

ABSTRAK

Sudarsih. 2018. *Identifikasi dan karakterisasi berbagai macam jenis tanaman talas yang berpotensi sebagai alternatif pangan di kabupaten jember*. Skripsi. Program Studi Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember.
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Kata kunci : Identifikasi, talas, alternatif pangan.

Identifikasi berasal dari kata identik yang artinya sama atau serupa dengan, dan untuk ini dapat terlepas dari nama latin. Identifikasi dilakukan untuk mencari dan mengenal ciri-ciri taksonomik individu yang beraneka ragam dan memasukkannya ke dalam suatu takson.

Permasalahan yang muncul dari latar belakang yaitu apa sajakah jenis tanaman talas yang dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif pangan yang berada di Kabupaten Jember dan bagaimana pemanfaatan proses dan hasil penelitian sebagai sumber belajar biologi.

Jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan penelitian menggunakan metode *Area Probability Sample* dengan memilih area terutama pasar (pasar Sukowono, pasar Sempolan, pasar Tanjung, pasar Ambulu, dan pasar Tanggul) pada bulan Mei 2018. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah observasi, mengidentifikasi, dokumentasi. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah tanaman talas dan alat pendukung. Teknik analisis dengan tahapan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Cara identifikasi umbi talas dilahan petani (Kecamatan Panti, Silo, Sukowono, dan Ambulu) menggunakan metode *Purposive sampling* berdasarkan morfologi tanaman yaitu tipe tanaman, tepi daun, warna tepi helai daun, bentuk umbi, bentuk kormus, warna daging, warna akar, dan berat umbi.

Tanaman talas yang ditemukan sebanyak 13 jenis tanaman diantaranya : bentul (*Colocasia esculenta*), talas padang (*Colocasia gigantea*), talas hitam (*Colocasia fontannesii*), bote (*Colocasia affinis*), keladi (*Colocasia antiquorum*), talas sutra (*Colocasia fallax*), talas pandan (*Colocasia mannii*), talas lampung (*Colocasia lihengiae*), kimpul (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*), kimpul pari (*Xanthosoma violaceum*), kimpul beneng (*Xanthosoma caraceau*), talas blitung (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*), Iles-iles (*Amorphophallus oncophyllus*) yang ditemukan di lima Kecamatan khususnya dipasar dan dilanjut jelajah ke petani dimana di pasar Sukowono ditemukan 6 spesies, di pasar Sempolan di temukan 7 spesies, di pasar Tanjung ditemukan 6 spesies, di pasar Ambulu ditemukan 9 spesies, di pasar Tanggul di temukan 5 spesies.

Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah dikabupaten Jember Khususnya di pasar lima Kecamatan tersebut ditemukan 13 tanaman talas sebagai alternatif pangan yang berbeda-beda. Penelitian ini dapat di aplikasikan di SMP kelas VII dan VIII, SMA kelas X, XI, dan XII, serta SMK.

ABSTRACT

Sudarsih. 2018. The Identification and Characterization Various Types of Taro Plants as Potential Alternative Food In Jember Regency. Thesis. Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Jember. Advisors: (1) Dra. Sawitri Komarayanti, MS. (2) Ir. Elfien Harriyanto M.P.

Key words: Identification, taro plant, alternative food

Identification comes from the word identical which means the same or similar with, and for this can be apart of the Greek name. Identification is done to find out and recognize the taxonomical characteristics of various individuals and put them in one taxon.

The problem of the research background were: what are the types of taro plants which can be used as the food alternative in Jember regency, how are the utilization process and research result as the biological learning sources. The type of this research was quantitative descriptive by using Area Probability Sample research approach and choosing the market as the main area. This research was conducted in Jember area especially in (Sukowono traditional market, Sempolan traditional market, Tanjung traditional market, Ambulu traditional market, Tanggul traditional market) on May 2018. The data collecting techniques used were observing, identifying, documenting. The analysis technique steps used were observation, interview and documentation. The identification taro tubers in farmers field (Panti, Silo, Sukowono, and Ambulu) using *Purposive sampling method* steps were based on the morphology of the plants such as the types of the plant, leaf side, the color of leaf sheet edge, taro shape, chormus shape, flesh of fruit, root color, taro weight.

There are 13 types of taro plants found, they were: hump (*Colocasia esculenta*), padang taro (*Colocasia gigantea*), black taro (*Colocasia fontannesii*), taro tubers (*Colocasia affinis*), taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*), silk taro (*Colocasia fallax*), pandanus taro (*Colocasia mannii*), lampung taro (*Colocasia lihengiae*), kimpul (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*), rice taro (*Xanthosoma violaceum*), beneng taro (*Xanthosoma caraceau*), blitung taro (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) which found in five districts especially in the traditional market and then explored in the farmer. In Sukowono traditional market was found 6 spesies, in Sempolan traditional market Silo 7 spesies, in Tanjung traditional market Kaliwates 6 spesies, in Ambulu traditional market 9 spesies, in Tanggul traditional market 5 spesies. Based on the result above, the conclusion of this research is in Jember regency especially in those 5 traditional markets are found many 13 types of taro plants as the different alternative food. This research can be applied in SMP class VII and VIII, SMA class X, XI, and XII, and SMK.