

## ABSTRACT

Pitcher plants are members of the Nepenthaceae family, which are ornamental plants with unique shapes, sizes, and colors. The declining population of pitcher plants found in nature may be caused by the impact of forest or swamp destruction, which are the habitats where pitcher plants grow and thrive. Exploration and identification are important initial stages in the effort to find superior plant species and varieties, as well as the process of comprehensive characterization of the properties possessed by germplasm sources, which serve as the initial database before the implementation of plant breeding programs. The purpose of this study was to determine the production centers, morphological characteristics, and similarity levels of pitcher plants in the Jagong Jeget and Bebesen subdistricts of Central Aceh Regency. This study used an exploratory descriptive method, beginning with the exploration and survey of pitcher plants in the Jagong Jeget and Bebesen subdistricts. The result showed that there are areas where pitcher plants are distributed in Jagong Jeget and Bebesen Districts, Central Aceh Regency, namely Paya Dedep and Blang Gele Villages (4.37017° N, 96.73624° E to 4.63235° N, 96.79789° E). Pitcher plants accessions had a similarity range of 40-68%. At a similarity level of 60%, the kantong semar plants could be grouped into four groups. The first group had only one accession (PDP 02). The second group had two accessions (PDP 04 and BLG 02). The third group has one accession (BLG 01) and the fourth group has two accessions (PDP 03 and PDP 01). The samples in the pitcher plant accession group with the highest similarity level of 68% are PDP 01 and PDP 03. The accession with the lowest similarity is PDP 02.

**Keywords** : characteristics, Central Aceh, diversity, germplasm, habitat