

## RINGKASAN

Beras merupakan bahan pangan utama masyarakat Indonesia, oleh karena itu ketersediaan beras yang cukup merupakan hal yang sangat penting bagi ketahanan pangan nasional. Saat ini padi gogo belum diupayakan secara maksimal dan produktifitasnya rendah. Sehingga perlu dicari padi gogo berdaya hasil tinggi dengan sifat khusus. Hasil persilangan padi gogo galur-galur F6 di Laboratorium Pemuliaan Tanaman dan Bioteknologi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jenderal Soedirman yang telah diuji produksi dan umur panen serta karakter agronomiknya terus dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas fisik dan kimia beras dari galur-galur F6 padi gogo umur genjah berdaya hasil tinggi. Penelitian di mulai dengan menanam padi dilahan, metode penelitian menggunakan rancangan RAK. Selanjutnya setelah panen dilakukan pengambilan 1 sampel dengan sepuluh kali ulangan untuk mengetahui kualitas fisik dan kimia beras. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat keragaman kualitas fisik beras galur-galur padi F6 terhadap varietas pembandingnya, yaitu pada variabel butir rusak, benda asing, rendemen beras, dan kadar amilosa. Terdapat keragaman kualitas kadar amilosa beras galur-galur padi F6 dan varietas pembandingnya, berada pada kisaran 18,54%-28,03%. Diperoleh dua Galur yaitu G50-3-3-2 dan G69-4-4-4 yang memiliki karakter fisik beras yang paling baik dengan nilai persentase rendemen 70,42% dan 67,34%. Panjang beras sebesar 5,9 cm dan 5,745 cm. Lebar beras 2,495. Butir rusak 1,56 dan 1,2. Presentase benda asing sebanyak 0%. Sedangkan bobot 1000 butir dengan berat 11,84 gram dan 15,89 gram. Kadar amilosa sebesar 22,91 g/L dan 22,16 g/L.

## SUMMARY

*Rice is the main food of Indonesian people, therefore the availability of rice adequacy is very important for national's food security. Currently upland rice has not been optimally strived and productivity is low. Is necesarry to find high yield upland rice with special characteristic. The result of the crossing of upland rice of F6 lines at the plant Breeding and Biotechnologi Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, General Soedirman University that has been tested for production on the results and the age of harvest also the agronomic character. The objective of this research was to know the physical and chemical quality of rice from F6 rice lines of early mature and high yielding upland rice through two stages. The research method was using the RCBD (Randomice complete block design) plan by taking one sample with ten repetitions. The results of research showed that there was a diversity from physical quality of F6 rice lines and its comparative varieties, broken grains, foreign objects, rice yield, and amylose content and there was a diversity on quality of amylose content of F6 rice lines and its comparative varieties, about 18,54%-28,03%. And it is known that G50-3-3-2 and G69-4-4-4 are two kind rice lines that have the best physical character of rice with a percentage of yield 70.42% and 67.34%. The length of rice with a value of 5.9 cm and 5.745 cm. The width of rice is 2,495. Broken grains 1,56 dan 1,2. Percentage of foreign objects as much as 0%. While the weight of 1000 grains with a value of 11.84 grams and 15.89 grams. Amylose content with a value of 22.91 g / L and 22.16 g / L.*