

HUBUNGAN KEKERABATAN PADI LOKAL DI KECAMATAN TELUK BATANG KABUPATEN KAYONG UTARA BERDASARKAN KARAKTER MORFOLOGI

Abstrak

Oryza sativa terdiri dari banyak varietas dan mempunyai sumber gen untuk mengendalikan sifat-sifat penting pada padi. Varietas padi lokal memiliki keunggulan tersendiri seperti memiliki ketahanan terhadap bakteri hawar daun, blas daun dan kekeringan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kekerabatan varietas padi lokal di Kecamatan Teluk Batang Kabupaten Kayong Utara berdasarkan karakter morfologi. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April hingga September 2022 di lahan petani Kecamatan Teluk Batang Kabupaten Kayong Utara. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengamatan terhadap 50 karakter morfologi batang, daun, malai dan gabah/biji dilakukan selama pertumbuhan tanaman di lahan petani. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan diperoleh 12 varietas padi lokal. Karakter vegetatif sebanyak 23 karakter yang terdiri dari 9 karakter bervariasi, 8 karakter tidak bervariasi dan 6 karakter kuantitatif. Karakter generatif terdiri dari 27 karakter meliputi 14 karakter bervariasi, 5 karakter tidak bervariasi, dan 8 karakter kuantitatif. Berdasarkan analisis pengelompokan 12 varietas padi lokal terbagi menjadi 4 kluster pada tingkat kemiripan 64% yaitu kluster 1 terdiri dari varietas Padi Hitam (PH), kluster 2 yaitu Padi Merah (PM), Padi Serendah (PSE), Padi Lele (PL), Padi Rapi (PR), Raja Lele (RJ), dan Pulut Merah (PUM), kluster 3 yaitu padi Panda (PP), Umbang Wangi (UW), dan Umbang Ketupat (UK), kluster 4 yaitu Pulut Siam (PS) dan Pulut Minyak (PMI).

Kata Kunci: Padi Lokal, Kekerabatan, Karakter Morfologi, Teluk Batang

KINSHIP RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL IN TELUK BATANG SUB DISTRICT NORTH KAYONG REGENCY BASED ON MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS

Abstrak

Oryza sativa consists of many varieties and has a source of genes to control important traits in rice. Local rice varieties have their own advantages such as having resistance to bacterial leaf blight, leaf blast and drought. This study aims to determine the kinship of local rice varieties in Teluk Batang District, Kayong Utara Regency based on morphological characters. This research was conducted from April to September 2022 on farmers' land in Teluk Batang District, Kayong Utara Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Observations of 50 morphological characters of stems, leaves, panicles and grain/seeds were carried out during plant growth in farmers' fields. Based on research that has been done obtained 12 local rice varieties. There are 23 vegetative characters consisting of 9 varied characters, 8 non-variable characters and 6 quantitative characters. Generative characters consist of 27 characters including 14 varied characters, 5 non-variable characters, and 8 quantitative characters. Based on the grouping analysis of 12 local rice varieties, they were divided into 4 clusters at a similarity level of 64%, namely cluster 1 consisting of Black Rice (PH) varieties, cluster 2 namely Red Rice (PM), As Low Rice (PSE), Catfish Rice (PL), Rice Rapi (PR), Raja Lele (RJ), and Pulut Merah (PUM), cluster 3 namely Panda rice (PP), Umbang Wangi (UW), and Umbang Ketupat (UK), cluster 4 namely Pulut Siam (PS) and Pulut Oil (PMI).

Keywords: Local Rice, Kinship, Morphological Characters, Teluk Batang