosoma sagitifolium*, 2 aksesori dari jenis *Colocasia esculenta*. Aksesori talas putih paling potensial dikembangkan sebagai sumber karbohidrat dan banyak di budidayakan oleh petani di Kecamatan Salimpaung dan Sungai Tarab. Dari analisis kemiripan 6 aksesori tanaman talas di Kabupaten Tanah Datar memiliki nilai kisaran koefisien kemiripan 26% sampai 65%.

Kata Kunci : *Identifikasi, Karakterisasi talas, Morfologi, Plasma nutfah*

IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TARO (*Colocasia sp*) MORPHOLOGY IN TANAH DATAR

ABSTRACT

An experiment of identification and characterization of the morphology of the local taro plants has been done in Tanah Datar from February to April 2016. The study aims to collect morphological characteristics data of taro plants as an early information of taro germplasm, to obtain information about the potential taro plants to be used as a source of carbohydrates in food diversification, and to determine the relationship between the similarity of taro plants. The research method used is survey method, as the study population was all the taro plants in Tanah Datar and the determination of sample was done intentionally (purposive sampling). Data collection technique used is an observation of the morphology of the plant samples. Data was analyzed descriptively, while for the similarity analysis used for statistical calculations was NTSYS program Ver.2 02. The experiment resulted on six accessions of taro plants which are four of *Xantosoma sagitifolium* accession, and two accessions of the *Colocasia esculenta* type. White Taro accession described as the most potential accession to be developed as a source of carbohydrates as it is cultivated by most farmers in the Salimpaung and Sungai Tarab districts. Based on the analysis of the similarity, six accessions of taro plants in Tanah Datar has a similarity coefficient values range from 26% to 65%.

Keywords: *Identification, characterization of taro, morphology, germ plasm*

