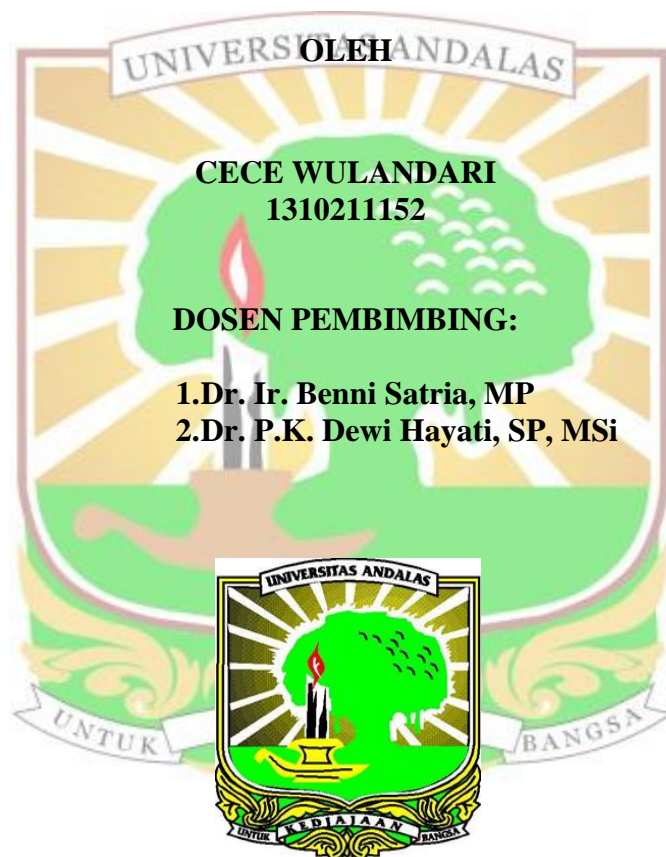


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**SKRIPSI**



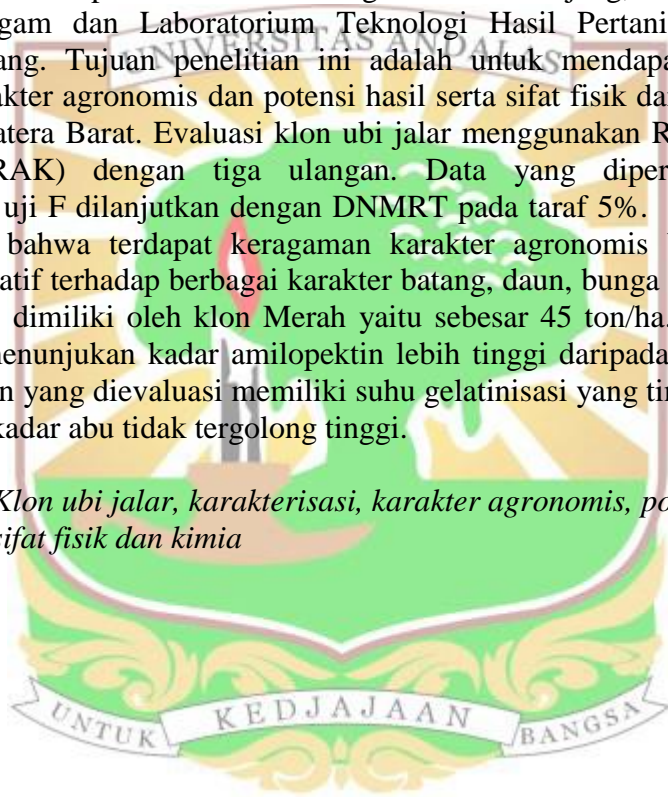
**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
2017**

# KARAKTERISASI AGRONOMIS DAN POTENSI HASIL BEBERAPA KLON UBI JALAR (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) SUMATERA BARAT

## Abstrak

Penelitian karakterisasi agronomis dan potensi hasil beberapa klon ubi jalar (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) Sumatera Barat telah dilaksanakan dari November 2016 sampai Mei 2017 di Nagari Tabek Panjang, Kecamatan Baso, Kabupaten Agam dan Laboratorium Teknologi Hasil Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, Padang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai karakter agronomis dan potensi hasil serta sifat fisik dan kimia 15 klon ubi jalar Sumatera Barat. Evaluasi klon ubi jalar menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan tiga ulangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji F dilanjutkan dengan DNMRT pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat keragaman karakter agronomis baik kuantitatif maupun kualitatif terhadap berbagai karakter batang, daun, bunga dan umbi. Hasil umbi tertinggi dimiliki oleh klon Merah yaitu sebesar 45 ton/ha. Sifat fisik dan kimia umbi menunjukkan kadar amilopektin lebih tinggi daripada kadar amilosa. Umumnya klon yang dievaluasi memiliki suhu gelatinisasi yang tinggi, sedangkan kadar air dan kadar abu tidak tergolong tinggi.

**Kata kunci :** *Klon ubi jalar, karakterisasi, karakter agronomis, potensi hasil, sifat fisik dan kimia*



# **AGRONOMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND POTENTIAL YIELDS FROM SEVERAL CLONES OF WEST SUMATRAN SWEET POTATO (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam)**

## **ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted from November 2016 to May 2017 in Nagari Tabek Panjang, Baso Subdistrict, Agam Regency and the Agricultural Technology Lab, Andalas University, Padang. The purpose of this research was to determine the agronomic characteristics, yield potential as well as physical and chemical properties of 15 West Sumatran sweet potato clones. Sweet potato clones were evaluated using a Random Complete Block Design with three replications. The data obtained were analyzed using the F-test followed by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test at the 5% level. There is a diversity of agronomic characteristics both quantitative and qualitative with respect to stems, leaves, flowers and tubers. The highest tuber yield (45 ton/ha) was from clone Merah. Tubers showed higher levels of amylopectin than amylose. Generally, the clones evaluated have high gelatinization temperatures, while the water and ash content are not high.

**Keywords:** *Sweet potato clone, characterization, agronomic characteristic, genetic potential, Physical and chemical properties*

