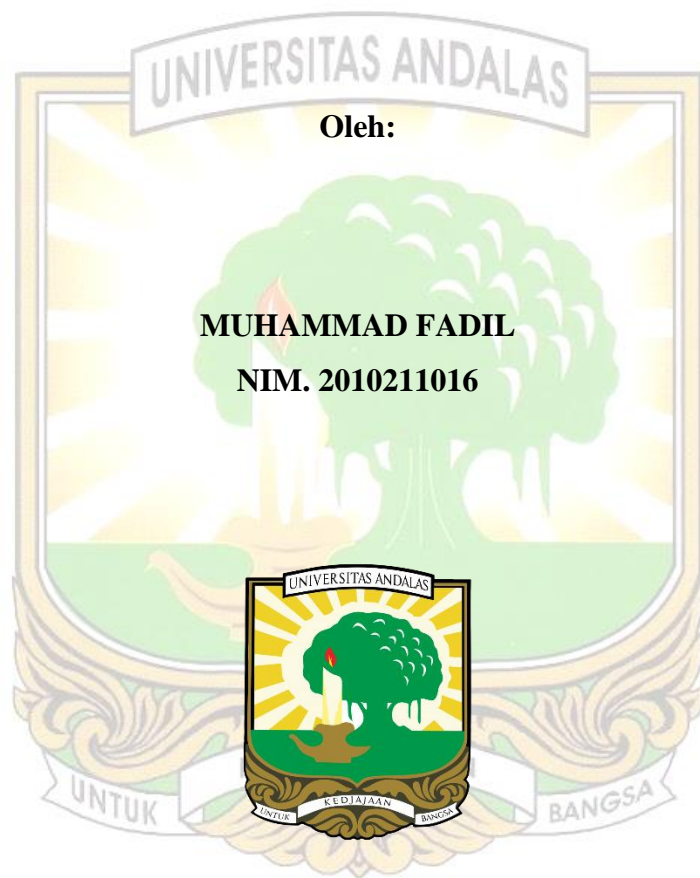


**KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI BEBERAPA AKSESI
CALON POHON INDUK MAKADAMIA (*Macadamia spp.*) DI
PT. MITRA KERINCI, KABUPATEN SOLOK SELATAN,
SUMATRA BARAT**

SKRIPSI



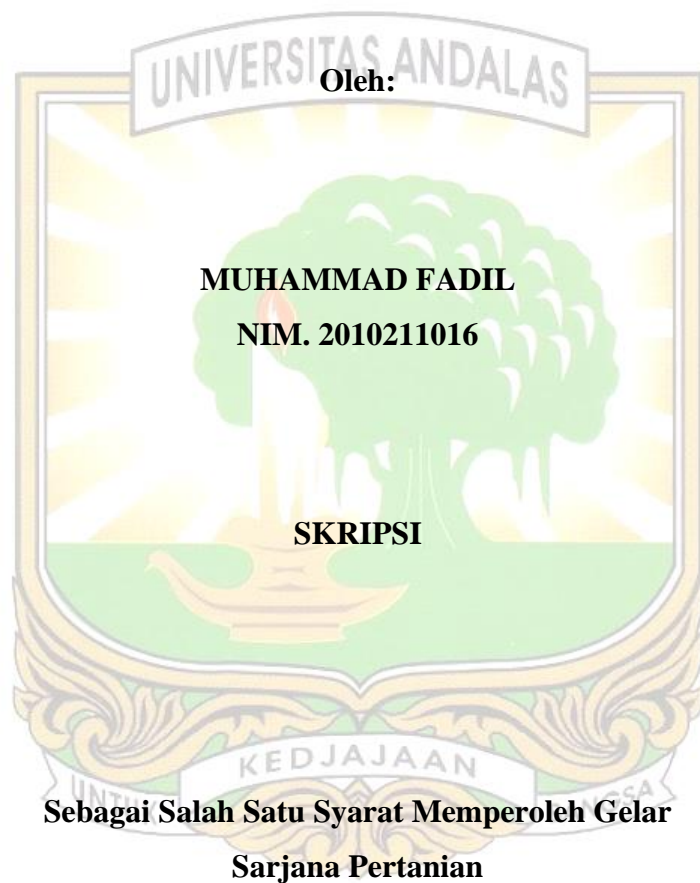
Oleh:

MUHAMMAD FADIL

NIM. 2010211016

**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2024**

**KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI BEBERAPA AKSESI
CALON POHON INDUK MAKADAMIA (*Macadamia spp.*) DI
PT. MITRA KERINCI, KABUPATEN SOLOK SELATAN,
SUMATRA BARAT**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2024**

KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI BEBERAPA AKSESI CALON POHON INDUK MAKADAMIA (*Macadamia spp.*) DI PT. MITRA KERINCI, KABUPATEN SOLOK SELATAN, SUMATRA BARAT

Abstrak

Tanaman makadamia (*Macadamia spp.*) merupakan tanaman yang memiliki nilai ekonomi yang tinggi, kernelnya yang dimanfaatkan sebagai produk utama dapat dikonsumsi secara langsung ataupun diolah menjadi berbagai macam olahan pangan. Di kebun teh Liki tanaman makadamia mampu berproduksi secara baik sehingga berpeluang menjadi salah satu komoditi unggulan untuk dikembangkan, namun pengembangan ini terhambat karena belum adanya varietas unggul dan pelepasan varietas dari pemerintah daerah sehingga benih makadamia belum bisa dikomersialkan. Karakterisasi morfologi tanaman makadamia bertujuan untuk mengetahui keberagaman karakter pohon induk dan untuk melihat potensi pohon induk unggul sebagai langkah awal dalam pemuliaan tanaman dan pelepasan varietas. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di kebun teh Liki milik PT. Mitra Kerinci di solok selatan dan Laboratorium Benih Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas pada bulan Januari hingga Februari 2024 menggunakan metode survei dengan pengambilan sampel secara sengaja (*Purposive sampling*). Pengumpulan data tanaman sampel dilakukan dengan wawancara petugas kebun dan pengamatan serta pengukuran secara langsung terhadap karakter morfologi tanaman. Pengamatan dilakukan pada karakter kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis secara deskriptif serta dilakukan analisis variabilitas dan kemiripan yang ditampilkan dalam bentuk gambar, tabel dan dendogram. Karakterisasi dilakukan pada 23 aksesori yang berada pada fase generative dengan mengamati karakter kuantitatif dan kualitatif batang, daun, bunga, buah, biji dan kernel. Dari hasil karakterisasi didapatkan beberapa karakter memiliki nilai variabilitas yang luas dan terbentuk lima kluster aksesori pada tingkat ketidakmiripan 60% sampai 45%, serta didapatkan pohon induk unggul dari variabel pengamatan berat 1 kernel dan berat 100 kernel yaitu aksesori I2, I7, I10, I13, I18.

Kata kunci: Karakterisasi, Makadamia, Morfologi, Varietas, Unggul

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME MACADAMIA (*Macadamia* spp.) PROSPECTIVE PARENT TREES AT PT. MITRA KERINCI, SOUTH SOLOK REGENCY, WEST SUMATRA

Abstract

The macadamia plant (*Macadamia* spp.) is known for its high economic value, with its kernels being the primary product, which can be consumed directly or processed into various food products. At the Liki tea plantation, macadamia plants have shown good productivity, making them a promising commodity for further development. However, this development is hindered by the lack of superior varieties and the absence of variety release by the local government, which prevents the commercialization of macadamia seeds. The morphological characterization of macadamia plants aims to assess the diversity of parent tree characteristics and identify the potential of superior parent trees as an initial step in plant breeding and variety release. This study was conducted at the Liki tea plantation owned by PT. Mitra Kerinci in South Solok Regency, and the Seed Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, from January to February 2024, using a survey method with purposive sampling. Data collection on sample plants was carried out through interviews with plantation staff and direct observation and measurement of plant morphological characteristics. Observations were made on both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. The observational data were analyzed descriptively, followed by variability and similarity analyses, which were presented in the form of images, tables, and dendrograms. Characterization was performed on 23 accessions in the generative phase by observing quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the stem, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, and kernels. The results of the characterization revealed that several characteristics exhibited broad variability, and five accession clusters were formed at a dissimilarity level of 60% to 50%. Additionally, superior parent trees were identified based on the observed variables of kernel weight per seed and 100-kernel weight, including accessions I2, I7, I10, I13, and I18.

Keywords: Characterization, Macadamia, Morphology, Varieties, Superiorit