INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fenologi pertumbuhan pucuk empat klon teh dan menentukan umur panen pucuk yang tepat berdasarkan metode derajat hari pertumbuhan untuk mendapatkan pucuk MS 40% dengan bobot maksimal masing-masing klon teh saat TP 3 di ketinggian tempat 1400 m dpl pada periode musim hujan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Unit Produksi Pagilaran, Kabupaten Batang, Jawa Tengah pada bulan Desember 2021 hingga Maret 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan lingkungan Acak Lengkap (RAL), dengan lima ulangan. Perlakuan yang diuji yaitu klon-klon teh, yaitu perdu asal biji, klon TRI 2024, klon TRI 2025 dan klon Gambung 11. Pengamatan dilakukan terhadap beberapa variabel karakter iklim mikro di lokasi kajian, pertumbuhan pucuk, komponen hasil dan potensi hasil. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya dianalisis varians (ANOVA) kemudian diuji lanjut menggunakan *Tukey Honestly Significant Difference* α 5%. Variabel independen yang mengendalikan hasil pucuk dan teh kering per hektar per tahun ditentukan dengan analisis regresi berganda. Hasil penelitian memberikan informasi bahwa fenologi pertumbuhan pucuk empat klon teh untuk mencapai mutu medium (MS 40%) ketika perdu berada pada tahun pangkas ketiga saat periode musim hujan di ketinggian tempat 1400 m dpl berbeda nyata antar klon-klon yang diuji. Umur panen pucuk berdasarkan metode derajat hari pertumbuhan untuk mendapatkan pucuk MS 40% dengan bobot maksimal berturut-turut dari perdu asal biji, Tri 2024, Tri 2025, Gambung 11 adalah 68, 61, 62, 65 ^{0}C Hari.

Kata Kunci: Fenologi, Pucuk, dan Klon

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the shoot growth phenology of four tea clones and determine the appropriate shoot harvest age based on the degree of growth day method to obtain UQ 40% shoots with maximum weight of each tea clone at TP 3 at an altitude of 1400 m asl during the rainy season. This research was conducted at the Pagilaran Production Unit, Batang Regency, Central Java from December 2021 to March 2022. This study used a completely randomized environmental design (CRD), with five replications. The treatments tested were tea clones, namely shrubs from seed, TRI clone 2024, TRI clone 2025 and clone Gambung 11. Observations were made on several variables of microclimate character at the study site, shoot growth, yield components and yield potential. The data obtained were then analyzed for variance (ANOVA) and then further tested using Tukey Honestly Significant Difference 5%. The independent variables controlling shoot yield and dry tea per hectare per year were determined by multiple regression analysis. The results provided information that the shoot growth phenology of four tea clones to achieve medium quality (MS 40%) when the shrubs were in the third pruning year during the rainy season period at an altitude of 1400 m asl was significantly different between the clones tested. The harvesting age of shoots based on the degree of growth day method to get 40% MS shoots with maximum weight successively from shrubs from seed, Tri 2024, Tri 2025, Gambung 11 was 68, 61, 62, 65 ^{0}C Days.

Keywords: Phenology, Shoots, and Clones