

GROWTH AND YIELD OF 8 GENOTYPES OF HYBRID CHILLI (*Capsicum annuum L.*) F1

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ABSTRACT

Chili (*Capsicum annum L.*) is one of the main horticultural commodities in Indonesia. Constraints in the development of chili plants in Indonesia are currently related to seed quality, cultivation techniques, pest and disease attacks, and the use of low-yielding chili varieties. There needs to be an effort to improve the quality and yield of chilies through a breeding process to support chili productivity. The use of hybrid varieties can increase chili productivity because they have the advantage of high production rates. This study aims to determine the growth and yield of eight genotypes of F1 hybrid chili. This research was conducted at the Wedomartani Practical Garden, Ngemplak, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region. This research method used a Completely Randomized Block Design (RAKL) consisting of 8 genotypes of F1 hybrid chili, namely F1074005, F1374005, CH3, Baja, Balebat, Imperial10, Panex100, Gada. The data obtained was processed by Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with the Complete Randomized Block Design (RAKL) method, if there were significant differences between the treatments then it was continued with the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at a test level of 5%. The results showed that the Balebat genotype had the highest plant height and stem diameter variables, while the F1374005 genotype had the longest leaf length variable. The highest yield potentials were genotypes F1074005 and F1374005.

Key words : *Chili (Capsicum annum L.), Growth, Yield Test.*