ANATOMI ORGAN GENERATIF *Amorphophallus titanum* (Becc.) Becc. DI KAWASAN WISATA ALAM *GEOPARK* NASIONAL SILOKEK SIJUNJUNG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang Anatomi Organ Generatif *Amorphophallus titanum* (Becc.) Becc. di Kawasan Wisata Alam *Geopark* Nasional Silokek Sijunjung telah dilaksanakan pada Bulan Juni 2019 sampai Desember 2019 di Wisata Alam Geopark Nasional Silokek Sijunjung dan Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas dan Laboratorium Struktur dan Perkembangan Tumbuhan, Jurusan Biologi, Universitas Andalas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur anatomi organ generatif *A. titanum* dengan mendeskripsikannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey dam pembuatan preparat permanen menurut metode Sass, 1958. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa spatha proksimal bagian adaksial maupun bagian abaksial terdiri atas epidermis, mesofil, bunga karang, berkas pengangkut, khusus pada bagian abaksial terlihat adanya jaringan kolenkim sedangkan bagian adaksial berlekuk-lekuk dan dilapisi oleh epidermis sekretori. Pada spatha distal terlihat adanya dominansi jaringan aerenkim. Dua jenis kristal kalsium oksalat dengan tipe rafid dan drus ditemukan pada organ generatif tumbuhan kecuali spatha proksimal, jenis kristal dengan tipe rafid paling banyak ditemukan tersebar pada mesofil bunga betina. Bunga jantan tersusun atas jaringan epidermis, endotesium, lapisan tengah, konektivum, tapetum, kantung polen. Bunga betina yang teramati tersusun atas jaringan epidermis, korteks, ovari, dan ovul

Kata Kunci : Amophophallus, Anatomi, Silokek, Generatif, Geopark

ABSTRACT

Research on the Anatomy of Generative Organs of *Amorphophallus titanum* (Becc.) Becc in National Geopark of Silokek Sijunjung were done from June 2019 to Desember 2019 at National Geopark of Silokek, Sijunjung and the Laboratory of Patology and Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University, and the Laboratory of Plant Structure and Development, Biology Departement, Faculty of Math and Sciences, Andalas University. The aims of this research was to determine the anatomical structure of the generative organs of *A. titanum* by describing it. The method that used on this research are survey method and permanent preparations method of Sass, 1958. The results of this research showed that the proximal space of the adaxial and abaxial sections consisted of epidermis, mesophyll, sponges, vasculer bundles especially in the abaxial section there was collenchyma tissue while the adaxial section was grooved and lined by secretory epidermis. In the distal spatha showed the dominance of aerenchymal tissue of aerenchyma. There are two types of calcium oxalate crystals, raphids and drus are found in the generative organs of plants except on the staminal spatha. Crystals with the most common type of rafter found scattered in the mesophyll of the female flowers. Male flowers are composed of epidermis tissue, endothelium, middle layer, konektivum, tapetum, pollens sacs. The observed female flowers are composed of epidermis, cortex,ovary and ovul.

Keywords : Amophophallus, Anatomy, Silokek, Generative, Geopark