PENAMPILAN KARAKTER FENOTIPIK TANAMAN HIAS DAHLIA*(Dahlia* sp*)* DI KECAMATAN MATUR KABUPATEN AGAM

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untukmengetahui penampilan karakter fenotipik dan pengelompokkan kekerabatan antar tanaman hias dahlia (*Dahlia* sp) di Kecamatan Matur Kabupaten Agam. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan dari Bulan Agustus sampai Bulan Oktober 2016 di dua kenagarian yaitu Kenagarian Matua Mudiak dan Matua Hilia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan pengambilan sampel secara acak (*purposive sampling)*. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada sampel terpilih melalui wawancara dengan pemilik tanaman berdasarkan kuisioner dan pengamatan secara langsung di lokasi pengambilan sampel. Perolehan data dianalisis secara statistik dan analisis kemiripan dilakukan menggunakan program NTSYS pc 2.02i yang disajikan dalam bentuk dendogram. Eksplorasi yang dilakukan memperoleh 22 aksesi tanaman dahlia dan ditemukan tujuh jenis bunga dahlia yaitu *single flower, formal decorative, informal decorative, pompom, double orchids, waterlily*, dan *semi cactus* menurut klasifikasi RHS (2014). Pengamatan pada dua lokasi menunjukkan adanya keragaman karakter morfologi baik kualitatif maupun kuantitatif. Analisis *cluster* menunjukkan tingkat kemiripan tanaman dahlia pada 26.7% terdapat dua kelompok. Hubungan kekerabatan terdekat terdapat pada MM2 dan MM8; MM3 dan MM9; MM19 dan MM25 serta MM12 dan MM13 pada koefisien 61.5%. Hasil dendogram menunjukkan pengelompokkan masing-masing aksesi berdasarkan kesamaan karakter morfologi dan lokasi yang sama.

Katakunci: *asteraceae, dahlia,fenotipik, eksplorasi, royal horticultural society*

APPEARENCE OF PHENOTYPIC CHARACTERS OF DAHLIA PLANTS *(Dahlia* sp*)* IN MATUR AGAM DISTRIC

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at determining the appreance of phenotypic characters and grouping genetic relationship of ornamental Dahlia plants *(Dahlia* spp*)* in Matur subdistrict Agam District. This study was carried out from August through October 2016 in two Kenagarian, Matua Mudiak and Matua Hilia. A survey was done using purposive random sampling. Data were collected by direct observation in field and through an interview of owner of the plants using questionnaires. Data wereanalyzed descriptively and similarity analysis was performed using the pc.2.0.NTSYS program and presented in the form of dendogram. The result showed that there were 22 accesions of dahlia plants and seven types of dahlias; single flower, decorative formal, informal decorative, pompom, double orchids, water lily, and semi cactus according to RHS classification (2014). Observations done in the two locations showed the diversity of morphological characters of both qualitative and quantitative. Cluster analysis showed there were two groups with 26,7% degree of similarity. The closest genetic relationships were found between MM2 and MM8; MM3 and MM9; MM19 and MM25 and MM12 and MM13 at coefficient 61.5%. Dendogram showed the grouping of each accession was based on similarity of morphological characters and the same locations.

Keywords: Asteraceae, dahlia plant, phenotypic, exploration, royal horticultural society