

**INDUKSI PERTUMBUHAN KALUS WORTEL (*Daucus carota* L.)
DENGAN BERBAGAI KONSENTRASI 2,4-D PADA KOMPOSISI MEDIA MS
SECARA *IN VITRO***

Oleh : Hanada Yogya Tama (134170145)

Dibimbing oleh : Endah Wahyurini, S.P., M.Si. dan Ir. Lagiman, M.Si.

ABSTRAK

Wortel (*Daucus carota* L.) merupakan tanaman penting bernilai ekonomi tinggi. Pada perbanyakan tanaman wortel secara konvensional terdapat kendala, yaitu umbi mudah busuk pada saat musim penghujan mudah terserang penyakit busuk pada umbi, busuk daun, adanya serangan gulma yang menghambat pertumbuhan wortel, dan hasil umbi wortel yang tidak seragam. Kendala perbanyakan tanaman wortel secara konvensional dapat diatasi dengan menggunakan perbanyakan secara *in vitro*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan adanya interaksi antara perlakuan 2,4-D dan komposisi media MS dalam menginduksi pertumbuhan kalus wortel secara *in vitro*, menentukan konsentrasi 2,4-D yang tepat dalam menginduksi pertumbuhan kalus wortel secara *in vitro*, dan menentukan komposisi media MS yang tepat dalam menginduksi pertumbuhan kalus wortel secara *in vitro*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Bioteknologi UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan dua faktor. Faktor pertama adalah 2,4-D, yaitu kontrol, 0,5 mg/l, 1 mg/l, dan 1,5 mg/l. faktor kedua adalah media MS, yaitu ¼ MS, ½ MS, dan MS. Data dianalisa menggunakan sidik ragam (ANOVA) dengan DMRT 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan konsentrasi 2,4-D 1 mg/l dan Media ½ MS (D2M2) dapat meningkatkan penilaian kalus, bobot segar kalus, dan bobot kering kalus. Konsentrasi 2,4-D 1 mg/l memiliki hari muncul kalus tercepat dan persentase hidup terbesar. Media ½ MS memiliki hari muncul kalus tercepat dan persentase hidup terbesar.

Kata kunci : Kalus wortel, 2,4-D, media MS.

**INDUCTION GROWTH OF CARROT CALLUS (*Daucus carota* L.) WITH
VARIOUS CONCENTRATIONS OF 2,4-D IN MS MEDIA COMPOSITION IN
VITRO**

By : Hanada Yogia Tama (134170145)

Supervised by : Endah Wahyurini, S.P., M.Si. and Ir. Lagiman, M.Si.

ABSTRACT

Carrot (*Daucus carota* L.) is an important plant with high economic value. In conventional carrot propagation, there are obstacles, example tubers that rot easily during the rainy season, tubers are susceptible to disease, late blight, weed attacks that inhibit carrot growth, and non-uniform yield of carrot tubers. Conventional carrot propagation problems can be overcome by using in vitro propagation. The purpose of this study were to determine the interaction between 2,4-D treatment and MS medium composition in inducing carrot callus growth in vitro, determine the appropriate concentration of 2,4-D to induce carrot callus growth in vitro, and determine MS media composition appropriate in inducing carrot callus growth in vitro. This research was conducted at the Biotechnology Laboratory of UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta. The research method use was Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with two factors. The first factor is 2,4-D concentration consist of 3 levels (0,5 mg/l, 1 mg/l, and 1,5 mg/l). The second factor is compositions MS media consist of 3 levels ($\frac{1}{4}$ MS, $\frac{1}{2}$ MS, and MS). Data were analyzed in analysis of variance at 5% significance level and continued by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The combination of 2,4-D 1 mg/l concentration and $\frac{1}{2}$ MS media can increase callus scoring value, callus fresh weight, and callus dry weight. The concentration 2,4-D of 1 mg/l had the fastest callus appeared and had the highest percentage of life. $\frac{1}{2}$ MS media had the fastest callus appeared and had the highest percentage of life.

Key words : Carrot callus, 2,4-D, MS media.