

**KORELASI KARAKTER ANATOMI DAUN UBI JALAR (*Ipomoea batatas* L.)
KULTIVAR TAHAN DAN TIDAK TAHAN TERHADAP INTENSITAS PENYAKIT
KUDIS DAUN**

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Abstract	<p>Sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> L.) is one of alternative food sources beside than rice. Sweet potatoes are contains minerals, nutrients, sources of energy, protein, vitamins A and C. Sweet potatoes have lower productivity than rice and cassava. The low productivity of sweet potatoes due to several factors, which one of them is a leaf scab disease caused by pathogens <i>Sphaceloma batatas</i> Saw. The purpose of this study is to determine the character of the anatomy of sweet potato leaf cultivars that resistant and unresistant to the intensity of leaf scab disease, as well as the correlations between the anatomy character of sweet potato leaves with leaf scab disease intensity. The method used in this study is an experimental method with factorial completely randomized design. The first factor is the character of the anatomy of four cultivars sweet potato leaves, Cangkuang and Sukung cultivars (cultivars resistant), cultivars Cilembu and Beta (unresistant cultivars). The second factor is the inoculation treatment <i>S. batatas</i> Saw. The parameters were observed thickness of cuticle, epidermis, mesophyll, the size (length and width) stomata, density of stomata and trikomata as well as the intensity of the disease were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). To determine the correlation between the anatomy character leaves with disease intensity using regression correlation analysis. The results showed that Cangkuang cultivar has cuticle, epidermis and mesophyll thickest. Beta cultivars have stomata size of the longest and widest. Cilembu cultivar has the highest density of stomata. Sukung cultivars has the highest density. The anatomy characters include of a thick cuticle, epidermis, stomata size (length and width), as well as the density of stomata and trikomata correlated with intensity of leaf scab disease.</p>
Publisher Name	Fakultas Biologi Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
Publish Date	2017-03-01
Publish Year	2017
Doi	DOI: 10.20884/1.sb.2017.4.1.381
Citation	1
Source	Scripta Biologica
Source Issue	Vol 4, No 1 (2017)
Source Page	21–29
Url	https://journal.bio.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/scribio/article/view/381/pdf
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