

**ANALISIS KUALITAS HASIL DUA SPESIES BAYAM (*Amaranthus* sp.)
PADA BERBAGAI UMUR PANEN**

INTISARI

Bayam selain bisa dipanen 42 hst juga sangat memungkinkan jika dipanen pada umur 7-14 hst. Tanaman sayur yang dipanen 7-14 hst disebut *microgreens*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kualitas hasil dua jenis bayam pada umur panen berbeda, menjelaskan interaksi antara jenis *Amaranthus* sp. dengan umur panen terhadap kualitas hasil dan mengetahui potensi *Amaranthus* sp. sebagai komoditas *microgreens*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari-Mei 2021. Penelitian bertempat di rumah kawat, dan Sub Laboratorium Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian ini disusun menurut RAKL dengan tiga blok sebagai ulangan. Desain penelitian adalah dua faktor dengan uji lanjut HSD Tukey 95%, dimana faktor ke-1 adalah umur panen, sedangkan faktor ke-2 adalah jenis bayam. Hasil penelitian suhu udara di lingkungan penelitian rata-rata adalah 32°C. Sedangkan untuk kelembapan udara di lingkungan penelitian rata-rata adalah 60%. Intensitas cahaya di lingkungan penelitian pada pagi dan siang hari sangatlah tinggi melampaui intensitas cahaya optimal bayam. Umur panen dan jenis bayam tidak berinteraksi pada variabel vitamin c, klorofil, dan karoten. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu, interaksi antara jenis bayam dengan umur panen pada karotenoid, klorofil dan vitamin C tidak berbeda nyata dan bayam hijau pada umur panen 7 hst berpotensi paling baik untuk *microgreens*.

Kata kunci: *microgreens*, vitamin C, klorofil, karotenoid, *Amaranthus* sp.

ANALYSIS OF YIELD QUALITY OF TWO SPECIES OF *Amaranthus* sp. AT VARIOUS HARVEST AGES

Spinach, besides being able to be harvested 42 days after planting, is also very possible if it is harvested at the age of 7-14 days after planting. Vegetable plants that are harvested 7-14 days after planting are called *microgreens*. This study aimed to analyze the yield quality of two types of spinach at different harvest ages, to explain the interaction between the types of *Amaranthus* sp. with harvest age on yield quality and knowing the potential of *Amaranthus* sp. as a *microgreen* commodity. This research was conducted in February-May 2021. The research took place in a wire house, and Horticulture Sub-Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University. This study was arranged according to the RAKL with three blocks as replication. The research design was two-factor with a 95% Tukey HSD follow-up test, where the 1st factor was the age of harvest, while the 2nd factor was the type of spinach. The result of the research is that the average air temperature in the research environment is 32°C. As for the humidity in the research environment the average is 60%. The light intensity in the study environment in the morning and afternoon was very high beyond the optimal light intensity of spinach. Harvest age and type of spinach did not interact on the variables of vitamin c, chlorophyll, and carotene. The conclusion of this study was that the interaction between spinach species and harvest age on carotenoids, chlorophyll and vitamin C was not significantly different and green spinach at harvest age of 7 days after harvest had the best potential for *microgreens*.

Keywords: *microgreens*, vitamin C, chlorophyll, carotenoids, *Amaranthus* sp.