



## Variasi Aksial Dan Radial Pada Sifat Kimia Kayu Jabon (*Anthocephalus Cadamba* Miq.) Umur 5 Tahun

Oleh :

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### INTISARI

Jabon (*Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq.) adalah salah satu jenis pohon asli Indonesia yang cepat tumbuh. Selain pertumbuhannya yang cepat, jenis kayu ini juga memiliki beberapa keunggulan, di antaranya mampu beradaptasi pada berbagai kondisi tempat tumbuh, pemeliharaan yang mudah, serta relatif bebas dari serangan hama dan penyakit yang serius. Pada umur 5 tahun kayu jabon sudah banyak dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku kayu lapis, pulp kertas, dan konstruksi ringan. Untuk meningkatkan penggunaan kayu jabon dibutuhkan informasi sifat dasarnya seperti kimia kayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sifat kimia kayu jabon pada umur 5 tahun serta variasinya pada arah aksial dan radial.

Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel kayu jabon yang berumur 5 tahun sebanyak 3 pohon sebagai pengulangan yang terbagi menjadi arah aksial dan arah radial. Arah aksial mencakup bagian pangkal pohon dan ujung pohon, dan arah radial mencakup bagian dekat hati dan dekat kulit. Sampel kemudian dibuat menjadi serbuk dengan ukuran 40-60 mesh untuk dilakukan pengujian sifat kimia berupa kadar ekstraktif larut etanol-toluena, kadar ekstraktif larut air panas, kadar holoselulosa, kadar alfaselulosa, kadar lignin, kadar abu dan silika, serta nilai pH. Penelitian disusun menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (*Completely Randomized Design*) dan dianalisis dengan *two-way ANOVA*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kayu jabon yang berumur 5 tahun memiliki sifat kimia yang mencakup kadar ekstraktif larut etanol-toluena sebesar 2,90 - 3,90%; kadar ekstraktif larut air panas sebesar 2,85 - 4,06%; kadar holoselulosa sebesar 76,71 - 79,50%; kadar alfaselulosa sebesar 38,56 - 44,02%; kadar lignin sebesar 21,04 - 22,90%; kadar abu sebesar 0,85 - 1,05%; kadar silika sebesar 12,50 - 44,16 ppm dan nilai pH sebesar 6,51 - 6,91. Berdasarkan analisis keragaman, faktor arah aksial hanya berpengaruh nyata terhadap kadar alfaselulosa. Faktor radial berpengaruh nyata terhadap kadar ekstraktif larut etanol-toluena, kadar alfaselulosa dan nilai pH. Sedangkan pada interaksi antara arah aksial dan radial tidak ada parameter yang dipengaruhi secara nyata.

Kata Kunci: Jabon, cepat tumbuh, sifat kimia, variasi dalam pohon, kayu pulp

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## AXIAL AND RADIAL VARIATIONS ON THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF 5-YEAR JABON (*Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq.) WOOD.

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### ABSTRACT

Jabon (*Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq.) is one of the fast growing native tree species in Indonesia. In addition to its fast growth, this species of wood also has several advantages, including being able to adapt to various growing conditions, easy maintenance, and relatively free from serious pests and diseases. The 5-year jabon wood has been widely used as raw material for plywood, pulp and paper, and light construction. To increase the utilization of jabon wood, information on its basic properties such as chemical properties is necessary. This research aims to determine the chemical properties of jabon wood at the age of 5-year and its variations in the axial portion and radial portion.

This research used samples of 5-year jabon wood with 3 individual as the replication which were divided into the axial portion and radial portion. Axial portion include the bottom part and top part of the tree, where as the radial portion include the part near pith and near bark. The sample was converted into a powder with a size of 40-60 mesh to be tested for chemical properties i.e. ethanol-toluene extractive content, hot water extractive content, holocellulose content, alpha-cellulose content, lignin content, ash content, silica content, and pH value. The research were designed in a Completely Randomized Design and analyzed with two-way ANOVA.

The results of the research showed that 5-year jabon wood showed chemical properties i.e. ethanol-toluene extractive content of 2.90 – 3.90%; hot water extractive content of 2.85 – 4.06%; holocellulose content of 76.71 – 79.50%; alpha-cellulose content of 38.56 – 44.02%; lignin content of 21.04 – 22.90%; ash content of 0.85 – 1.05%; silica content of 12.50 – 44.16 ppm and pH value of 6.51 – 6.91. Based on analysis of variation, axial portion only had a significant effect on the alpha-cellulose content. Radial portion significantly affected the ethanol-toluene extractive content, alpha-cellulose content and pH value. No parameters were significantly affected in the interaction between axial portion and radial portion.

**Keywords :** Jabon, fast growing, wood properties, intra-tree variation, pulp wood

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