

## INTISARI

Penelitian dengan judul " Karakterisasi morfologi dan kandungan antosianin bunga telang (*Clitoria ternatea* L.) berbeda warna bunga dan jumlah petal" bertujuan mengetahui keragaman morfologi sepuluh aksesori bunga telang, variabel morfologi yang mempengaruhi bobot total bunga telang kering, kandungan antosianin tertinggi, dan intensitas *chromameter* warna bunga yang berpengaruh terhadap kandungan antosianin. Rancangan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah RAKL (Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap) dengan tiga blok sebagai ulangan. Analisis sidik ragam (ANOVA) dan uji regresi linier berganda menggunakan SPSS 16.0. Hasil penelitian pada variabel keberadaan lunas, tipe petal, warna bunga secara visual, dan tipe benang sari menunjukkan keragaman morfologi. Variabel yang menunjukkan keragaman sepuluh aksesori bunga telang adalah variabel *chromameter* (L, a, dan b) warna bunga dan warna daun, jumlah biji per polong, tinggi tanaman, panjang putik, panjang tangkai sari, panjang bunga, lebar bunga, bobot segar per bunga, bobot kering per bunga, berat 100 biji, dan bobot total bunga kering. Bobot kering per bunga, tinggi tanaman, dan a warna daun berpengaruh nyata terhadap bobot total bunga telang kering. Aksesori DB.2 dan DB.1 (ganda petal biru) memiliki kandungan antosianin tertinggi. Intensitas a warna bunga berpengaruh terhadap kandungan antosianin bunga telang.

Kata kunci: karakterisasi morfologi, bunga telang, ganda petal, tunggal petal, antosianin

## ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Characterization of morphology and anthocyanin content of butterfly pea (*Clitoria ternatea* L.) different colors and petals number " aims to determine the morphological diversity of ten accessions of butterfly pea, morphological variables influencing the butterfly pea's yield (dried flower's overall weight), the highest anthocyanin content, and intensity flower color chromameter that affects the anthocyanin content. Completely Randomized Block Design (RCBD) with three blocks as replication was used. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple linear regression were applied for data analysis in this study using SPSS 16.0. The results of study showed diversity in keel existence, petal type, visual flower color, and stamen type. Ten accessions of butterfly pea showed the diversity in chromameter value (L, a, and b) flower color and leaf color, number of seeds per pod, plant height, pistil length, stalk length, flower length, flower width, fresh weight per flower, dry weight per flower, weight of 100 seeds, and total weight of dry flowers. Dry weight per flower, plant height, and leaf color significantly affected the total dry weight of flower. Accession with blue double petals (DB.2 dan DB.1) had the highest anthocyanin content. The intensity of a (redness) flower color affected significantly to the anthocyanin content of flower.

**Keywords:** morphological characterization, butterfly pea, double petal, single petal, anthocyanin