

# Deskripsi jenis dan analisis jumlah kromosom beberapa tumbuhan suku Asteraceae di kampus Universitas Indonesia, Depok = Species description and analysis of chromosomes number on the plant of Asteraceae family in University of Indonesia, Depok

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## Abstrak

Penelitian deskripsi jenis dan analisis jumlah kromosom beberapa tumbuhan suku Asteraceae di Kampus UI Depok telah dilakukan pada bulan September 2012 hingga Maret 2013. Sampel diambil secara purposive sampling dan diidentifikasi berdasarkan karakter morfologi menggunakan kunci determinasi buku Flora of Java. Diperoleh 21 jenis Asteraceae yang tersebar di Kampus UI Depok yang berhasil diidentifikasi, 8 jenis di antaranya berhasil diketahui jumlah kromosomnya, satu jenis Asteraceae yaitu *Tridax procumbens* dapat digunakan dalam pembuatan kariotipe. Lima jenis Asteraceae yang memiliki variasi jumlah kromosom yaitu *Elephantopus scaber* ( $2n=x=9$ ,  $2n=x+2=11$ ,  $2n=2x-4=14$ ,  $2n=2x=18$ ,  $2n=2x+1=19$ ,  $2n=2x+2=20$ ,  $2n=2x+4=22$ ), *Tridax procumbens* ( $2n=x=9$ ,  $2n=2x=18$ ,  $2n=4x=36$ ), *Bidens pilosa* ( $2n=2x+8$ ,  $2n=32$ ,  $2n=3x=36$ ,  $2n=4x=48$ ), *Mikania micrantha* ( $2n=x=18$ ,  $2n=x+6=24$ ,  $2n=2x-4=32$ ,  $2n=2x=36$ ) dan *Sphagneticola trilobata* ( $2n=2x=28$ ,  $2n=2x-4=32$ ,  $2n=2n-8=36$ ). Tiga jenis Asteraceae tidak memiliki variasi jumlah kromosom adalah *Cosmos sulphureus* ( $2n=24$ ), *Emilia sonchifolia* ( $2n=10$ ), dan *Sonchus arvensis* ( $2n=18$ ).

.....Species description and analysis of chromosomes number on the several plant belongs to Asteraceae that located in University of Indonesia was conducted during September 2012 to March 2013. The study was held using purposive sampling method and samples were identified based on morphological characters using determination keys in Flora of Java book. Twenty one species of Asteraceae scattered in University of Indonesia, Depok were successfully identified. Chromosomes number of eight species were known and one species can be used in karyotyping. The research also suggested that five species of Asteraceae have variation in chromosomes number. They are *Elephantopus scaber* ( $2n=x=9$ ,  $2n=x+2=11$ ,  $2n=2x-4=14$ ,  $2n=2x=18$ ,  $2n=2x+1=19$ ,  $2n=2x+2=20$ ,  $2n=2x+4=22$ ), *Tridax procumbens* ( $2n=x=9$ ,  $2n=2x=18$ ,  $2n=4x=36$ ), *Bidens pilosa* ( $2n=2x+8$ ,  $2n=32$ ,  $2n=3x=36$ ,  $2n=4x=48$ ), *Mikania micrantha* ( $2n=x=18$ ,  $2n=x+6=24$ ,  $2n=2x-4=32$ ,  $2n=2x=36$ ) and *Sphagneticola trilobata* ( $2n=2x=28$ ,  $2n=2x-4=32$ ,  $2n=2n-8=36$ ). On the contrary, three species of Asteraceae does not have variation in chromosomes number. They are *Cosmos sulphureus* ( $2n=24$ ), *Emilia sonchifolia* ( $2n=10$ ), and *Sonchus arvensis* ( $2n=18$ ).