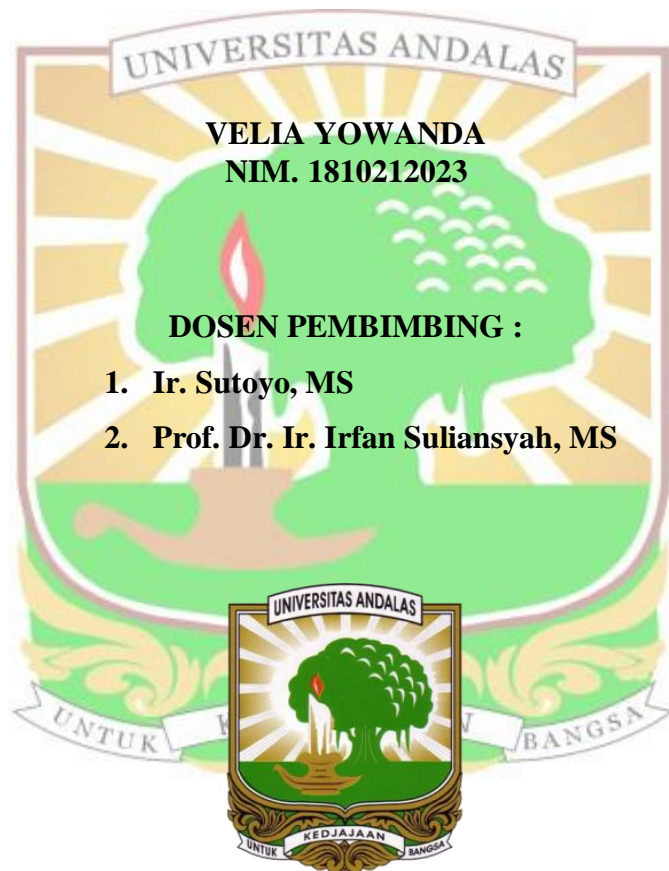


**KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI TANAMAN CABAI MERAH  
(*Capsicum annum* L.) LOKAL SUMATRA BARAT**

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**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
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# KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI TANAMAN CABAI MERAH (*CAPSICUM ANNUUM* L.) LOKAL SUMATRA BARAT

## Abstrak

Proses kegiatan pemuliaan tanaman dimulai dengan usaha koleksi plasma nutfah, selanjutnya tanaman cabai dikarakterisasi dan dilakukan seleksi sesuai dengan karakter yang dibutuhkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan karakter morfologi dari beberapa genotipe tanaman cabai merah lokal di Sumatra Barat. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu metode deskriptif. Analisis kemiripan menggunakan program statistik PBSTAT-CL 2.1.2. Penelitian ini menggunakan lima genotipe tanaman cabai yang berbeda yaitu genotipe Dharmasraya 1, Dharmasraya 2, Bonsai, Gero dan Sijunjung. Karakterisasi yang dilakukan didapatkan bahwa karakter pembeda dari lima genotipe tanaman cabai yang digunakan yaitu bentuk daun, warna sekunder mahkota bunga, orientasi tanaman, bentuk ujung buah, tekstur permukaan buah dan undulasi tepi daun. Variabilitas luas terdapat pada karakter tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, umur panen, jumlah dikotom, jumlah buah dan berat buah. Tingkat koefisien kemiripan tanaman cabai berkisar 60% - 85%. Nilai bobot buah tertinggi yaitu pada genotipe Dharmasraya 2 dengan rata – rata 160,15 gram.

Kata kunci : Cabai merah, karakterisasi, variabilitas, analisis kemiripan

# MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF RED CHILI PLANTS (*CAPSICUM ANNUUM* L.) LOCAL WEST SUMATRA

## Abstract

Plant Breeding process of a chili is started with plasma collection activity, continued with a characterization of the chili plants and ended up with a selection based on the plant character needed. This research aims to understand the difference of morphology character, variability and diversity level from several genotype of a red chili plant in West Sumatera. A descriptive method was used in this research. Similarity analysis was done using statistic program of PBSTAT-CL 2.1.2. The research was using five difference genotypes which are Dharmasraya 1, Dharmasraya 2, Bonsai, Gero and Sijunjung. From the characterization, it shows that the distinguishing character used in chili are leaf types, secunder colour of flower crown, plant orientation, shape of the fruit tip, fruit surface textures and fruit weight. A wide variability was found in the character of plant height, number of leaves, harvest age, number of dichotomes, number of the fruits and weight of the fruits. The similarity coefficient of the chili is around 60% - 85%. The highest weight is Dharmasraya 2 Genotype with the average of 160.15 grams.

Keywords : Red chili, characterization, variability, analysis of similarity