

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperbanyak berbagai sumber inokulum Mikoriza dan menguji komabilitasnya pada tiga varietas lokal Singkong di Gunungkidul serta mengkaji efektivitas Mikoriza pada bibit singkong. uji komabilitas mikoriza berbagai sumber pada tiga varietas singkong yaitu Penelitian eksperimen disusun dalam RAKL (Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap) dengan rancangan percobaan faktorial (3x3). Faktor 1 adalah terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu Mikoriza dari berbagai sumber sebagai berikut : A = *Indigenous* Tanah Mediteran Gunungkidul; B = *Rhizosfer* tanaman pandan pantai Bugel; C = inokulum Mikoriza komersial. Faktor 2 adalah varietas singkong terdiri dari 3 aras yaitu : P= Mentega; Q= Kirik; R= Ketan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan menginfeksi akar singkong dan terdapat jumlah spora di berbagai sumber mikoriza. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa ada asosiasi anatar mikoriza dan akar singkong serta terdapatnya spora media tanam serta berdasarkan hasil pengamatan identifikasi spora. Jenis spora yang terdapat yaitu *Glomus* sp., *Gigaspora* sp., dan *Acaulospora* sp. Varietas singkong yang memiliki respon terbaik atau efektif terhadap mikoriza adalah singkong varietas Kirik.

Kata Kunci : Mikoriza, Sumber Mikoriza, Varietas Singkong.

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are to multiply various sources of mycorrhizal inoculum and test its compatibility in three local varieties of Cassava in Gunungkidul and to examine the evolution of mycorrhiza on cassava seeds. mycorrhizal compatibility of various sources on three varieties of cassava. The experimental study was prepared in RAKL (Uncompletely Randomized Design) with a factorial design (3x3). Factor 1 is composed of 3 levels of mycorrhizae from various sources as follows: A: Indigenous of Gunungkidul Mediteran soil; B: Rhizosphere of Bugel beach pandanus plants; C: commercial mycorrhizal inoculum. Factor 2 is cassava varieties consist of 3 levels, which are; P: Mentega; Q: Kirik; R: Ketan. The observed parameters were percentage of mycorrhiza infection on cassava root, number of spores on soil, root length, plant height, fresh weight of canopy, and number of leaves. The result indicated that the multiplication of mycorrhizal sources proven to infect the roots of cassava and there were the spores in various sources of mycorrhiza. This proves that there is an association between mycorrhizae and cassava root and the presence of planting media spores and based on the observation of spore identification. Spore types are Glomus sp., Gigaspora sp., And Acaulospora sp. Cassava varieties that have the best or effective response to mycorrhiza is Kirik varieties.

Keywords: Mycorrhizae, Mycorrhizal Sources, Cassava Varieties.