

JENIS DAN MORFOLOGI ANGGREK EPIFIT DAN POHON INANGNYA DI KHDTK WANAGAMA I, GUNUNGKIDUL

INTISARI

Abdul Rahman Sidiq¹, Yeni W.N. Ratnaningrum², Atus Syahbudin³

Indonesia berada di wilayah tropis sehingga memiliki keanekaragaman hayati yang tinggi dan dikenal sebagai negara mega-biodiversitas. Berbagai kelompok tumbuhan menjadi penyusun kawasan hutan Indonesia. Kelompok tumbuhan yang memiliki jenis terbanyak yaitu anggrek (Orchidaceae). Salah satu lokasi *biodiversity hotspot* dari mega-biodiversitas Indonesia berada di kawasan *Geopark* Gunung Sewu termasuk KHDTK Wanagama I. Komposisi vegetasi di KHDTK Wanagama I telah berkembang signifikan. Perkembangan tersebut dapat mendukung berbagai kelompok tumbuhan untuk hidup. Salah satu kelompok tumbuhan yang perlu mendapat perhatian lebih yaitu anggrek alam tipe epifit di KHDTK Wanagama I. Karena anggrek tersebut sangat bergantung kepada pohon lain sebagai inangnya untuk bertahan hidup.

Penelitian ini bertujuan memperkaya informasi terkait anggrek alam tipe epifit dan pohon inang (forofit) di KHDTK Wanagama I. Penelitian ini menjadi langkah awal dalam kontribusi penambahan informasi flora di *Geopark* Gunung Sewu. Melalui penambahan informasi flora dapat tercapai pengembangan pengelolaan flora. Penelitian menggunakan metode sampling berbentuk *rectangle plot* berukuran 50 meter x 50 meter dengan intensitas sampling (IS) sebesar 2%. Berdasarkan perhitungan IS dibuat sebanyak 50 plot dan peletakkan petak ukur secara *purposive sampling*. Lokasi penelitian berada di KHDTK Wanagama I seluas 615,8 Ha.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah pohon sampel total sebanyak 2.692 individu dan terdiri dari 15 jenis pohon. Sebanyak 10 jenis pohon dijumpai sebagai inang dari anggrek alam tipe epifit. Jumlah anggrek alam tipe epifit yang dijumpai sebanyak 1.187 individu dan terdiri dari 9 jenis anggrek. Anggrek alam tipe epifit di KHDTK Wanagama I paling banyak dari tribus Vandeae (66,6%). Sedangkan anggrek lainnya dari tribus Dendrobieae (22,2%) dan Epidendreae (11,2%). Mayoritas letak tumbuhnya anggrek berdasarkan pohon inangnya terbanyak berada di zona 4 (493 individu) diikuti dengan zona 3 (306 individu) dan zona 5 (204 individu). Mayoritas jenis pohon inang dari anggrek alam tipe epifit di KHDTK Wanagama I yaitu jenis jati, mahoni, dan sonokeling. Karakter morfologi pohon inang dari anggrek alam tipe epifit diantaranya memiliki bentuk batang silinder, tekstur kulit permukaan kasar atau beralur, dan arah percabangan autotrof.

Kata kunci: Flora *Geopark* Gunung Sewu, Anggrek Alam Tipe Epifit, KHDTK Wanagama I, Pohon Inang (Forofit)

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Magister Ilmu Kehutanan, Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

²Laboratorium Pemuliaan Pohon, Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

³Laboratorium Dendrologi, Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

SPECIES AND MORPHOLOGY OF EPIPHYTIC ORCHIDS AND THEIR HOST TREES AT KHDTK WANAGAMA I, GUNUNGKIDUL

ABSTRACT

Abdul Rahman Sidiq¹, Yeni W.N. Ratnaningrum², Atus Syahbudin³

Indonesia located in tropical area then it has high biodiversity and known as mega-biodiversity country. Various groups of plants lived in Indonesia forest area. Group of plants that has the most species diversity is orchid family (Orchidaceae). One of the biodiversity hotspots of Indonesia's mega-biodiversity is in the Geopark Gunung Sewu including KHDTK Wanagama I. The composition of vegetation in KHDTK Wanagama I has grown significantly. Those development can support various group of plants to live in the area. One group of plants that needs monitoring focused is the natural epiphytic orchid at KHDTK Wanagama I. Because those orchids are very dependent on other trees as their hosts to live.

This research aims to enrich information related to natural epiphytic orchids and its host trees (phorophytes) in KHDTK Wanagama I. This research is the first step to contribute with updating flora information in Geopark Gunung Sewu. Through adding flora information update could achieve a development in flora management. This research used sampling method with a rectangle plot as large 50 meter x 50 meter and 2% of sampling intensity (IS). Based on IS, 50 plots were made and plots were placed using purposive sampling. This research conducted in KHDTK Wanagama I covering as 615,8 Ha.

Based on result showed that the total number of trees sample is 2.692 individuals and consisted of 15 tree species. A total of 10 tree species were found as hosts of natural epiphytic orchids. The number of natural epiphytic orchids is 1.187 individuals and consisted of 9 types of orchids. The natural epiphytic orchids in KHDTK Wanagama I mostly from the Vandeae tribe (66,6%). While the rest from the Dendrobieae tribe (22,2) and Epidendreae tribe (11,2). The locations of orchid growth based on their host trees mostly in zone 4 (493 individuals) followed by zone 3 (306 individuals) and zone 5 (204 individuals). Host tree species of natural epiphytic orchids in KHDTK Wanagama I mostly are teak, mahagony, and sonokeling. Morphological characters of the host tree have a cylindrical stem shape, rough or grooved surface skin texture, and autotroph branch.

Keywords: Flora of *Geopark* Gunung Sewu, Natural Epiphytic Orchids, KHDTK Wanagama I, Phorophyte trees (host)

¹Student of Master Forestry Science, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

²Laboratory of Forest Tree Improvement, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

³Laboratory of Dendrology and Ethnobotany, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada.