

INTISARI

Kepel atau yang mempunyai nama latin (*Stelechocarpus burahol* [Bl.] Hook. F. & Thomson) merupakan tanaman asli Yogyakarta. Tanaman kepel merupakan salah satu tanaman langka dan tidak banyak dibudidayakan karena kurangnya daya tarik ekonomi. Penyebabnya yaitu cara perbanyakannya yang sulit dilakukan. Salah satu cara perbanyakannya yang dapat dilakukan yaitu dengan cara kultur *In vitro*. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metode percobaan Laboratorium faktor tunggal yang terdiri atas 6 perlakuan yang disusun dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL). Setiap perlakuan diulang 3 kali dengan masing-masing ulangan terdiri dari 3 sampel sehingga didapatkan 54 unit. Adapun perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu konsentrasi H₂O₂ 5%, 10%, 15% selama 10 menit dan 15 menit.

Hasil penelitian eksplan embrio kepel yang di sterilisasi menggunakan larutan H₂O₂ dengan konsentrasi 5%, 10%, dan 15% serta lama perendaman selama 10 menit dan 15 menit menunjukkan persentase eksplan hidup 100%, persentase kontaminasi sebesar 0%, dan persentase *browning* sebesar 22,22%.

Kata kunci : Burahol, Kultur Embrio, H₂O₂, Sterilisasi

ABSTRACT

Kepel or which has a Latin name (Stelechocarpus burahol [Bl.] Hook. F. & Thomson) are native plants of Yogyakarta. Kepel plants are one of the rare plants and are not widely cultivated due to lack of economic attractiveness. The reason is that the method of multiplication is difficult to do. One method of propagation that can be done is by way of In vitro culture. The study was carried out by a single factor laboratory experiment method consisting of 6 treatments compiled with Completely Randomized Design (CRD). Each treatment was repeated 3 times with each test consisting of 3 samples to obtain 54 units. The treatment given is H₂O₂ concentration of 5%, 10%, 15% for 10 minutes and 15 minutes.

Research results of kepel embryo explants sterilized using H₂O₂ solutions with a concentration of 5%, 10%, and 15% and immersion duration for 10 minutes and 15 minutes showed the percentage of explants live 100%, percentage contamination by 0%, and browning percentage of 22, 22%.

Key words : Burahol, Embryo Culture, H₂O₂, Sterilization