

RINGKASAN

Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui variasi morfologi talas {(*Colocasia esculenta* (L.)) Schott kultivar pari pada berbagai lahan. Metode yang digunakan metode survai dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara *purposive random sampling* pada lahan yang berbeda meliputi persawahan, pekarangan dan tegalan. Parameter variasi morfologi yang diamati meliputi habitus, daun, dan umbi/kormus. Karakter morfologi tanaman talas yang diperoleh pada berbagai lahan data kualitatif dianalisis secara deskriptis, sedangkan data kuantitatif dianalisis menggunakan analisis varian (ANOVA). Besarnya pengaruh lahan terhadap variasi morfologi talas pari dianalisis dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) diulang sebanyak 7 menggunakan analisis varians (ANOVA) kali dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Wilayah Berganda Duncan (DMRT).

Hasil penelitian variasi morfologi talas pari pada berbagai lahan diperoleh adanya perbedaan pada beberapa karakter morfologi. Variasi morfologi terjadi pada warna helai daun, panjang tangkai daun, warna pelepah, panjang pelepah, bentuk umbi/cormus dan cabang umbi/cormus, dan diameter umbi/cormus. Hasil analisis varian menunjukkan bahwa panjang tangkai daun terpendek pada lahan persawahan dengan rata-rata 16,86 cm. Panjang pelepah terpendek pada lahan persawahan dengan rata-rata 21,49 cm. Diameter umbi/cormus terbesar dengan rata-rata 4,91 cm terdapat pada lahan pekarangan.

Ada pengaruh lahan terhadap variasi morfologi talas pari, terdapat pada warna helai daun, warna pelepah, panjang tangkai daun, panjang pelepah, bentuk umbi/cormus, cabang umbi/cormus, dan diameter umbi.

Kata kunci : Variasi Morfologi, Talas, Berbagai Lahan.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the study is to know the morphological variations of taro {(Colocasia esculenta (L.)} Schott par cultivars on different land. Methods used the method of survey sampling techniques generally purposive random sampling on different land include rice fields, lawns and Moor. Morphological variation of the observed parameters include habitus, leaf, and root/cormus. Morphological characters of plant taro acquired land on the various qualitative data were analyzed in deskriptis, whereas the quantitative data were analyzed using the variant analysis (ANOVA). The magnitude of the influence of the land against variations in the morphology of talas pari analyzed by Random Design complete (RAL) is repeated as many as 7 using analysis of variance (ANOVA) times and continued with Multiple Area test Duncan (DMRT).

Results of the study morphological variations of the various rays talas land gained distinction on several morphological characters. Morphological characters of different strands of color that is the color of leaves, stem, shape bulbs/tubers/branch and cormus cormus. The results of the analysis of variance showed that the land affects a few characters long at pari taro stalk the leaves, stem length and diameter of the tuber/cormus. The length of the stalk of the leaf on rice land with an average of 16.86 cm is the shortest of the leaf stalk. The length of the River on land rice fields with average stem length 21.49 cm is the shortest. Diamater bulbs/cormus biggest with an average 4.91 cm found in the farm yard.

There is the influence of the land against variation of morfolgi taro pari on colors, there are strands of leaves, stem color, the length of the leaf stalk, stem length, the shape of the bulb/bulbs, branches/cormus cormus, and diameter of the tuber.

Keywords: variations in morphology, taro, a wide range of land.