SUMMARY

Yoga Oktavianto. 0710423003-42. Characterization of Plant Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) Cantek, Ireng, Empok, Jempol In the village of Tiron, District Banyakan, Kediri. Under the guidance of Dr. Ir. Agus Suryanto, MS. As the primary supervisor and Ir. Sunaryo, SU. As lecturers.

Mango is a tropical fruit that is loved by the people featured in the world and become a commodity of trade between countries.Publich mango is known as the Best Loved-Tropical, accompanied popularity of durian as the King of Fruit. Horticultural commodities, especially fruits mango fruit has one good prospect when developed intensively and scale agribusines. Mango is doesn't from Indonesia. East Java is the center and source of various varieties of tropical fruit along with its biodiversity, where it has a significant role in agricultural production and national and regional trade. In this country, despite living hundreds of species of tropical fruit, tropical fruit genetic resources but are faced with the problem since the rapid extinction of human civilization and policies that are not environmentally friendly. As we know, the genetic resources of tropical fruit has a vital role in food and income sources of the local community. In general, tropical fruit grown in home gardens and ditumpangsari with other annual crops, or vegetables and ornamental plants (Kruijssen dan Somsri, 2006 *dalam* Purnomo *et all*, 2011).

This research was conducted in the Village District of Banyakan Tiron, Kediri in October 2011. Determining the location done intentionally (purposive), based on the consideration that the area is a center for the production of mango and mango is a special area of its deployment Accession local mango. The tools used in this study include: digital camera (Canon) is used for documentation, roll the meter used to measure the girth samples and mango plant height, the scales used to measure the weight of the sample apiece mango, use a ruler to measure the length and width of leaves of mango crop , are used to measure the height of the plant with a mathematical formula tan = 45 °, stationery to write the data obtained, the color chart is used to distinguish the color of the leaves of mango crop. Materials used in this study is that the mango crop grown in the district of Kediri Banyakan. This research was conducted by survey and interview to local farmers, where the study was conducted by observing the activities that are not made of researchers, but is a natural phenomenon (Sugito, 1995). This method is performed to obtain information about the object under study through the available sample data in the field. In this study does not provide any treatment khusus.Untuk data analysis done by descriptive statistics is to simplify the data and organize the data to obtain an overall picture of the object being observed (Yitnosumarto, 1990). plant owner respondents were 10 farmers in the village of Subdistrict Banyakan Tiron, Kediri where found mango crops of diverse kinds. To identify the ranges of mango in the District Banyakan Tiron village, Kediri with plotting area can be made for the location description, among other geographical conditions, soil, and average production. Characterization of various types of mango varieties in the Village District of Tiron Banyakan, Kediri. Characterization using reference IPGRI (International Plant Genetic Research Institute) mango series 2006 .

The results of the study, generally based on morphological analysis. the mango with mango ireng, Cantek closely related, whereas for mango empok there are some morphological characteristics that have a close kinship with mango ireng enough.