RINGKASAN

Talas [*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott] merupakan salah satu jenis umbi-umbian yang memiliki kandungan karbohidrat yang tinggi. Tanaman ini banyak ditemukan di wilayah tropis, termasuk di Indonesia. *C. esculenta* memiliki nilai ekonomi yang tinggi dan banyak dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan makanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan karakter morfologi *C. esculenta* di Kabupaten Tangerang.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode survei. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel yang diamati yaitu variabel bebas berupa keanekaragaman kultivar *C. esculenta* dan variabel terikat berupa karakter morfologi *C. esculenta*. Parameter yang diamati yaitu tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, lebar daun, bentuk daun, bentuk ujung daun, bentuk tepi daun, panjang tangkai daun, posisi permukaan helai daun, pola tulang daun, panjang pelepah daun, warna daun, warna urat daun bagian atas, warna urat daun bagian bawah, warna tangkai daun, warna pelepah daun, warna tepi pelepah daun, bentuk umbi, warna daging umbi, warna kulit umbi, dan berat umbi. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan hasil pengamatan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ditemukan lima kultivar *C. esculenta* di lima Kecamatan Kabupaten Tangerang yaitu *C. esculenta* 'Pratama', 'Lahun Anak', 'Bogor', 'Hitam', dan 'Sutera'. Variasi karakter morfologi yang membedakan pada setiap kultivar terdapat pada warna urat daun, warna tangkai daun, warna pelepah daun, warna tepi pelepah daun, bentuk umbi, serta warna daging umbi. Kultivar yang paling banyak dibudidayakan di Kabupaten Tangerang adalah 'Talas Pratama'.

Kata kunci: *Colocasia esculenta, identifikasi, karakteristik morfologi, keanekaragaman, Kabupaten Tangerang*

SUMMARY

Taro [*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott] is a type of tuber with a high carbohydrate content. This plant is commonly found in tropical regions, including Indonesia. *C. esculenta* holds significant economic value and is widely used as a food source. This research aims to understand the diversity and variation of taro types based on morphological characteristics in the Tangerang Regency.

The research was conducted using a survey method. Sample collection is done using a purposive sampling technique. The variables observed include the independent variable, which is the diversity of *C. esculenta*, and the dependent variable, which is the morphological characteristics of *C. esculenta*. The parameters observed include plant height, leaf length, leaf width, leaf shape, leaf base shape, leaf tip shape, leaf edge shape, leaf stalk length, leaf color, leaf vein color, leaf stalk color, leaf sheath color, leaf sheath edge color, corm shape, corm flesh color, corm skin color, and corm weight. Data was analyzed descriptively based on observation results.

Based on the research results, five cultivars of *C. esculenta* were found in five sub-districts of Tangerang Regency, namely *C. esculenta* 'Pratama', 'Lahun Anak', 'Bogor', 'Hitam', and 'Sutera'. There is diversity in the variation morphological characters of the color of leaves vein, leaves stalk, leaves sheath, the edge of the leaves sheath, the shapes of tuber, and the colors of tuber. The most widely cultivated in Tangerang Regency is 'Talas Pratama'.

Keywords: *Colocasia esculenta, identification, morphological characteristics, diversity, Tangerang Regency*