

## ABSTRAK

Studi morfologi dan anatomi daun dilakukan untuk menilai divergensi genetik pada plasma nutfah jeruk keprok (*C. reticulata Blanco*) dan untuk mendapatkan deskriptor yang kuat untuk membantu memudahkan identifikasi diantara genotipe yang berkerabat dekat selama beberapa tahun terakhir. Karakter morfologi daun dewasa aksesori jeruk keprok diamati berdasarkan deskriptor jeruk. Karakter anatomi dianalisis dengan mikroskop cahaya. Selain itu juga dilakukan analisis jumlah kromosom untuk mencari adanya kemungkinan perbedaan jumlah kromosom antar aksesori.

Dalam penelitian ini, 11 aksesori *C. reticulata* menunjukkan variasi berdasarkan morfologi daunnya. Keragaman berdasarkan karakter morfologi daun terklasifikasi menjadi 5 kluster berdasarkan nilai similaritasnya. Aksesori Komun dan Borneo Prima menunjukkan persentase 100%. Jumlah stomata juga menunjukkan adanya keragaman. Jumlah stomata dan kerapatan stomata tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh aksesori keprok Komun. Sementara jumlah stomata terendah ditunjukkan oleh aksesori keprok Tawangmangu dan kerapatan terendah pada keprok Siam G. Omeh. Sementara pada pengamatan jumlah kromosom, ditemukan jumlah kromosom dari 11 aksesori yang diamati berkisar antara 9 sampai 18 kromosom.

Kata kunci : Morfologi daun, Stomata, Jumlah Kromosom, Similaritas.

## ABSTRACT

*Leaf morphology and anatomy studies were carried out to assess genetic divergence in the germplasm of tangerines (C. reticulata Blanco) and to obtain strong descriptors to help facilitate identification among closely related genotypes. Morphological characters of tangerine accession mature leaves were observed based on citrus descriptors IPGRI (1999). Anatomical characters were analyzed by light microscopy. Analysis number of chromosomes was carried out to find out possible differences in the number of chromosomes between accessions.*

*In this study, 11 accessions of C. reticulata showed variations based on leaf morphology. The diversity based on the morphological characters of the leaves was classified into 5 clusters based on the similarity value. Kommun and Borneo Prima accessions show a percentage of 100%. The number of stomata also shows diversity. The highest number of stomata and stomata density was indicated by the accession of the Kommun tangerine. While the lowest number of stomata was indicated by the accession of Tawangmangu tangerines and the lowest density was in Siam G. Omeh tangerines. While observing the number of chromosomes, it was found that the number of chromosomes from the 11 accessions observed ranged from 9 to 18 chromosomes.*

*Key words : Leaf morphology, Stomata, Number of Chromosomes, Similarity.*

