

# KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI TANAMAN JENGKOL (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) DI KABUPATEN SIJUNJUNG

SKRIPSI

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# KARAKTERISASI MORFOLOGI TANAMAN JENGKOL (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) DI KABUPATEN SIJUNJUNG

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang Karakterisasi Morfologi Tanaman Jengkol (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) Di Kabupaten Sijunjung telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret hingga Juli 2019. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakter morfologi tanaman jengkol, menemukan keragaman tanaman jengkol sebagai informasi plasma nutfah, dan mengetahui tingkat kemiripan tanaman jengkol di Kabupaten Sijunjung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dimana pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara sengaja (*Purposive Sampling*). Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menjelaskan karakter morfologi tanaman jengkol yang ada di Kabupaten Sijunjung. Analisis kemiripan menggunakan program NTSYS PC 2.02 guna menjelaskan tingkat keragaman jengkol di Kabupaten Sijunjung. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa tanaman jengkol memiliki tipe permukaan batang yang agak kasar, kerapatan daun medium, tekstur permukaan daun halus, tulang daun menyirip, susunan daun *opposite* (berlawanan), bentuk helaian daun *eliptic* bertepi daun rata, dan daun muda berwarna merah kecoklatan. Arah tumbuh cabang ada tiga macam yaitu keatas, kebawah, dan keluar, tipe percabangan ada tiga macam yaitu *erect*, *intermediet*, dan *spreading*, bentuk percabangan ada tiga macam yaitu *oblong*, *spherical*, dan *elliptical*, ujung daun ada dua macam yaitu *acuminate* dan *caudate*, pangkal daun dua macam yaitu *acute* dan *cuneate*. warna kulit ari buah ada dua yaitu merah dan putih, warna buah ada dua yaitu putih kekuningan dan putih kehijauan. Tanaman jengkol yang memiliki keragaman morfologi paling tinggi adalah sampel KB-1 dengan AN-5. Analisis kemiripan tanaman jengkol dari 13 karakter morfologi menghasilkan koefisien kemiripan dengan angka 0,63-1, yang berarti bahwa tanaman jengkol memiliki keragaman yang kecil.

Kata kunci : *tanaman jengkol, karakterisasi, morfologi, keragaman, kemiripan*

# MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF JENGKOL PLANT (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) IN SIJUNJUNG REGENCY

## ABSTRACT

Research on Morphological Characterization of Jengkol (*Pithecellobium jiringa*) in Sijunjung Regency was conducted in March to July 2019. The purpose of this study was to determine the morphological characteristics of jengkol plants, find out the diversity of jengkol plants as germplasm information, and find out the similarity of jengkol plants in Sijunjung Regency. This study uses a survey method where sampling is done intentionally (purposive sampling). Data were analyzed descriptively to explain the morphological characteristics of jengkol plants in Sijunjung Regency. Similarity analysis uses the NTSYS PC 2.02 program to explain the level of jengkol diversity in Sijunjung Regency. The results showed that the jengkol plant had a rather coarse stem surface type, medium leaf density, smooth leaf surface texture, pinnate leaf bones, opposite leaf arrangement, the shape of elliptic leaves with flat leaf edges, and young leaves with brownish red color. There are three kinds of directions for growing branches, namely up, down, and out, there are three types of branching, namely erect, intermediates, and spreading, there are three types of branching, namely oblong, spherical, and elliptical, leaf tips are two types, namely acuminate and caudate, two kinds of leaf base, namely acute and cuneate. the color of the epidermis of the fruit there are two namely red and white, the color of the fruit there are two namely yellowish white and greenish white. Jengkol plants that have the highest morphological diversity are KB-1 samples with AN-5. Similarity analysis of jengkol plants from 13 morphological characters resulted in a similarity coefficient of 0.63-1, which means that jengkol plants have a small diversity.

Key words: *jengkol plants, characterization, morphology, diversity, similarity*