

**EVALUASI KARAKTER MORFO-AGRONOMIS BEBERAPA
GENOTIPE KACANG BUNCIS (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
DI KOTA PADANG, SUMATRA BARAT**

SKRIPSI



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Abstrak

Kacang buncis merupakan sayuran polong yang dikonsumsi keadaan muda dan produksinya perlu ditingkatkan. Kacang buncis biasanya ditanam di dataran tinggi, namun karena terjadi keterbatasan lahan dengan tanaman hortikultura lainnya, maka pengembangan kacang buncis di dataran rendah menjadi penting. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan genotipe baru yang adaptif di dataran rendah, baik melalui introduksi maupun dengan adaptasi genotipe lokal dataran tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh genotipe, keragaman, heritabilitas arti luas, dan hubungan antarkarakter morfo-agronomis genotipe kacang buncis introduksi Timor Leste dan genotipe lokal Sumatra Barat pada dataran rendah. Penelitian telah dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2023-Maret 2024 di Kota Padang, Sumatra Barat. Bahan tanaman yang digunakan adalah 4 genotipe kacang buncis introduksi Timor Leste dan 2 genotipe lokal Sumatra Barat. Rancangan percobaan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 6 genotipe sebagai perlakuan yang diulang sebanyak tiga kali. Karakter kualitatif disajikan dalam bentuk data deskriptif, sedangkan karakter kuantitatif diuji dengan uji F taraf 5% dan karakter yang berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa genotipe berperan menentukan karakter morfo-agronomis pada daun, bunga, polong, dan biji yang diamati kecuali diameter batang, lebar daun, dan panjang daun. Secara umum, karakter morfo-agronomis memiliki keragaman genetik yang luas. Heritabilitas arti luas yang tinggi ditemukan pada semua karakter, kecuali diameter batang, lebar daun, dan panjang daun. Terdapat hubungan antarkarakter morfo-agronomis pada genotipe kacang buncis yang diamati. Karakter jumlah biji memiliki hubungan searah dengan panjang polong. Karakter jumlah polong memiliki hubungan searah dengan jumlah bunga.

Kata Kunci: Karakter Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Heritabilitas, Korelasi, Variabilitas

EVALUATION OF MORPHO-AGRONOMIC CHARACTER IN VARIOUS GENOTYPES OF GREEN BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) IN PADANG CITY, WEST SUMATRA

Abstract

Green beans are legumes consumed at the tender pod stage, and their production needs to be increased. Typically grown in high-altitude areas, green beans face land constraints due to competition with other horticultural crops, making exploring their cultivation in lowland regions crucial. This necessitates the development of new genotypes that are adaptive to lowland conditions, either through the introduction of new varieties or the adaptation of local highland genotypes. This study assesses the influence of genotype, genetic diversity, broad-sense heritability, and the interrelationships among the morphological and agronomic traits of introduced green bean genotypes from Timor-Leste and local genotypes from West Sumatra in lowland environments. The research was conducted from October 2023 to March 2024 in Padang City, West Sumatra. The plant materials included four introduced green bean genotypes from Timor-Leste and two local genotypes from West Sumatra. The experimental design employed was a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with six genotypes as treatments, each replicated three times. Qualitative traits were presented descriptively, while quantitative traits were analyzed using a 5% F-test, followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) for significantly different traits. The results indicated that genotype determines the morphological and agronomic characteristics observed in leaves, flowers, pods, and seeds, except for stem diameter, leaf width, and leaf length. Generally, morphological and agronomic traits exhibited broad genetic variability. High broad-sense heritability was observed for all traits except stem diameter, leaf width, and leaf length. Interrelationships among the morphological and agronomic traits were noted in the green bean genotypes studied. The number of seeds was positively correlated with pod length, and the number of pods was positively correlated with the number of flowers.

Keywords: Qualitative Characters, Quantitative, Heritability, Correlation, Variability