

**EKSPLORASI DAN KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI
TANAMAN JENGKOL (*Pithecollobium jiringa*) DI KABUPATEN
LIMA PULUH KOTA SUMATERA BARAT**

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi dan mengkarakterisasi secara morfologi tanaman jengkol (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) yang ada di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota, serta mendapatkan informasi awal tentang keragaman karakter morfologi tanaman jengkol di Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota sebagai langkah awal pelestarian plasma nutfah tanaman jengkol. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Suliki, Kecamatan Payakumbuh, Kecamatan Akabiluru, Kecamatan Harau, dan Kecamatan Pangkalan pada bulan Agustus sampai bulan November 2018 menggunakan metode survei dengan analisis deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel tanaman jengkol menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Data hasil pengamatan secara morfologi ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabel, serta data pengamatan dilakukan analisis keragaman dan analisis kemiripan menggunakan program NTSYSpc 2.02i. Berdasarkan survei dan informasi dilapangan, didapat kan 5 variasi buah jengkol yaitu jariang sitali sebanyak 6,09%, jariang bareh sebanyak 43,75%, jariang biasa sebanyak 29,3%, jariang lokan sebanyak 20,73% dan jariang tipe lain sebanyak 1,22 % dari 82 sampel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan identifikasi karakter fenotipik pada jengkol tipe sitali, bareh, biasa dan lokan pada umumnya menunjukkan variabilitas fenotipik yang luas pada karakter bentuk tajuk, panjang helaian daun, sudut tangkai daun, jumlah buah pertandan, berat buah pertandan, berat 1 biji. Analisis kemiripan tanaman jengkol dari 82 sampel dengan menggunakan 5 karakter kualitatif yaitu warna kulit batang, bentuk tajuk, kerapatan daun dan ujung daun menghasilkan koefisien kemiripan dengan angka 0,19-1,00.

Kata kunci: *Tanaman jengkol, Identifikasi, Karakterisasi, Morfologi, Keragaman, Kemiripan*

EXPLORATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MORPHOLOGY OF JENGKOL PLANTS (*Pithecollobium jiringa*) IN LIMA PULUH KOTA DISTRICT, WEST SUMATERA PROVINCE

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to identify and characterize the morphology of the jengkol (*Pithecollobium jiringa*) plant, and obtain preliminary information about the diversity of the morphological characteristics of the jengkol plant in Lima Puluh Kota as an initial step to preserve the jengkol plant germplasm. This research was carried out in Suliki Subdistrict, Payakumbuh Subdistrict, Akabiluru Subdistrict, Harau Subdistrict, and Pangkalan Sub-District from August to November 2018 using a survey method with descriptive analysis. Sampling of jengkol plants using purposive sampling method. Morphologically observational data is displayed in table form, and observational data is carried out by diversity analysis and similarity analysis using the NTSYSpc 2.02i program. Based on the survey and information in the field, it was found that there were 5 variations of jengkol fruit, which were sitali as much as 6.09%, bareh as much as 43.75%, type (biasa) as much as 29.3%, lokan as much as 20.73% and other types 1.22% of 82 samples. The results showed that based on the identification of phenotypic characters in the type of sitali, bareh, jengkol biasa and lokan generally showed a wide phenotypic variability in the characters of canopy shape, leaf length, leaf stalk angle, number of fruit bunches, fruit weight, and 1 seed weight. The similarity analysis of jengkol plants from 82 samples using 5 qualitative characters namely stem skin color, canopy shape, leaf density, leaf color and leaf tip produced similarity coefficients with the numbers 0.19-1.00.

Key words: *Jengkol plants, identification, characterization, morphology, diversity, similarity*