

INTISARI

Produksi terung di Indonesia terus meningkat dalam lima tahun terakhir. Saat ini kondisi lahan produksi terung hijau sedang terancam oleh luasnya penyebaran pathogen *Begomovirus*. Perbaikan ketahanan virus pada varietas terung hijau telah dilakukan oleh PT. BISI International Tbk. Dua varietas terung hijau hasil pemuliaan akan dilepas dan dikomersialkan, sehingga perlu uji keunggulan varietas dengan multilokasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendapatkan stabilitas dan keunggulan terung hijau varietas BISI TE 16 dan EPA 18014 serta tingkat ketahanan terhadap virus TYLCV. Bahan tanam terdiri atas varietas BISI TE 16 dan EPA 18014 dengan varietas pembanding, Hijau Kuat, Hitavi dan Ratih Hijau. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan tiga kali ulangan di Kediri, Blitar dan Nganjuk. Setiap unit percobaan terdapat 30 tanaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan BISI TE 16 memiliki keunggulan variabel hasil dan ketahanan virus TYLCV serta stabil di berbagai lingkungan, sedangkan EPA 18014 menunjukkan keunggulan pada ketahanan virus TYLCV dan memiliki kestabilan di berbagai lingkungan.

Kata kunci: *Begomovirus*, multilokasi, stabilitas

ABSTRACT

Eggplant production in Indonesia has continued to increase in the last five years. Currently, the condition of green eggplant production land is being threatened by the widespread spread of the *Begomovirus pathogen*. Breeding of eggplant by PT. BISI International Tbk produced two varieties candidate of green eggplant and improved of the virus resistance. Both varieties candidate will be released and commercialized, so it is necessary to test the superiority of the variety with multilocation. This study aims to obtain variety candidate that has the stable and resistance to the TYLCV virus. Planting material consists of varieties candidate of BISI TE 16 and EPA 18014 with Hijau Kuat, Hitavi and Ratih Hijau as check varieties. Multilocation test was carried out in Kediri, Blitar and Nganjuk. In each location, the Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) was used with three replications. Each experimental unit consisted of 30 plants. The results showed that BISI TE 16 was stable and higher characteristics than check varieties and also resist to the TYLCV virus, while EPA 18014 showed superiority in TYLCV virus resistance than check varieties, although it has stability in various environments.

Keywords: *Begomovirus*, multilocation, stability