

INTI SARI

PERILAKU BIJI LEGARAN (*Alstonia spectabilis*)

Oleh:
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Legaran (*Alstonia spectabilis*) merupakan jenis asli daerah Tepus yang mempunyai sebaran luas, dengan produksi buah dan biji yang melimpah dan pembungaan terjadi dua kali setahun. Kenyataannya, permudaan alamnya sulit ditemui. Usaha untuk mengetahui ketidakberhasilan permudaan alamnya itu, maka dilakukan penggalian informasi mengenai perilaku benih legaran. Penelitian ini mempunyai tujuan untuk mengkaji perilaku benih legaran asal dua sumber benih yaitu populasi dan pohon sendiri.

Penelitian mengambil buah dan biji legaran dari daerah Tepus dan dilanjutkan pengecambahan biji di rumah (Sanden, Bantul). Rancangan percobaan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (*Complete Random Design*) yang menggunakan 2 perlakuan yaitu populasi dan pohon sendiri dengan 6 ulangan, yaitu 12 seedlot mewakili populasi hasil pemanenan bulan Mei, 6 seedlot mewakili populasi hasil pemanenan bulan Nopember, dan 6 seedlot mewakili pohon sendiri hasil pemanenan bulan Nopember, sehingga berjumlah 24 seedlot.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ukuran dan berat benih asal pohon sendiri lebih besar daripada populasi. Persen kecambah pada biji besar, biji kecil maupun biji rusak asal populasi, menunjukkan nilai yang lebih tinggi daripada biji asal pohon sendiri. Waktu kecambah benih dimulai 8-10 hari setelah penaburan. Benih legaran masuk pada golongan semi rekalsitran. Waktu pembungaan legaran antara populasi satu dengan yang lain tidak bersamaan waktunya, sehingga memungkinkan terjadinya pola perkawinan inbreeding dan selfing.

Kata kunci : legaran, berat 1000 butir, ukuran, persen kecambah.

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ABSTRACT

BEHAVIOR OF LEGARAN (*Alstonia spectabilis*) SEEDS

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Legaran (*Alstonia spectabilis*), the indigenous species that distributed widely in Tepus, Gunung Kidul, flowered twice a year and produced abundant fruits and seeds. But a contradictive fact showed that its natural regeneration were difficult to be found. This research was aimed to find the factors causing the failure of its natural regeneration, specifically determined the seeds behaviour of legaran taken from two seed sources: legaran population and individual tree.

Seed were extracted from the fruits picked from legaran trees that grow in Tepus. Seeds were then germinated at Sanden, Bantul. The experiment was designed using Complete Randomized Design (CRD) consisted of 2 treatments: population and individual tree. Each treatment was replicated 6 times where 12 seedlots representing population harvested on May, 6 seedlots representing population harvested on November, and 6 seedlots representing individual tree harvested on November, thus there were 24 seedlots for total.

Result showed that size and weight of legaran seeds came from individual tree were bigger than those came from population. The percentage of germinated seeds of big seeds, small seeds and damaged seeds came from population were higher than those came from individual tree. Seed germination began at 8-10 day after sowing, and seeds were categorized as semi-recalcitrant seeds. Legaran on different population has different flowering periode, and this condition gave the probability of inbreeding mating in population and selfing mating in individual tree.

Keywords: legaran, seed behavior, weight of 1000 seeds, viability

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