

## RINGKASAN

Klon *quick starter* (QS) merupakan klon dengan karakteristik metabolisme dan produksinya yang tinggi. Salah satu klon QS adalah PB 260 yang merupakan anjuran komersial penghasil lateks yang paling umum dijumpai di perkebunan karet. Klon PB 260 tergolong tahan terhadap penyakit daun utama yaitu *Corynespora*, *Colletotrichum* dan *Oidium*. Tingginya produksi klon QS disebabkan oleh sistem metabolisme lateksnya yang cepat sehingga klon QS memiliki jumlah lateks yang lebih banyak dibandingkan klon *Slow starter* (SS).

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) Faktorial dengan 2 faktor yaitu konsentrasi stimulan dan interval penyadapan yang terdiri dari 3 ulangan. Variabel yang diamati adalah karakter fisiologi lateks (sukrosa mM, fosfat anorganik mM, thiol mM, pH dan indeks penyumbatan) serta produksi lateks g/p/s. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh sistem eksploitasi dan interval penyadapan terhadap karakter fisiologi dan produksi lateks pada tanaman karet klon PB 260.

Hasil penelitian pada tanaman karet klon PB 260 umur 12 tahun di perkebunan rakyat menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan pemberian konsentrasi stimulan (0%, 2.5%, 3.5%) adanya pengaruh nyata terhadap karakter fisiologi lateks yaitu sukrosa dan fosfat anorganik (Pi), akan tetapi tidak berpengaruh terhadap thiol, pH dan indeks penyumbatan (IP). Perlakuan interval penyadapan (d3, d4, d5) pada tanaman karet klon PB 260 menunjukkan pengaruh nyata terhadap karakter fisiologi lateks yaitu fosfat anorganik (Pi), namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap sukrosa, thiol, pH dan IP. Kombinasi perlakuan konsentrasi stimulan dan interval penyadapan berpengaruh nyata terhadap karakter fisiologi lateks yaitu sukrosa dan fosfat anorganik (Pi), namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap thiol, pH dan Ip. Perlakuan kombinasi menunjukkan adanya pengaruh terhadap jumlah/ produksi lateks bulan april – mei pada klon PB 260 umur 12 tahun.

## SUMMARY

Quick starter clones (QS) are clones with high metabolic and production characteristics. One of the QS clones is PB 260 which is a commercial recommendation for latex production which is most commonly found in rubber plantations. Clones PB 260 were classified as resistant to major leaf diseases, namely *Corynespora*, *Colletotrichum* and *Oidium*. The high production of QS clones was caused by its fast latex metabolism system so that the QS clones had a higher amount of latex than the Slow starter (SS) clones.

This research was conducted using a factorial randomized block design (RAK) with 2 factors, namely the concentration of the stimulant and the tapping interval consisting of 3 replications. The variables observed were the physiological character of latex (sucrose mM, inorganic phosphate mM, thiol mM, pH and blockage index) and the production of g/p/s latex. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the exploitation system and tapping interval on the physiological characters and latex production of rubber plant clones PB 260.

The results of the research on rubber PB 260 clones aged 12 years in smallholder plantations showed that the treatment with stimulant concentrations (0%, 2.5%, 3.5%) had a significant effect on the physiological characters of latex, namely sucrose and inorganic phosphate (Pi), but had no effect on thiol, pH and blockage index (IP). Treatment interval tapping (d3, d4, d5) on rubber plant clone PB 260 showed a significant effect on the physiological character of latex, namely inorganic phosphate (Pi), but had no effect on sucroxa, thiol, pH and IP. The combination of stimulant concentration treatment and tapping interval significantly affected the physiological character of latex, namely sucrose and inorganic phosphate (Pi), but had no effect on thiol, pH and Ip. The combination treatment showed that there was an effect on the amount/production of latex in April – May on PB 260 clones aged 12 years.