

RINGKASAN

Jeruk (*Citrus* spp.) merupakan salah satu komoditas yang menjadi buah andalan Nasional Indonesia dari sepuluh tanaman hortikultura lainnya yang didasarkan dari potensi keanekaragaman jeruk yang tinggi di Indonesia. Jeruk dapat dijumpai dalam setiap musim karena tanaman jeruk termasuk mudah dan cocok di berbagai kondisi iklim, dapat ditanam dimana saja, baik di dataran rendah maupun di dataran tinggi. Tanaman jeruk termasuk dalam famili Rutaceae yang terdiri dari 150 genus. Tanaman jeruk mempunyai 16 spesies namun varietasnya cukup banyak. Keanekaragaman genetik tanaman jeruk tersebut dapat dipelajari antara lain melalui karakteristik morfologi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman *Citrus* spp. yang terdapat di Kecamatan Ajibarang dan mengetahui hubungan kemiripan spesies jeruk yang ditemukan di Kecamatan Ajibarang. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di 5 desa di Kecamatan Ajibarang ada 7 spesies tanaman jeruk (*Citrus* spp.) yaitu jeruk bali (*C. maxima*), jeruk lemon (*C. limon*), jeruk purut (*C. hystrix*), jeruk katsuuri/kalamansi (*C. mitis*), jeruk nipis (*C. aurantifolia*), jeruk siam (*C. nobilis*), dan jeruk manis (*C. sinensis*). Spesies yang memiliki hubungan kemiripan terdekat yaitu *C. mitis* dan *C. nobilis* dengan indeks disimilaritas yaitu 0,416. Sedangkan spesies yang memiliki hubungan kemiripan terjauh yaitu *C. mitis* dan *C. maxima* dengan indeks disimilaritas 2,057.

Kata kunci : *Citrus*, hubungan kemiripan, karakter morfologi, keanekaragaman



SUMMARY

Orange (*Citrus* sp.) is one of the commodities that are the mainstay of Indonesian fruit from ten other horticultural crops based on the high potential of citrus diversity in Indonesia. Oranges can be found in every season because citrus plants are easy and suitable in various climatic conditions. It can be planted anywhere, both in the lowlands and in the highlands. Citrus plants are included in the family Rutaceae which consists of 150 genera. Citrus plants have 16 species but there are quite a lot of varieties. The genetic diversity of citrus plants can be studied, among others, through morphological characteristics. This research was conducted to determine the diversity of *Citrus* sp found in Ajibarang District and to determine the relationship between the citrus species found in the Ajibarang District.

The research was conducted in 5 villages in Ajibarang District; they were Banjarsari Village, Lesmana Village, Pandansari Village, Kracak Village and Karangbawang Village by using survey method. Sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique. The variables used were the morphological characters of *Citrus* sp. Research parameters consisted of stem, leaf, flower, fruit, and seed morphology. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively to determine the diversity, while to determine the relationship between oranges; an analysis was carried out using the UPGMA method using MEGA 6.0 software. The results showed that there were 7 types of *Citrus* spp. namely grapefruit (*C. maxima*), lemon (*C. limon*), kaffir lime (*C. hystrix*), katsuuri/kalamansi (*C. mitis*), orange lime (*C. aurantifolia*), siamese orange (*C. nobilis*), and sweet orange (*C. sinensis*). Species that have the closest similarity were *C. mitis* and *C. maxima* with a dissimilarity index of 0,416. Meanwhile the species that have the furthest similarity were *C. mitis* and *C. maxima* with a dissimilarity index of 2,057.

Keywords : *Citrus*, *diversity*, *morphological characters*, *similarites*