

ABTRAC

Novianti, Risvi.2012. **The Effect of Age Harvest and Position on the Cob for Physiological quality of corn seeds (*Zea mays* L).** Skripsi. Departement of Biology. Faculty of Sains and Technology. State Islam University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.adviser Biology: Suyono,MP. Adviser Religy : Dr. H. Munurul Abidin, M.Ag.

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State of seeds physiological can reflect to the quality of physiological. High quality seed is the most important thing in the cultivation of plants. Seeds are planted to determined the crop in quantity or quality. The best seed quality obtained at the physiological. Physiological maturity levels can be indicated by water content, dry weight reached a maximum and viability. That are germination and vigor to achieve the maximum. Corn crop is not uniform in size between the seeds that are at the end of the cob, middle cob, and base of the cob. This is thought to be due to physiological maturity level on the one of cob are not simultaneously so that the physiological quality of corn seeds also different. This observ aims to know the physiological quality of corn seed on the variety of age harvest from seed position are different on the cob.

Physiological quality include dry weight, water content and viability. This observ was designed using completely randomized design factorial.with a factor, they are the harvest's age and the seed's position on the cob (*Zea mays* L). The seeds position on the cob divided to 3 groups, the first from the base of the cob, the second from the middle of the cob and the last (P3) from the end of the corn 75 HST, 85 HST, 105 HST, 115 HST, and 125 HST.

The results show the dry weight on the three position of the seeds above gradually increase to be maximum when it ripe on the physiological on 105 HST, but the seeds that from the end of the cob has lowest dry weight compared to seeds from the base and middle cob. The water content have dry weight lowest than the seed from to the group of the seeds with the together step by step will be low and water content of the seed corn in the first. After being cooked the physiological seed originating from the tip of the cob prone weather affected the environment. Seed germination and vigor of maize is gradually increased until it reaches a maximum at the ripe age of 105 HST physiological. Seed germination and vigor which comes from the faster end of the physiological decline after cooking. Physiological quality of maize seed is best obtained at the age of 105 HST derived from the base and middle of corn (*Zea mays* L.)