

RAGAM GENETIK POPULASI JAGUNG PUTIH LOKAL

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INTISARI

Jagung merupakan salah satu tanaman pangan yang memiliki peranan strategis dan bernilai ekonomis serta mempunyai peluang untuk dikembangkan, salah satu cara untuk meningkatkan produksi adalah melalui pemuliaan tanaman. Dalam kegiatan pemuliaan tanaman, pengetahuan mengenai nilai ragam aditif, dominan, dan heritabilitas sifat-sifat penting dalam proses seleksi untuk perbaikan suatu sifat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui besarnya taksiran ragam genetik populasi jagung putih lokal sebagai bahan pemuliaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan persilangan *North Carolina Design I (NCD I)*, dalam penelitian ini digunakan 8 tetua jantan, sehingga setiap 1 jantan dikawinkan 4 tetua betina, dihasilkan 32 family saudara tiri (*half sib*). Dari 32 family saudara tiri dievaluasi atau ditanam dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) 3 ulangan. Setiap ulangan dibagi dalam 2 set, setiap set berisi 16 family saudara tiri hasil persilangan 4 induk jantan dengan masing-masing 4 induk betina. Setiap family ditanam 1 baris (plot) berisi 10 tanaman dan dipilih secara acak 5 tanaman sampel. Variabel yang diamati meliputi; hari berbunga jantan, hari berbunga betina, tinggi tanaman, tinggi letak tongkol, diameter tongkol, panjang tongkol, bobot 100 biji, kadar air biji, jumlah baris biji, dan bobot biji/plot. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis varians, selanjutnya nilai KT atau E(MS) digunakan untuk mengestimasi besarnya nilai ragam aditif, ragam dominan, heritabilitas arti sempit dan heritabilitas arti luas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua karakter yang diamati memiliki ragam aditif tinggi kecuali pada karakter tinggi letak tongkol, diameter tongkol dan bobot biji/plot. Sebaliknya semua karakter yang diamati memiliki ragam dominan yang rendah atau tidak beragam, kecuali pada karakter tinggi letak tongkol, diameter tongkol dan bobot biji/plot. Nilai heritabilitas arti sempit pada semua variabel yang diamati masih terlihat bias karena nilai ragam genotipe masih belum diketahui secara tegas kecuali pada variabel tinggi letak tongkol dan bobot biji/plot heritabilitas arti sempit bernilai nol atau sama dengan heritabilitasnya rendah. Nilai heritabilitas arti luas pada semua variabel yang diamati memiliki nilai yang tinggi kecuali pada variabel tinggi letak tongkol dan bobot biji/plot dianggap tidak memiliki heritabilitas atau bernilai rendah, dan juga pada variabel diameter tongkol dianggap heritabilitasnya masih terlihat bias atau nilai estimasi belum akurat.

Kata Kunci : ragam aditif, ragam dominan, heritabilitas, jagung putih lokal.

GENETIC VARIANCE OF POPULATION OF LOCAL WHITE CORN

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ABSTRACT

Corn is one of the food crops that has a strategic role and economic value also has the opportunity to be developed, one way to increase production is through plant breeding. In plant breeding activities, knowledge of the value of additive variance, dominant, and heritability of important characteristics in the selection process to improve a trait. The purpose of this research was to determine the magnitude of the genetic variance of the population of local white corn as a breeding material. This research used a North Carolina Design I (NCD I) crossing design, in this study 8 male parents were used, so that every 1 male was mated to 4 female parents, 32 half-siblings (*half sib*) were produced. Of the 32 half-sibling families evaluated or planted in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) 3 replications. Each replication is divided into 2 sets, each set containing 16 families of half-siblings as a result of crossing 4 male parents with each of the 4 female parents. Each family planted 1 row (plot) containing 10 plants and randomly selected 5 sample plants. The variables observed included; male flowering day, female flowering day, plant height, cob height, ear diameter, ear length, 100 seed weight, seed moisture content, number of seed rows, and seed weight / plot. Data from observations were analyzed for variance, then KT or E (MS) values were used to estimate the value of additive variance, dominant variance, narrow heritability and broad mean heritability. The results showed that all the characters observed had a high of additive variance except for the character of the cob position, ear diameter and seed weight / plot. On the contrary, all the characters observed have a dominant variance low or not diverse, except for the character of the height of the cob position, ear diameter and seed weight / plot. The narrow mean heritability values on all observed variables still seem biased because the values of the genotypes variance are still not clearly known except for the variable cob height and seed weight / plot of narrow meaning heritability worth zero or the same with low heritability. The broad mean heritability value on all observed variables has a high value except for the variable height of the cob and the weight of the seed / plot is considered to have no heritability or low value, and also the variable ear diameter is considered heritability, it still looks biased or the estimated value is not accurate.

Keywords: additive variance, dominant variance, heritability, local white corn.