INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik morfologi kepel yang tumbuh di kabupaten Bantul dan mengetahui tingkat keragaman dan kekerabatan tanaman kepel guna mendapatkan karakteristik pengelompokan. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di kabupaten Bantul pada bulan oktober 2018 sampai januari 2019, pengukuran sampel daun dilakukan di laboratorium kultur in vitro, sedangkan analisis tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium Ilmu Tanah, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survey. Metode pengambilan sampel tanaman menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, yaitu pengambilan sampel dengan cara menetapkan ciri-ciri khusus pada tanaman sampel yaitu tanaman yang sudah pernah berbuah dan berada di kabupaten Bantul. Data hasil pengamatan diubah menjadi bentuk skoring kemudian dianalisis untuk menilai matriks kemiripan menggunakan prosedur SIMQUAL (Similarity for Qualitative Data). Selanjutnya pengelompokan data matriks 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 bahwa adanya keseragaman pada sifat bentuk tajuk dan bentuk tepi daun, tetapi mempunyai keragaman pada bentuk bilah daun, bentk pangkal daun, bentuk ujung daun, warna daun, panjang daun, lebar daun, panjang tangkai daun, warna batang dan jumlah percabangan. Berdasarkan kemiripan sifat-sifat morfologi pada tingkat kemiripan koefisien 0,602 kepel di kabupaten Bantul dapat dikelompokkan atas empat kelompok, klaster 1 (27 tanaman), klaster 2 (8 tanaman), klaster 3 (8 tanaman), dan klaster 4 (1 tanaman). Hubungan kekerabatan terdekat pada indeks similaritas koefisien 1,00 yaitu sampel tanaman kepel Piyungan 2 dengan Banguntapan 3, Pajangan 1 dengan Banguntapan 4, Jetis 3 dengan Banguntapan 2, dan Pajangan 2 dengan Imogiri 2.

Kata kunci: *Stelechocarpus burahol*, Morfologi, Kabupaten Bantul.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the morphological characteristics of kepel that grow in Bantul district and determine the level of diversity and kinship of kepel plants in order to obtain grouping characteristics. This research was conducted in Bantul district in October 2018 to January 2019, measurement of leaf samples was carried out in an in vitro culture laboratory, while soil analysis was carried out at the Soil Science Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Muhammadiyah University, Yogyakarta.

The study was conducted using a survey method. The method of taking plant samples using purposive sampling technique, which is sampling by specifying specific characteristics of the sample plants, namely plants that have never been fruitful and are in Bantul district. The observation data was changed to a scoring form and then analyzed to assess the similarity matrix using the SIMQUAL (Similarity for Qualitative Data) procedure. Furthermore, the matrix data grouping and the making of dendograms are performed using the Unweigthed Pair-Group Method Arithmetic Average (UPGMA) method using numerical Taxonomic and Multivariate System (NTSYS) version 2.02i.

The results showed that uniformity in canopy shape and leaf edge shape, but had diversity in leaf blade shape, leaf base, leaf tip shape, leaf color, leaf length, leaf width, leaf stem length, stem color and number of branches. Based on the similarity of morphological characteristics at the level of coefficient similarity of 0.602 kepel in Bantul district can be grouped into four groups, cluster 1 (27 plants), cluster 2 (8 plants), cluster 3 (8 plants), and cluster 4 (1 plant). The closest kinship relationship on 1.00 coefficient similarity index is Piyungan 2 with Banguntapan 3, Pajangan 1 with Banguntapan 4, Jetis 3 with Banguntapan 2, dan Pajangan 2 with Imogiri 2.

Keywords: Stelechocarpus burahol, Morphology, Bantul Regency.