

**POTENSI DAN ANALISIS STABILITAS HASIL
KLON HARAPAN TEH (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze)
KETURUNAN TRI 2024 DENGAN PS I**

Intisari

Penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan informasi dan memilih klon teh hasil keturunan dari persilangan klon TRI 2024 dengan PS1 yang memiliki potensi hasil dan stabilitas hasil yang tinggi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kebun Kayulandak, PT Pagilaran, Kabupaten Batang, Jawa Tengah pada bulan Maret 2015. Klon – klon yang diuji adalah klon TPS 17/3, TPS 24/5, TPS 87/2, TPS 93/3, TPS 101/1 dan TRI 2025, GB 7 sebagai pembandingan. Percobaan disusun dalam rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 4 ulangan. Unit percobaan terdiri atas 20 tanaman pada masing-masing ulangan. Data pengamatan berupa data sekunder selama tiga tahun (2011, 2012, 2013). Data tambahan berupa data curah hujan selama tiga tahun yaitu tahun 2011, 2012, dan 2013 serta pengamatan karakteristik morfologi. Komponen hasil yang diamati meliputi jumlah pucuk peko, berat pucuk peko, jumlah pucuk burung, dan berat pucuk burung. Data hasil pengamatan yang berupa komponen hasil dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik dengan ANOVA (*Analysis of Variance*) pada taraf 5%, kemudian dilanjut dengan uji DMRT (*Duncan's Multiple Range Test*) pada taraf 5%. Stabilitas hasil klon teh diuji dengan analisis metode GGE-Biplot. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diperoleh klon penghasil pucuk peko yang mengidentifikasi kualitas pucuk tertinggi adalah klon TPS 101/1 dan GB 7. Klon teh yang memiliki potensi hasil (berat total pucuk) yang tinggi yaitu klon TPS 17/3 dan TPS 24/5. Klon yang mempunyai potensi hasil dan stabilitas tinggi serta termasuk dalam klon yang diinginkan adalah kon TPS 24/5 dan GB 7.

Kata kunci : teh, klon, potensi hasil, stabilitas, GGE-Biplot

**THE POTENCY AND YIELD STABILITY ANALYSIS
OF PROMISING CLONES OF TEA (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze)
PROGENIES OF TRI 2024 WITH PS I**

Abstract

The purpose of the research was to obtain the information and choose tea clones which are derived from the tea generated from the clones cross between TRI 2024 and PS1 that has yield potential and high product stability. This research was implemented in Kayulandak tea plantation, PT Pagilaran, Batang Regency in Central Java, in March 2015. The clones tested included TPS 17/3, TPS 24/5, TPS 87/2, TPS 93/3, TPS 101/1, by using TRI 2025 and GB 7 as the comparator. The research was compiled in Random Complete Block Design (RCBD) by implementing four replications which consisted of 20 plants in each repetition. The observational data was taken from the secondary data for three years (2011, 2012, 2013). The additional data required were the observation of rainfall data in three years in 2011, 2012, 2013 and morphological characteristics clones. The yield components observed included the number and the weight of peco shoots and the number and the weight of banjhi shoots. The observation data in the form of yield components were analyzed statistically by using ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) at 5% level, then the result of the analysis was resumed by using DMRT (Duncan's Multiple Range Test) at 5% level. The tea clones yield stability was tested by the stability analysis using GGE-Biplot method. The research result showed that the tea clones that yield the peco shoots which identify the highest shoots quality are from the clone of TPS 101/1 and GB 7. The tea tree clones that have high yield potential (weight of shoots) are the clones of TPS 17/3 and TPS 24/5. The tea clones that have yield potential and high stability which belongs to desired clones are the clones of TPS 24/5 and GB 7.

Keywords: tea, clones, yield potential, stability, GGE-Biplot