

INTISARI

Tanaman kepel merupakan tanaman khas Keraton Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Tanaman kepel sampai saat ini belum banyak dibudidayakan. Buah tanaman kepel juga sudah jarang ditemui dikarenakan populasinya yang sedikit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai keragaman morfologi tanaman kepel di Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Penelitian telah dilakukan di Kotamadya Yogyakarta dari bulan Oktober 2018 hingga Januari 2019.

Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survey dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Tanaman yang digunakan sebagai sampel adalah tanaman yang pernah berbuah. Pengamatan yang dilakukan berupa data tanaman sampel dan data lingkungan tanaman sampel. Data tanaman mengenai karakteristik morfologi tanaman yang didapat langsung dari tanaman sampel, sedangkan data lingkungan tanaman sampel yang diperlukan yaitu lokasi penelitian, jenis tanah dan pH tanah, intensitas cahaya, suhu dan kelembaban. Data hasil pengamatan morfologi tanaman disajikan dalam bentuk skoring, selanjutnya dilakukan analisis untuk menilai matriks kemiripan dengan menggunakan prosedur SIMQUAL (Similarity for Qualitatif Data). Pengelompokan data matriks (cluster analysis) dan pembuatan dendogram dilakukan dengan metode *Unweigthed Pair-Group Method Arithmetic Average* (UPGMA) menggunakan program *Numerical Taxonomic and Multivariate System* (NTSYS) versi 2.02i

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kesamaan karakter pada morfologi bentuk tajuk dan bentuk tepi daun, sedangkan diameter tajuk, lingkaran batang, jumlah cabang, warna batang, jumlah nodus, bentuk bilah, dasar daun, ujung daun, warna daun, panjang daun, lebar daun, dan panjang tangkai memiliki perbedaan. Terdapat tiga klaster tanaman kepel di Kotamadya Yogyakarta dengan nilai koefisien kemiripan 0,54 yaitu klaster I: 6 tanaman (13%), klaster II: 23 tanaman (50%), dan klaster III: 17 tanaman (37%), dan terdapat 9 pasang tanaman yang berkerabat dekat dengan nilai koefisien kemiripan 0,91.

Kata kunci : Burahol, keragaman fenotif, dan dendogram.

ABSTRACT

Kepel is a typical plant of the Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Kepel to date have not been widely cultivated. Kepel fruit is also rarely found due to its small population. This study aims to obtain information about the diversity of Kepel morphology in Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Research has been conducted in Kotamadya Yogyakarta from October 2018 to January 2019.

The study was conducted using a survey method with purposive sampling technique. Plants that are used as samples are plants that have never been fruitful. Observations made were in the form of sample plant data and sample plant environmental data. Plant data regarding the morphological characteristics of the plants obtained directly from the sample plants, while the sample environmental data of the plants needed were the study location, soil type and soil pH, light intensity, temperature and humidity. Data from plant morphology observations are presented in the form of scoring, then an analysis is performed to assess the similarity matrix using the SIMQUAL (Similarity for Qualitative Data) procedure. Grouping of matrix data (cluster analysis) and making dendograms are done by the Unweigthed Pair-Group Method Arithmetic Average (UPGMA) method using Numerical Taxonomic and Multivariate System (NTSYS) version 2.02i.

The results showed similarities in the morphology of the canopy shape and leaf edge shape, while crown diameter, stem circumference, number of branches, stem color, number of nodes, blade shape, leaf base, leaf tip, leaf color, leaf length, leaf width, and leaf width. long stem has a difference. There are three kepel clusters in Kotamadya Yogyakarta with a similarity coefficient value of 0.54, namely cluster I: 6 plants (13%), cluster II: 23 plants (50%), and cluster III: 17 plants (37%), and there are 9 pairs of plants that are closely related to the similarity coefficient value 0.91.

Keywords: *Burahol, diversity of phenotypes, and dendogram*