



## INTISARI

Teh (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze) merupakan komoditas strategis Indonesia. Produktivitas dan mutu teh dipengaruhi oleh teknik budidaya, salah satunya model jendangan, yaitu bentuk bidang petik pasca pemangkasan berat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi pengaruh dua model jendangan, yaitu jendangan setengah lingkaran dan jendangan rata terhadap produktivitas dan mutu pucuk teh melalui studi komparatif observasional di lapangan. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Pacet, Kabupaten Batang pada tanaman teh klon TRI 2025, dengan 16 ulangan per model jendangan. variabel yang diamati meliputi iklim mikro, hasil dan mutu relatif pucuk (jumlah, bobot, proporsi pucuk peko dan burung), pertumbuhan vegetatif (jumlah cabang sekunder dan daun pemeliharaan), kandungan klorofil (fisiologis), dan kandungan katekin (mutu kimia). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa iklim mikro antar lokasi model jendangan adalah homogen. Model jendangan setengah lingkaran secara signifikan meningkatkan jumlah dan bobot pucuk, serta jumlah cabang sekunder dan daun pemeliharaan. Kandungan klorofil per gram daun serupa, namun akumulasi per tanaman lebih tinggi pada jendangan setengah lingkaran karena biomassa daun yang lebih besar. Sebaliknya, mutu relatif dan kimia pucuk lebih tinggi pada jendangan rata karena dominasi pucuk peko. Dominasi pucuk burung pada jendangan setengah lingkaran menurunkan kandungan katekin. Dengan demikian, jendangan setengah lingkaran efektif meningkatkan produktivitas, namun perlu strategi pemupukan dan panen yang cermat untuk menjaga mutu pucuk tetap optimal.

Kata kunci: Pucuk peko, jendangan, produktivitas, mutu pucuk, teh



## ***ABSTRACT***

Tea (*Camellia sinensis* L.) O. Kuntze) is a strategic commodity in Indonesia. Its productivity and quality are influenced by cultivation techniques, including the design of the plucking frame formed after major pruning. This study aimed to evaluate the response of two plucking frame models, half-circle and flat on tea shoot productivity and quality through a comparative observational field study. The research was conducted in Pacet Village, Batang Regency, using tea clone TRI 2025 with 16 replications per model. Observed variables included microclimate conditions, shoot yield and relative growth (shoot density, fresh and dry weight, and shoot proportion), vegetative growth (number of secondary branches and maintenance leaves), chlorophyll content (physiological), and catechin content (chemical quality). Results showed that all microclimate variables were homogeneous between locations. The half-circle plucking frame significantly increased shoot density and biomass per m<sup>2</sup>, as well as secondary branches and leaf count. Chlorophyll content per gram of leaf was similar, but total chlorophyll per plant was higher photosynthetic capacity. However, the flat frame produced a higher proportion of higher under half-circle model due to greater leaf biomass. In contrast, the flat model produced higher relative and chemical quality due to dominance of young peko shoots. Dominance of banji shoots in the half-circle model reduced catechin content. In conclusion, the half-circle plucking frame was effective in enhancing productivity, but requires careful nutrient and harvest management to maintain optimal shoot quality.

Keywords: peko shoots, plucking frame, productivity, shoot quality, tea