

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) membandingkan hasil pucuk beberapa klon teh sinensis dengan teh asamika, (2) mendapatkan klon teh sinensis dengan hasil dan kualitas hasil yang relatif tinggi dan (3) mempelajari hubungan sifat fisiologis, pertumbuhan dan komponen hasil dengan hasil pucuk. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Juni – Oktober 2014 di blok Sirebut, bagian kebun Kayulandak, Unit Produksi Pagilaran, PT. Pagilaran, Kabupaten Batang, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) faktor tunggal dengan klon bertindak sebagai faktornya. Klon teh yang digunakan terdiri dari enam klon teh sinensis Oero 1, Oero 2, Oero 3, Oero 4, Oero 5, dan Oero 6 serta sebuah klon asamika yang diwakili Gambung 7. Petak percobaan berukuran 1 x 1 m<sup>2</sup> yang terdiri atas 3 ulangan dengan 2 sub-ulangan per perlakuan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada petak percobaan selama 12 hari sekali sebanyak 10 kali pengamatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa potensi hasil klon teh sinensis lebih rendah dibandingkan klon asamika. Beberapa klon sinensis memiliki kualitas pucuk lebih baik dibanding klon asamika. Klon Oero 6 memiliki potensi hasil pucuk tinggi diantara klon-klon sinensis yang diteliti, sedangkan klon Oero 1, Oero 2, dan Oero 3 memiliki kualitas pucuk paling baik. Jumlah pucuk dan bobot per pucuk mempengaruhi potensi hasil pucuk secara langsung, sedangkan jumlah pucuk peko, bobot per pucuk peko, dan panjang trikoma berpengaruh langsung pada kualitas teh.

Kata kunci: klon teh sinensis, oero, potensi hasil, kualitas

### ***ABSTRACT***

The aims of the research (1) to compare fresh yield of some sinensis and assamica tea clones, (2) to find out sinensis tea clones with highest yield and high quality, (3) to study the relationship of physiological characteristics, growth, yield components and fresh yield of tea clones. The research was conducted from June - October 2014 in Sirebut block, Kayulandak sub-estate, PT. Pagilaran, Batang regency, Central Java. The research was arranged by using Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with tea clones as single factor. Tea clones were sinensis tea Oero 1, Oero 2, Oero 3, Oero 4, Oero 5, Oero 6 and one clone of assamica tea represented by Gambung 7. Observation plots measuring 1 x 1 m<sup>2</sup> which consists of three replications with 2 sub-replications of each treatment. Sampling was carried out on a plot for 12 days as much as 10 times. Result of the research showed that yield potential of sinensis tea clones lower to compared assamica tea clone. Several sinensis tea clones obtain fresh yield quality better than assamica Gambung 7. Oero 6 had the highest potential fresh tea yield among sinensis tea clones observed in this experiment, while Oero 1, Oero 2, and Oero 3 had the high quality of fresh yield. The number of shoots and weight of a flush affect yield potential directly, while the number of peko shoots, weight peko shoots, and a long trichomes influence the quality of the tea directly.

Keywords: sinensis tea clone, oero, yield potential, quality