RINGKASAN

Jagung manis merupakan tanaman hortikultura yang memiliki potensi untuk dikembangkan di Indonesia. Pengembangan varietas jagung manis dilakukan dengan menanam benih varietas unggul introduksi. Sebelum digunakan, perlu adanya penyesuaian antara genotipe yang digunakan dengan kondisi lahan tertentu dan mengamati penampakan tanaman melalui keragaan. Maka dari itu genotipe jagung manis introduksi akan diuji terlebih dahulu di kawasan dataran rendah, lahan Desa Karanggintung, Kecamatan Sumbang, Banyumas. Desa Karanggintung berada di ketinggian 189 mdpl.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai Januari hingga April 2023 menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK). Perlakuan terdiri atas sepuluh galur jagung manis introduksi (SVSN0411, SVSN0426, SC2952, SVSN0296, SVSN0425, PACS211, PACS212, PACS213, PACS214, 71) dan dua varietas pembanding (Exsotic, Bonanza). Percobaan dilakukan pada petak percobaan seluas 3,25 m x 1,2 m dengan jarak tanam 25 cm x 75 cm. Percobaan diulang sebanyak 3 kali dan mengambil 6 sampel tanaman per unit percobaan. Data kuantitatif dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA pada taraf 5%. Apabila hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya pengaruh nyata, diuji lanjut menggunakan uji DMRT (*Duncan's Multiple Range Test*) pada taraf 5%. Pengamatan karakter kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan PPU Keunikan, Keseragaman dan Kestabilan Tanaman Jagung serta UPOV untuk jagung manis.

Genotipe jagung manis introduksi memiliki keragaan yang bervariasi. Berdasarkan hasil di lapangan, keduabelas genotipe jagung manis menunjukkan warna batang hijau sedang, warna daun hijau tua, warna rambut jagung hijau muda, warna buah kuning sedang dan kuning oranye sedang, bentuk biji *semident*, bentuk tongkol silindris dan silindris mengerucut. Genotipe yang paling unggul yaitu galur PACS212, PACS213, PACS214 dan 71.

Kata kunci : Jagung Manis, Keragaan, Genotipe Introduksi

SUMMARY

Sweet corn is a horticultural plant that has the potential to be grown in Indonesia. The development of sweet corn varieties is done by planting seeds of varieties superior to introduced. Before use, it is necessary to adjust the varieties used to the specific conditions of the soil and observe the observation of plants through care, then the new test varieties of sweet corn will be tested first in the lowland area, in the village of Karanggintung, Sumbang subdistrict, Banyumas. The village of Karanggintung is on a lowland at an altitude of 189 masl.

The research was conducted from January 2023 to April 2023 using a randomized block design (RBD). The treatment consists of ten introduction lines of sweet corn (SVSN0411, SVSN0426, SC2952, SVSN0296, SVSN0425, PACS211, PACS212, PACS213, PACS214, 71), two seeds of sweet corn comparison varieties (Exsotic, Bonanza). The trial was conducted on the plots 3,25 x 1,2 meter with a planting distance of 25 cm x 75 cm. Trial was repeated 3 times and taking 6 plants samples per unit of experiment. The quantitative data was analyzed using ANOVA at 5%. When the results showed a real impact, further tests were conducted using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5%. Qualitative character observations were analysed using PPU Uniqueness, Diversity and Stability of Corn Plants as well as UPOV for sweet corn.

The genotype of the introduction sweet corn have varied performance. Based on the results in the field, the twelve genotypes of sweet corn indicates the stem color of medium green, the leaf color of dark green, the silk color of light green, the fruit colour of medium yellow and medium orange yellow, the semident seed shape and the shape of the cylindrical and cylinder-shaped rod. The superior genotypes were PACS212, PACS213, PACS214 and 71.

Keywords: Sweet corn, Performance, Introduced Genotypes