RINGKASAN

Salak (*Salacca zalacca* 'Pondoh') merupakan tanaman asli Indonesia yang banyak disukai dan memiliki prospek baik untuk diusahakan. Salak termasuk tanaman berumah dua, sehingga penyerbukan akan terjadi apabila terdapat pohon salak betina dan pohon salak jantan dalam satu lokasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui struktur dan karakter anatomi daun salak pondoh jantan dan betina di Kecamatan Baturraden dan Kecamatan Madukara, serta mengetahui perbedaan karakter anatomi daun salak pondoh jantan dan betina antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Kecamatan Madukara. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode survai dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara *Purposive Random Sampling,* adapun pembuatan preparat anatomi daun menggunakan metode parafin.Variabel yang digunakan adalah karakter anatomi daun salak jantan dan betina antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Kecamatan Madukara. Parameter yang diukur meliputi ketebalan kutikula, epidermis, mesofil, ukuran stomata (panjang dan lebar), jumlah stomata dan trikoma per 1 mm^2 luas daun. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menginterpretasikan struktur dan karakter anatomi daun salak pondoh jantan dan betina antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Kecamatan Madukara, serta analisis Uji t untuk mengetahui perbedaan karakter anatomi daun salak pondoh jantan dan betina antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Kecamatan Madukara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa daun salak pondoh jantan dan betina di Kecamatan Baturraden dan Madukara memiliki struktur anatomi daun yang sama tersusun dari tiga sistem jaringan yaitu epidermis, mesofil, dan berkas pembuluh. Epidermis daun salak pondoh memiliki derivat yaitu stomata dan trikoma. Perbedaan karakter anatomi daun hanya terdapat pada tebal mesofil daun salak pondoh jantan antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Madukara, sedangkan tebal mesofil pada daun salak pondoh betina, tebal kutikula, tebal epidermis, panjang dan lebar stomata, serta jumlah stomata dan trikomata tidak terdapat perbedaan antara Kecamatan Baturraden dan Madukara.

Kata kunci : Salak pondoh, jantan dan betina, karakter anatomi daun Baturraden dan Madukara

SUMMARY

Salak (*Salacca zalacca* 'Pondoh') is a native Indonesian plant that is widely preferred and have good prospects for cultivation. Salak includes dioceous plants, so pollination will occur when there are female and male salak trees located in one place. The purpose of this research are to know the anatomical structure and character of male and female salak pondoh leaf in Baturraden and Madukara subdistrict, and to know the difference of anatomical characteristics of male and female salak pondoh leaf between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts. The method that used in this reseach was survey method with Purposive Random Sampling, while making leaf anatomical preparation was used paraffin method. The variable that used in this research was the anatomical character of male and female salak pondoh leaf between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts. The parameters measured includes the thickness of cuticle, epidermis, mesophyll, stomata size (length and width), the number of stomata and trichomes per 1 mm^2 leaf area. The data obtained were analyzed descriptive to interpreting the anatomical leaf structure and character of male and female salak pondoh leaf between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts, and t test analysis used to find out the differences of anatomical character male and female salak pondoh leaf between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts.

The results of this research showed that the male and female salak pondoh leaf in Baturraden and Madukara subdistrict have the same anatomical structure which are composed of the three tissue system that are epidermis, mesophyll, and the vessels. The derivates of the epidermis salak leaf are stomata and trichomes. The differences in the anatomical characters only found in the thickness of mesophyll of the male salak pondoh leaf between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts, while thickness of mesophyll of the female salak leaf, the thickness of cuticle and epidermis, the length and width of stomata, and the amount stomata and trichomata there were not difference between Baturraden and Madukara subdistricts.

Keyword: Salak pondoh, male and female, Baturraden and Madukara leaf anatomical character