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CONTENTS

**Production and quality enhancement of mango using fan jet
sprayer irrigation technique**

Nani Heryani, Budi Kartiwa, Yayan Apriyana and Haris Syahbuddin 41–48

***Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated *in-planta* transformation
of Indonesian maize using pIG121Hm-Cs plasmid containing *nptII*
and *hpt* genes**

Edy Listanto, Eny Ida Riyanti and Sustiprijatno 49–56

**Genomic variation of five Indonesian cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.)
varieties based on analysis using next generation sequencing**

I Made Tasma, Dani Satyawan, Habib Rijzaani, Ida Rosdianti,
Puji Lestari and Rubiyo 57–64

**The potential use of SSR markers to support the morphological
identification of Indonesian mungbean varieties**

Reflinur, Puji Lestari and Suk-Ha Lee 65–74

**Capillary water rise in peat soil as affected by various
groundwater levels**

Muhammad Imam Nugraha, Wahida Annisa, Lailan Syaufina
and Syaiful Anwar 75–83

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UDC: 631.87

Wahida Annisa and Dedi Nursyamsi (Indonesian Swampland Agricultural Research Institute, Banjarbaru)

Iron Dynamics and Its Relation to Soil Redox Potential and Plant Growth in Acid Sulphate Soil of South Kalimantan, Indonesia (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 1–8, 1 tab., 8 ill., 27 ref.

Organic matter has a function to maintain reductive conditions and to chelate toxic elements in acid sulphate soils. The study aimed to assess the dynamics of ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}) in acid sulphate soil and its correlation with soil redox potential (Eh) and plant growth. The experiment was arranged in two factorial randomized block design with three replications. The first factor was two types of organic matter: (1) control (without organic matter), (2) rice straw and (3) rush weed (*Eleocharis dulcis*). The second factor was time of decomposition of organic matter: $I_1 = 2$ weeks, $I_2 = 4$ weeks, $I_3 = 8$ weeks, and $I_4 = 12$ weeks (farmer practice). The results showed that concentration of ferrous iron in the soil ranged from 782 to 1308 mg kg^{-1} during the rice growing season. The highest constant rate of iron reduction ($k \text{ Fe}^{2+}$) was observed on application of rice straw and rush weed with decomposition time of 8 weeks with the $k \text{ Fe}^{2+}$ value of 0.016 and 0.011 per day, respectively, while the ferrous iron formation without organic matter had the $k \text{ Fe}^{2+}$ value of 0.077 per day. The ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) reduction served as a function of soil Eh as indicated by the negative correlation of ferrous iron and Eh ($r = -0.856^*$). Organic matter decreased exchangeable iron due to chelating reaction. Iron concentration in roots was negatively correlated with soil soluble iron ($r = -0.62^*$). Application of rice straw decomposed for 8 weeks increased the height of rice plant up to 105.67 cm. The score of Fe^{2+} toxicity at 8 weeks after planting ranged from 2 to 3, so rice crop did not show iron toxicity symptoms.

(Author)

Keywords: Ferrous iron, redox potential, plant growth, acid sulphate soil

UDC: 634.471.1-18

Yosi Zendra Joni^a, Riry Prihatini^a, Darda Efendi^b and Ika Roostika^c (^aIndonesian Tropical Fruit Research Institute, Solok, ^bDepartment of Agronomy and Horticulture, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, ^cIndonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development, Bogor)

Effect of Different Sources of Plant Growth Regulator on The Induction and Development of Mangosteen Somatic Embryos (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 9–16, 1 tab., 9 ill., 26 ref.

Somatic embryogenesis is a technique for regenerating embryos derived from somatic cells of various plant species. This technique along with the utilization of plant growth regulator (PGR) might benefit for mass propagation and improvement of plant species through biotechnological tools. The study aimed to determine the effect of different plant growth regulators, namely 6-benzyladenine (BA) and thidiazuron (TDZ) on the embryogenic callus induction as well as casein hydrolysate and malt extract on the somatic embryo development of mangosteen. The explants used were *in vitro* young stems of mangosteen clone Leuwiliang. This study consisted of two experiments, namely induction of embryogenic callus and formation of somatic embryo. The first experiment was arranged as factorial in a completely randomized design with BA (0 and 0.7 mg l^{-1}) as the first factor and TDZ (0, 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 mg l^{-1}) as the second factor. The second experiment consisted of four treatments, i.e. casein hydrolysate and malt extract at the rate of 500 and 1,000 mg l^{-1} . The results showed that the best medium for embryogenic callus induction was MS supplemented with 0.1 mg l^{-1} TDZ, which resulted semifrable calli. Casein hydrolysate and malt extract could not induce the formation of somatic embryos. After two times subcultures on the same MS medium supplemented with 0.5 mg l^{-1} TDZ and 0.7 mg l^{-1} BA, a total of 33.8 somatic embryos per explant was induced. The successful somatic embryogenesis would support mangosteen breeding and *in vitro* mass propagation program.

(Author)

Keywords: *Garcinia mangostana*, plant growth regulator, callus induction, somatic embryo

UDC: 635.356-152

Nur Kholilatul Izzah^a, Reflinur^b and Tae-Jin Yang^c (^aIndonesian Industrial and Beverage Crops Research Institute, Pakuwon, Sukabumi, ^bIndonesian Center of Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development, Bogor, ^cDepartment of Plant Science and Research Institute for Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University Seoul)

Development of EST-SSR Markers to Assess Genetic Diversity of Broccoli and Its Related Species (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 17–26, 5 tab., 4 ill., 31 ref.

Development of Expressed Sequence Tag-Simple Sequence Repeat (EST-SSR) markers derived from public database is known to be more efficient, faster and low cost. The objective of this study was to generate a new set of EST-SSR markers for broccoli and its related species and their usefulness for assessing their genetic diversity. A total of 202 *Brassica oleracea* ESTs were retrieved from NCBI and then assembled into 172 unigenes by means of CAP3 program. Identification

of SSRs was carried out using web-based tool, RepeatMasker software. Afterwards, EST-SSR markers were developed using Primer3 program. Among the identified SSRs, trinucleotide repeats were the most common repeat types, which accounted for about 50%. A total of eight primer pairs were successfully designed and yielded amplification products. Among them, five markers were polymorphic and displayed a total of 30 alleles with an average number of six alleles per locus. The polymorphic markers were subsequently used for analyzing genetic diversity of 36 *B. oleracea* cultivars including 22 broccoli, five cauliflower and nine kohlrabi cultivars based on genetic similarity matrix as implemented in NTSYS program. At similarity coefficient of 61%, a UPGMA clustering dendrogram effectively separated 36 genotypes into three main groups, where 30 out of 36 genotypes were clearly discriminated. The result obtained in the present study would help breeders in selecting parental lines for crossing. Moreover, the novel EST-SSR markers developed in the study could be a valuable tool for differentiating cultivars of broccoli and related species.

(Author)

Keywords: Broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi, EST-SSR markers, genetic diversity

UDC: 634.773+635.965.274

Riry Prihatini^a and Norihan Mohamad Saleh^b (^aIndonesian Tropical Fruit Research Institute, Solok, ^bDepartment Cell and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia 43400 UPM Serdang Selangor DE)

Sensitivity of Pigment Content of Banana and Orchid Tissue Culture Exposed to Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic Field (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 27–34, 1 tab., 2 ill., 38 ref.

Natural exposure of extremely low frequency electromagnetic field (ELF-EMF) occurs in the environment and acts as one of the abiotic factors that affect the growth and development of organisms. This study was conducted to determine the effect of ELF-EMF on the tissue cultured banana and slipper orchid chlorophyll content as one of the indicators in measuring plant photosynthetic capacity. Four days old banana (*Musa* sp. cv. Berangan) corm and seven days old slipper orchid (*Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*) cultures were exposed to 6 and 12 mT ELF-EMF generated by controllable ELF-EMF built up machine for 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 hours. After exposure, the banana and orchid cultures were incubated at 25° C for 8 and 16 weeks, respectively. The results showed that the ELF-EMF exposure had different effects on banana and slipper orchid cultures though both plant species belong to monocotyledon. The highest increase in chlorophyll content on banana was resulted by the high intensity and long duration of ELF-EMF exposure (12 mT for 4 hours), whereas on slipper orchid the modest and short duration of ELF-EMF exposure produced the most excessive chlorophyll content. Different ELF-EMF exposures (12 mT for 4 hours and 6 mT for 30 minutes) had potential to be applied on each plant to improve *in vitro* plant (banana and slipper orchid, respectively) growth. The increased chlorophyll and carotene/xanthophyll content on

banana indicated that the banana was more tolerant to ELF-EMF exposure compared to slipper orchid.

(Author)

Keywords: Banana, orchid, carotene, chlorophyll, electromagnetic field

UDC: 633.683

Imron Riyadi and Sumaryono (Indonesian Research Institute for Biotechnology and Bioindustry, Bogor)

Effect of gamma irradiation on the growth and development of sago palm (*Metroxylon sagu* Rottb.) calli (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 35–40, 2 tab., 3 ill., 22 ref.

The application of gamma irradiation on plant materials may increase the genetic variation of the offspring with useful traits. The experiment was conducted to determine the effect of irradiation dosage of gamma ray on growth and development of sago palm (*Metroxylon sagu*) calli. Friable calli of sago palm derived from suspension culture were used as a material source. The primary calli were initiated from apical meristematic tissues of sago palm suckers of Alitir variety from Merauke, Papua. The treatments used were dosage of gamma ray irradiation at 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 Gy. The treated calli were then subcultured on modified Murashige and Skoog (MMS) solid medium containing 3% sucrose and 0.1% activated charcoal and added with 1 mg l⁻¹ 2,4-D and 0.1 mg l⁻¹ kinetin. The results showed that at all irradiation dosages, calli biomass increased significantly. The highest proliferation of calli biomass of 5.33 folds from the initial culture after 4 weeks was achieved at gamma irradiation of 25 Gy, whereas the lowest proliferation of calli biomass of 3.4 folds was achieved at control. The best development of embryogenic calli was obtained at 10 Gy that produced 100% somatic embryos, whereas the lowest somatic embryo formation at 0% was obtained at 0 and 25 Gy after one subculture. High response of somatic embryo induction to gamma irradiation at 10 Gy may increase production of somatic embryos. These results can be used in *in vitro* breeding of sago palm via mutagenesis to create new elite varieties.

(Author)

Keywords: *Metroxylon sagu*, gamma irradiation, embryogenic calli, somatic embryo

UDC: 634.441.2-167

Nani Heryani, Budi Kartiwa, Yayan Apriyana and Haris Syahbuddin (Indonesian Agroclimate and Hydrology Research Institute, Bogor)

Production and Quality Enhancement of Mango Using Fan Jet Sprayer Irrigation Technique (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 41–48, 6 tab., 4 ill., 36 ref.

Lack of water in reproductive phases (flowering, fruit formation and maturation) of mango can reduce fruit production and quality. In these phases the plant must be protected from water stress. The aim of the research was to assess the effect of irrigation on the productivity and quality

of mango fruits. The study was conducted at the Cukurgondang Experimental Station, Pasuruan, East Java, from April to December 2013, using 40 mango trees of 21 year-old Arum Manis variety. Mangoes were planted on five rows with eight plants for each row and 6 m x 6 m spacing within the row. Fan jet sprayer irrigation was installed using hose according to plant diameter. The irrigation technique of fan jet sprayer with four nozzles per plant was applied at 125, 100, 75, 50 and 0% of crop water requirements or equal to 828, 663, 497, 331 and 0 liters of water per tree, every seven days. The parameters observed were the number and weight of fallen fruits and the number, weight and quality of mangoes harvested. The results showed that irrigation of 50% and 75% of crop water requirement had the highest and lowest number of fallen fruits (26% and 14% of total production), respectively. The highest and lowest total number of mangoes were 3.108 and 1904 fruits, respectively, which were achieved at irrigation of 50% and 75% of crop water requirement. Further, the highest and lowest total weight of mango fruits were 1036.2 and 677.9 kg respectively which were achieved at irrigation of 50% and 125% of crop water requirement. Mango fruits produced were dominated by grades 2 and 3 with A quality. (Author) Keywords: Mango, production, quality, fan jet sprayer
UDC: 633.15-152 Edy Listanto, Eny Ida Riyanti and Sustiprijatno (Indonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development, Bogor) <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>-Mediated <i>In-Planta</i> Transformation of Indonesian Maize Using pIG121Hm-Cs Plasmid Containing <i>nptII</i> and <i>hpt</i> Genes (Orig. Eng.) <i>IJAS</i> October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 49–56, 1 tab., 5 ill., 33 ref. Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) productivity in Indonesia is challenged to be increased using genetic engineering. Recent advances in <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>-mediated <i>in-planta</i> transformation makes it possible to transform maize with low cost, and simple method. This study aimed to confirm pIG121Hm-Cs plasmid in <i>A. tumefaciens</i>, and to estimate the efficiency level of <i>A. tumefaciens</i>-mediated <i>in-planta</i> transformation of Indonesian maize by using pIG121Hm-Cs plasmid containing <i>nptII</i> and <i>hpt</i> genes. A series of studies were conducted including confirmation of gene construct of pIG121Hm-Cs plasmid in <i>A. tumefaciens</i>, transformation of four maize lines through <i>A. tumefaciens</i>-mediated <i>in-planta</i> technique, acclimatization of transformant plants and molecular analysis of selected plants using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The pIG121Hm-Cs plasmid was confirmed via PCR analysis using specific primers of <i>nptII</i> and <i>hpt</i> genes and resulted 700 bp and 500 bp for fragments of <i>nptII</i> and <i>hpt</i>, respectively. After selection, acclimatization and molecular analysis steps, the efficiency levels of transformation of four maize lines were low, ranging from 3.8% to 12.8%. The level of transformation efficiency of ST-27 line was the highest accounting for 12.8% of 45 planted embryos on selection medium based on PCR analysis using specific primer for <i>nptII</i> gene. Overall, <i>A. tumefaciens</i>-mediated <i>in planta</i> transformation on maize floral pistil in this study proved to be successful and rapid. Therefore,

this enhanced transformation method will be beneficial for Indonesian maize genetic engineering. (Author) Keywords: Maize, <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>, <i>in-planta</i> transformation
UDC: 633.74-152 I Made Tasma^a, Dani Satyawan^a, Habib Rijzaani^a, Ida Rosdianti^a, Puji Lestari^a and Rubiyob^b (^aIndonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development, Bogor, ^bIndonesian Industrial and Beverage Crop Research Institute, Pakuwon) Genomic Variation of Five Indonesian Cacao (<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.) Varieties Based on Analysis Using Next Generation Sequencing (Orig. Eng.) <i>IJAS</i> October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 57–64, 3 tab., 2 ill., 42 ref. Indonesian cacao productivity is still low mainly due to the lack availability of superior cacao planting materials. A new breeding method is necessary to expedite cacao yield improvement programs. To date, no study has yet been done to characterize Indonesian cacao varieties at the whole genome level. The objective of this study was to characterize genomic variation of five superior Indonesian cacao varieties using next-generation sequencing. Genetic materials used were five Indonesian cacao varieties, i.e. ICCRI2, ICCRI3, ICCRI4, SUL2 and ICS13. Genome sequences were mapped to the cacao reference genome sequence of Criollo variety. Sequence alignment and genomic variation discovery were done using Bowtie2 and mpileup software of Samtools, respectively. A total of 2,326,088 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and 362,081 insertions and deletions (Indels) were obtained from this study. In average, a DNA variant was identified in every 121 nucleotides of the genome sequence. Most of the DNA variants were located outside the genes. Only 347,907 SNPs and Indels (13.18%) were located within protein coding region (exon). Among the DNA variations within exon, 188,949 SNPs caused missense mutation and 1,535 SNPs induced nonsense mutation. Unique gene-based SNPs were also discovered from this study that can be used as fingerprints for the particular cacao variety. The DNA variants obtained were excellent DNA marker resources to support cacao breeding programs. The SNPs discovered are useful as materials for genome-wide SNP chip development to be used for gene and QTL tagging of important traits for expediting national cacao breeding program. (Author) Keywords: <i>Theobroma cacao</i>, genome sequencing, genome variation, SNP, next generation sequencing
UDC: 633.3-152 Reflinur^a, Puji Lestari^a and Suk-Ha-Lee^b (^aIndonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development, Bogor, ^bDepartment of Plant Science and Research Institute for Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University)

The Potential Use of SSR Markers to Support the Morphological Identification of Indonesian Mungbean Varieties (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 65–74, 4 tab., 2 ill., 31 ref.

Mungbean varieties were mainly characterized based on morphological traits. Molecular genetic approach is expected to help the breeder in identification of mungbean varieties in more detail and to protect intellectual property right. This study aimed to identify Indonesian mungbean varieties based on DNA fingerprint profile using a marker set to support morphological characters. A total of 22 Indonesian mungbean accessions were characterized based on 21 morphological traits and 55 simple sequence repeats (SSRs) primers. Of the total 22 mungbean varieties used in the present study, 16 varieties were improved varieties and remaining six varieties were local varieties originated from Java, Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi collected in GeneBank of ICABIOGRAD. The results showed that the 21 morphological characters were not sufficient to differentiate 22 mungbean varieties, while SSR analysis revealed that eight multi-alleles markers and high polymorphic information content (PIC) values have been successfully selected for varietal identification. The selected markers enabled to differentiate each mungbean variety according to their genetic marker with the lowest distance of 0.125, demonstrating the robustness of the selected marker set as a tool to identify a specific DNA fingerprint profile as a varietal identity (ID). The genetic identity of a variety was shown by digital barcoding which represented a series of alleles produced by corresponding markers. The DNA fingerprint profile of each variety would be beneficial as reference identities of a mungbean variety.

(Author)

Keywords: Mungbean, morphological characters, SSR markers, DNA fingerprint, varietal identity

UDC: 631.445.1

Muhammad Imam Nugraha^a, Wahida Annisa^b, Lailan Syaufina^c and Syaiful Anwar^d (^aGraduate Student at Bogor Agricultural

University, Bogor, ^bIndonesian Swampland Agricultural Research Institute, Banjarbaru, ^cFaculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, ^dFaculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University)

Capillary Water Rise in Peat Soil as Affected by Various Groundwater Levels (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 75–83, 3 tab., 6 ill., 31 ref.

Capillary water in peatlands has a very important role in supplying water to the root zone of plants. The current water content in the root zone depends mainly on groundwater levels in some areas with shallow water levels. The study aimed to measure the capillary water dynamics in peat soils at various soil densities and groundwater levels which were observed from the changes in peat color, moisture distribution, water content and hydrophobicity of peat soil. The study was conducted in the greenhouse of Indonesian Swampland Agricultural Research Institute, Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. The experiment was arranged in a randomized block design with two factors and three replications. The first factor was the bulk density (BD) of peat, namely BD-1 (on actual condition, 0.1 g cm⁻³) and BD-2 (compressed into 0.2 g cm⁻³). The second factor was simulated groundwater levels (GWL) consisting of GWL-1 (-100 cm), GWL-2 (-70 cm) and GWL-3 (-40 cm) from soil surfaces. The results showed that the rise of capillary water in peat soil reached a maximum height of 50 cm which was characterized by the increase in water content at the top layer in the range of 105–127% for BD-1 and 141–181% for BD-2. The highest value of water content (308%) was achieved in the treatment of GWL-3 with BD-2 and the lowest (37%) was in the treatment of GWL-1 with BD-1. The rate of capillary water rose progressively corresponded to the increase in BD value because the number of micropores of BD-2 was greater.

(Author)

Keywords: Peat soil, capillary water, groundwater level, bulk density, water content

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Kata kunci yang dicantumkan adalah istilah bebas. Lembar abstrak ini boleh dikopi tanpa izin dan biaya.

UDC: 631.87

Wahida Annisa dan Dedi Nursyamsi (Balai Penelitian Pertanian Lahan Rawa, Banjarbaru)

Dinamika Besi dan Hubungannya dengan Potensi Redoks Tanah dan Pertumbuhan Tanaman di Tanah Sulfat Masam Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 1–8, 1 tab., 8 ill., 27 ref.

Bahan organik memiliki fungsi mempertahankan kondisi reduktif tanah dan mengkelat unsur beracun di tanah sulfat masam. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mempelajari dinamika besi ferro di tanah sulfat masam serta korelasinya dengan potensi redoks (Eh) tanah dan pertumbuhan tanaman. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan faktorial dua faktor dan diulang tiga kali. Faktor pertama adalah jenis bahan organik, yaitu (1) kontrol (tanpa bahan organik), (2) jerami padi, dan (3) gulma purun (*Eleocharis dulcis*). Faktor kedua adalah waktu dekomposisi bahan organik, yaitu $I_1 = 2$ minggu, $I_2 = 4$ minggu, $I_3 = 8$ minggu, dan $I_4 = 12$ minggu (pola petani Banjar). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum konsentrasi besi ferro (Fe^{2+}) di tanah sulfat masam berkisar 782–1308 mg kg^{-1} selama pertumbuhan tanaman padi. Konstanta tertinggi kecepatan reduksi besi ($k Fe^{2+}$) terdapat pada perlakuan jerami padi dan gulma purun dengan waktu inkubasi 8 minggu, masing-masing 0,016 dan 0,011 per hari. Sementara konstanta terendah ditunjukkan pada perlakuan tanpa bahan organik, yakni 0,077 per hari. Reduksi besi ferri (Fe^{3+}) merupakan fungsi dari nilai Eh tanah yang ditunjukkan dengan adanya korelasi negatif antara besi ferro dan nilai Eh dengan $r = -0,856^*$. Bahan organik dapat menurunkan konsentrasi besi tukar dalam tanah melalui pengkelatan. Terdapat korelasi negatif antara konsentrasi besi dalam akar dengan yang larut dalam tanah dengan nilai $r = -0,62^*$. Pemberian kompos jerami padi dengan waktu inkubasi 8 minggu meningkatkan tinggi tanaman padi yang mencapai 105,67 cm. Nilai skor keracunan besi pada tanaman pada umur 8 minggu setelah tanam berkisar 2–3 dan disimpulkan tanaman padi cukup toleran di lahan sulfat masam karena tidak menunjukkan gejala keracunan besi.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Besi ferro, potensial redoks, pertumbuhan tanaman, tanah sulfat masam

UDC: 634.471.1-18

Yosi Zendra Joni^a, Riry Prihatini^a, Darda Efendi^b dan Ika Roostika^c (^aBalai Penelitian Tanaman Buah Tropika, Solok, ^bDepartemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, ^cBalai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bioteknologi dan Sumberdaya Genetik Pertanian, Bogor)

Pengaruh Sumber Zat Pengatur Tumbuh Tanaman yang Berbeda pada Induksi dan Pengembangan Embrio Somatik Manggis (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 9–16, 1 tab., 9 ill., 26 ref.

Embriogenesis somatik merupakan proses pembentukan embrio dari sel somatik pada berbagai spesies tanaman. Teknik ini bermanfaat untuk memperbanyak benih tanaman secara massal dan perbaikan bahan tanaman dengan teknik rekayasa genetik. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh beberapa zat pengatur tumbuh tanaman, yakni 6-benziladenin (BA) dan thidiazuron (TDZ) terhadap induksi kalus embriogenik serta kasein hidrolisat dan ekstrak malt terhadap pembentukan embrio somatik manggis. Eksplan yang digunakan adalah batang muda *in vitro* manggis klon Leuwiliang. Penelitian terdiri atas dua percobaan, yaitu induksi kalus embriogenik dan pembentukan embrio somatik. Percobaan induksi kalus embriogenik disusun secara faktorial dalam rancangan acak lengkap. Faktor pertama adalah BA (0 dan 0,7 mg l^{-1}) dan faktor kedua adalah TDZ (0; 0,1; 0,5 dan 1,0 mg l^{-1}). Percobaan pembentukan embrio somatik terdiri atas perlakuan kasein hidrolisat (500 dan 1.000 mg l^{-1}) dan ekstrak malt (500 dan 1.000 mg l^{-1}). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa media terbaik untuk induksi kalus embriogenik adalah MS yang diperkaya TDZ 0,1 mg l^{-1} yang menghasilkan kalus embriogenik dengan struktur agak remah. Kasein hidrolisat dan ekstrak malt tidak berpengaruh nyata dalam menginduksi pembentukan embrio somatik manggis. Setelah dua kali subkultur pada media yang sama, yaitu MS yang diperkaya TDZ 0,5 mg l^{-1} dan BA 0,7 mg l^{-1} , dihasilkan 33,8 embrio per eksplan. Keberhasilan embrio-genesis somatik ini akan mendukung program pemuliaan tanaman dan memperbanyak benih massal manggis secara *in vitro*.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: *Garcinia mangostana*, zat pengatur tumbuh, induksi kalus, embrio somatik

UDC: 635.356-152

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Pengembangan Marka EST-SSR untuk Analisis Keragaman Genetik Tanaman Brokoli dan Kerabatnya (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 17–26, 5 tab., 4 ill., 31 ref.

Pengembangan marka *Expressed Sequence Tag-Simple Sequence Repeat* (EST-SSR) yang berasal dari database publik dikenal lebih efisien, cepat, dan berbiaya rendah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan satu set marka EST-SSR baru untuk brokoli dan kerabatnya, serta kegunaannya untuk analisis keragaman genetik. Sebanyak 202 sekuen EST dari *Brassica oleracea* yang diperoleh dari NCBI digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yang selanjutnya dikelompokkan menjadi 172 unigenes

dengan menggunakan program CAP3. Identifikasi motif SSR dilakukan menggunakan program RepeatMasker, sedangkan marka EST-SSR didesain menggunakan program Primer3. Sebanyak 12 SSR berhasil dideteksi dan di antara SSR yang teridentifikasi, trinukleotida merupakan jenis pengulangan yang paling banyak ditemukan, yaitu sekitar 50%. Selain itu, delapan pasang primer berhasil didesain dan menghasilkan produk amplifikasi. Hasil amplifikasi menunjukkan lima primer bersifat polimorfis dan menghasilkan 30 alel dengan rata-rata enam alel per lokus. Marka polimorfis tersebut kemudian digunakan untuk menganalisis keragaman genetik 36 kultivar *B. oleracea*, yang meliputi 22 brokoli, 5 kol bunga, dan 9 kohlrabi berdasarkan matriks kemiripan genetik seperti yang diterapkan dalam program NTSYS. Pada koefisien kesamaan 61%, UPGMA dendrogram berhasil mengelompokkan 36 genotipe menjadi tiga kelompok utama. Sebanyak 30 dari 36 genotipe tersebut berhasil dibedakan satu dengan yang lainnya. Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini dapat membantu para pemulia dalam memilih tetua yang digunakan untuk persilangan. Selain itu, marka EST-SSR yang didesain pada penelitian ini merupakan suatu alat yang berharga untuk membedakan kultivar-kultivar brokoli dan kerabatnya.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Brokoli, kol bunga, kohlrabi, Marka EST-SSR, keragaman genetik

UDC: 634.773+635.965.274

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Sensitivitas Kandungan Pigmen pada Kultur Jaringan Tanaman Pisang dan Anggrek yang Terpapar Medan Elektromagnetik Frekuensi Sangat Rendah (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 27–34, 1 tab, 2 ill., 38 ref.

Paparan alami medan elektromagnetik frekuensi sangat rendah (ME-FSR) terdapat di lingkungan dan merupakan salah satu faktor abiotik yang memengaruhi pertumbuhan dan perkembangan makhluk hidup. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh paparan ME-FSR pada kandungan pigmen kultur jaringan pisang dan anggrek sliper sebagai indikasi kapasitas fotosintesis. Kultur pisang (*Musa* sp. cv. Berangan) dan anggrek sliper (*Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*) dipapar dengan ME-FSR 6 dan 12 mT selama 0,5; 1, 2, dan 4 jam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paparan ME-FSR berpengaruh berbeda terhadap kultur jaringan pisang dan anggrek sliper, meskipun keduanya termasuk ke dalam monokotiledon. Kandungan klorofil dan karoten/xantofil pada pisang yang terpapar ME-FSR meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan intensitas dan durasi paparan ME-FSR. Sebaliknya, kandungan klorofil dan karoten/xantofil pada anggrek sliper berkurang seiring dengan peningkatan intensitas dan durasi paparan ME-FSR. Perbedaan paparan ME-FSR (12 mT selama 4 jam dan 16 mT selama 30 menit) berpeluang untuk diaplikasikan pada kedua tanaman tersebut untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan tanaman. Penemuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa eksplan pisang lebih toleran terhadap paparan MF-FSR dibandingkan dengan anggrek sliper.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Pisang, anggrek, klorofil, karoten, medan elektromagnetik

UDC: 633.683

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Pengaruh Iradiasi Sinar Gamma terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Kalus Tanaman Sagu (*Metroxylon sagu* Rottb.) (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, April 2016, vol. 17 no. 1, p. 35–40, 2 tab., 3 ill., 22 ref.

Aplikasi iradiasi sinar gamma pada bahan tanaman dapat meningkatkan keragaman genetik pada keturunan baru dengan sifat-sifat unggul yang bermanfaat. Percobaan ini bertujuan untuk menentukan pengaruh dosis iradiasi sinar gamma pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan kalus sagu (*Metroxylon sagu*). Kalus remah sagu yang berasal dari kultur suspensi digunakan sebagai sumber bahan penelitian. Kalus primer tersebut berasal dari hasil induksi jaringan meristem pucuk dari anakan sagu varietas Alitir yang berasal dari Merauke, Papua. Perlakuan yang diuji adalah dosis iradiasi sinar gamma yang terdiri atas 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, dan 25 Gy. Kalus yang telah diberi perlakuan iradiasi sinar gamma kemudian disubkultur pada media padat Murashige dan Skoog yang dimodifikasi (MMS) mengandung 3% sukrosa dan 0,1% arang aktif, serta zat pengatur tumbuh 2,4-D 1 mg l⁻¹ dan kinetin 0,1 mg l⁻¹. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua perlakuan dosis iradiasi sinar gamma dapat meningkatkan biomassa kalus secara nyata. Penggandaan biomassa kalus tertinggi sebesar 5,33 kali lipat dari awal kultur setelah empat minggu dicapai pada perlakuan dosis sinar gamma 25 Gy, sedangkan penggandaan biomassa kalus terendah sebesar 3,4 kali lipat diperoleh pada kontrol. Perkembangan kalus embriogenik terbaik dicapai pada perlakuan 10 Gy yang mampu menghasilkan embrio somatik 100%, sedangkan pembentukan embrio somatik terendah diperoleh pada kontrol dan 25 Gy setelah disubkultur satu kali. Respons yang tinggi dari induksi embrio somatik terhadap sinar gamma pada dosis 10 Gy meningkatkan produksi embrio somatik. Hasil yang diperoleh dapat digunakan dalam pemuliaan *in vitro* tanaman sagu melalui mutagenesis untuk menghasilkan varietas unggul baru.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: *Metroxylon sagu*, iradiasi sinar gamma, kalus embriogenik, embrio somatik

UDC: 634.441.2-167

Nani Heryani, Budi Kartiwa, Yayan Apriyana dan Haris Syahbuddin (Balai Penelitian Agroklimate dan Hidrologi, Bogor)

Peningkatan Produksi dan Kualitas Mangga Melalui Teknik Irigasi Curah (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 41–48, 6 tab., 4 ill., 36 ref.

Kekurangan air pada fase reproduksi (pembungaan, pembentukan buah, dan pematangan) dapat menurunkan produksi dan kualitas mangga. Dengan demikian pada fase-fase tersebut tanaman harus terhindar dari cekaman air. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengukur pengaruh pemberian irigasi terhadap hasil dan kualitas buah mangga. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Cukurgondang, Pasuruan, Jawa Timur, pada April–

Desember 2013 menggunakan 40 pohon mangga varietas Arum Manis umur 21 tahun, dengan jarak tanam 6 m x 6 m. Teknik irigasi curah (<i>fan jet sprayer</i>) menggunakan selang dipasang sesuai diameter pohon dengan empat buah <i>nozzle</i> per pohon. Lima perlakuan irigasi yang diaplikasikan yaitu 125, 100, 75, 50, dan 0% dari kebutuhan air tanaman atau berturut-turut setara dengan 828, 663, 497, 331, dan 0 liter air per tujuh hari per pohon. Parameter yang diamati yaitu jumlah dan berat buah rontok, jumlah dan berat buah yang dipanen, serta kualitas buah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan irigasi 50% dan 75% dari kebutuhan tanaman masing-masing menghasilkan jumlah buah rontok terbanyak dan terendah, yaitu berturut-turut 26% dan 14% dari total produksi. Jumlah buah total tertinggi dan terendah masing-masing terdapat pada perlakuan irigasi 50% dan 75% dari kebutuhan air tanaman, berturut-turut 3.108 dan 1.904 buah. Total berat buah tertinggi dan terendah terdapat pada perlakuan irigasi 50% dan 125% dari kebutuhan air tanaman, yaitu berturut-turut 1036,2 dan 677,9 kg. Berat buah mangga yang dihasilkan umumnya termasuk kelas 2 dan 3 dengan kualitas A. (Penulis) Kata kunci: Mangga, produksi, kualitas, irigasi curah	<i>tumefaciens</i> secara <i>in-planta</i> pada putik bunga terbukti berhasil dan cepat. Metode transformasi ini akan bermanfaat untuk rekayasa genetik pada tanaman jagung. (Penulis) Kata kunci: Jagung, <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>, transformasi <i>in-planta</i>
UDC: 633.15-152 Edy Listanto, Eny Ida Riyanti dan Sustiprijatno (Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bioteknologi dan Sumberdaya Genetik Pertanian, Bogor) Transformasi Tanaman Jagung Indonesia dengan Plasmid pIG121Hm-Cs yang Mengandung Gen <i>nptII</i> dan <i>hpt</i> melalui <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> secara <i>In-Planta</i> (Orig. Eng.) <i>IJAS</i> October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 49–56, 1 tab., 5 ill., 33 ref. Upaya peningkatan produktivitas jagung dapat dilakukan melalui rekayasa genetik tanaman. Proses transformasi merupakan kunci keberhasilan dalam rekayasa genetik tanaman. Metode transformasi <i>in-planta</i> menggunakan <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> merupakan metode transformasi yang sederhana dan murah. Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan konfirmasi konstruksi gen pada plasmid pIG121Hm-Cs di dalam <i>A. tumefaciens</i>, dan menduga tingkat efisiensi transformasi melalui <i>Agrobacterium</i> secara <i>in planta</i> pada tanaman jagung Indonesia dengan plasmid pIG121Hm-Cs yang mengandung gen <i>nptII</i> dan <i>hpt</i>. Penelitian dilaksanakan melalui beberapa tahapan secara berurutan, yaitu konfirmasi konstruksi gen pada plasmid pIG121Hm-Cs dalam <i>A. tumefaciens</i>, transformasi empat galur jagung melalui <i>A. tumefaciens</i> dengan teknik <i>in-planta</i>, aklimatisasi tanaman transforman, dan analisis molekuler tanaman transforman terseleksi menggunakan <i>polymerase chain reaction</i> (PCR). Keberadaan plasmid pIG121Hm-Cs dikonfirmasi dengan analisis PCR menggunakan primer spesifik untuk gen <i>nptII</i> dan <i>hpt</i> dan dihasilkan fragmen DNA berukuran 700 pb untuk gen <i>nptII</i> dan 500 pb untuk gen <i>hpt</i>. Setelah tahap seleksi, aklimatisasi, dan analisis molekuler, efisiensi transformasi keempat galur jagung masih rendah, berkisar antara 3,8–12,8%. Tingkat efisiensi transformasi tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh galur jagung ST-27, yaitu 12,8% dari 45 embrio yang ditanam pada media seleksi berdasarkan analisis PCR menggunakan primer spesifik untuk gen <i>nptII</i>. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, transformasi tanaman jagung melalui <i>A.</i>	UDC: 633.74-152 I Made Tasma^a, Dani Satyawan^a, Habib Rijzaani^a, Ida Rosdianti^a, Puji Lestari^a dan Rubiyo^b (^aBalai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bioteknologi dan Sumberdaya Genetik Pertanian, Bogor, ^bBalai Penelitian Tanaman Industri dan Penyegar, Pakuwon) Variasi Genom Lima Varietas Kakao (<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.) Indonesia Berdasarkan Analisis Menggunakan <i>Next Generation Sequencing</i> (Orig. Eng.) <i>IJAS</i> October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 57–64, 3 tab., 2 ill., 42 ref. Produktivitas kakao Indonesia masih rendah antara lain karena kurang tersedianya bahan tanaman unggul. Metode pemuliaan baru perlu diterapkan untuk mempercepat program pemuliaan kakao nasional. Sampai saat ini belum ada penelitian untuk mengkarakterisasi varietas kakao Indonesia pada level genom total. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi variasi genom varietas unggul kakao Indonesia menggunakan <i>next generation sequencing</i>. Materi genetik yang digunakan adalah lima varietas unggul kakao Indonesia, yaitu ICCRI2, ICCRI3, ICCRI4, SUL2, dan ICS13. Data sekuen genom kelima varietas tersebut diajarkan dengan sekuen genom rujukan kakao varietas Criollo. Penjajaran sekuen dilakukan menggunakan <i>software</i> Bowtie2 dan identifikasi variasi genom (SNP dan Indel) dilakukan dengan <i>software</i> mpileup dari Samtools. Penelitian ini menghasilkan variasi genom sebanyak 2.688.169 yang terdiri atas 2.326.088 SNP dan 362.081 insersi dan delesi (Indel). Secara rata-rata satu variasi genom (SNP atau Indel) ditemukan pada setiap 121 basa dari sekuen genom kakao. Dari seluruh SNP yang diidentifikasi, 347.907 SNP (13,18%) berlokasi pada <i>protein coding region</i>. Dari jumlah ini, 188.949 SNP menyebabkan mutasi yang mengubah susunan asam amino pada protein (<i>missense mutation</i>) dan 1.535 SNP menyebabkan mutasi yang menghasilkan <i>stop codon</i> (<i>nonsense mutation</i>). Ditemukan juga SNP berbasis gen yang unik pada setiap genotipe kakao yang dapat digunakan sebagai sidik jari dari setiap genotipe kakao yang diuji. Variasi genom yang dihasilkan merupakan sumber daya marka DNA bernilai tinggi untuk studi genetika dan pemuliaan kakao. SNP hasil penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai materi untuk pembuatan <i>SNP chip</i> kapasitas tinggi yang bermanfaat untuk pelabelan gen unggul dan QTL yang terkait karakter penting untuk mendukung percepatan program pemuliaan kakao nasional. (Penulis) Kata kunci: <i>Theobroma cacao</i>, sekuensing genom total, variasi genom, SNP, next generation sequencing UDC: 633.3-152 Reflinur^a, Puji Lestari^a dan Suk-Ha-Lee^b (^aBalai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bioteknologi dan Sumberdaya Genetik Pertanian, Bogor, ^bDepartemen Ilmu Tanaman dan

Balai Penelitian Pertanian dan Biologi, Universitas Nasional Seoul)

Potensi Penggunaan Marka SSR dalam Mendukung Identifikasi Morfologi Varietas Kacang Hijau Indonesia (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 65–74, 4 tab., 2 ill., 31 ref.

Karakterisasi kacang hijau pada umumnya dilakukan berdasarkan sifat-sifat morfologi. Pendekatan genetika molekuler diharapkan dapat membantu pemulia dalam mengidentifikasi kacang hijau dan melindungi hak kekayaan intelektual pemulia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi varietas kacang hijau Indonesia berdasarkan penampilan sidik jari DNA dengan menggunakan satu set marka untuk mendukung karakterisasi secara morfologi. Sebanyak 22 aksesori kacang hijau Indonesia telah dianalisis berdasarkan 21 karakter morfologi dan secara molekuler menggunakan 55 primer *simple sequence repeats* (SSR). Di antara 22 varietas kacang yang digunakan pada penelitian ini, 16 varietas merupakan varietas unggul dan enam varietas merupakan varietas lokal asal Jawa, Nusa Tenggara, dan Sulawesi yang dikoleksi di BankGen BB Biogen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 21 karakter morfologi yang digunakan belum cukup informatif untuk membedakan 22 varietas kacang hijau. Berdasarkan analisis SSR, delapan marka dan nilai informasi polimorfis yang tinggi telah terseleksi sebagai marka untuk identifikasi varietas kacang hijau. Set marka terseleksi tersebut mampu membedakan masing-masing varietas dengan jarak genetik terendah sebesar 0,125 dan secara spesifik dapat digunakan sebagai alat bantu yang andal untuk identitas varietas (ID). Identitas genetik dari varietas tersebut ditunjukkan oleh angka *barcoding* yang merupakan rentetan dari alel-alel yang dihasilkan oleh masing-masing marka. Profil sidik jari DNA dari masing-masing varietas kacang hijau akan sangat bermanfaat terutama sebagai referensi identitas varietas kacang hijau.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Kacang hijau, karakter morfologi, SSR, sidik jari DNA, identitas varietas

UDC: 631.445.1

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Kenaikan Air Kapiler di Tanah Gambut Akibat Pengaruh Berbagai Ketinggian Muka Air Tanah (Orig. Eng.)

IJAS, October 2016, vol. 17 no. 2, p. 75–83, 3 tab., 6 ill., 31 ref.

Air kapiler di lahan gambut memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam menyediakan air untuk zona perakaran tanaman. Kadar air tanah aktual pada zona perakaran sangat bergantung pada tinggi muka air tanah pada suatu kawasan yang mempunyai tinggi muka air yang dangkal. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengukur dinamika kapilaritas tanah gambut pada berbagai faktor kepadatan tanah dan tinggi muka air tanah yang diamati dari perubahan warna, distribusi kelembapan, kadar air, dan hidrofobisitas tanah gambut. Penelitian dilaksanakan di rumah kawat Balai Penelitian Pertanian Lahan Rawa, Banjarbaru, Kalimantan Selatan. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok faktorial dengan dua faktor yang diulang tiga kali. Faktor pertama adalah tingkat kepadatan gambut (BD), yaitu BD-1 (kondisi aktual, 0,1 g cm⁻³) dan BD-2 (dipadatkan menjadi 0,2 g cm⁻³). Faktor kedua adalah simulasi tinggi muka air tanah (GWL) berdasarkan tinggi pipa muka, yaitu GWL-1 (-100 cm), GWL-2 (-70 cm), dan GWL-3 (-40 cm). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tinggi kenaikan air kapiler di tanah gambut maksimum mencapai 50 cm yang dicirikan dengan meningkatnya nilai kelembapan tanah antara 105–127% pada BD-1 dan 141–181% pada BD-2. Nilai kadar air tanah tertinggi terlihat pada perlakuan GWL-3 dengan BD-2 sebesar 308% dan yang terendah pada perlakuan GWL-1 dengan BD-1 sebesar 37%. Kecepatan kenaikan air kapiler semakin tinggi dengan meningkatnya nilai BD tanah karena terkait dengan jumlah pori mikro yang lebih banyak pada BD-2.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Tanah gambut, air kapiler, tinggi muka air tanah, kepadatan gambut, kelembapan tanah