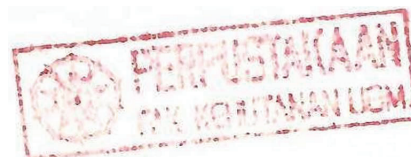




INTISARI

Naungan, bubuk arang dan inokulasi mikoriza memainkan peranan penting didalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan semai Kayu Kapur (*Dryobalanops*). Percobaan untuk menentukan pengaruh ketiga faktor tersebut terhadap pembentukan mikoriza dan pertumbuhan semai Kayu Kapur yang ditumbuhkan pada medium lempung Latosol telah dilakukan selama 10 bulan di rumah kaca Fakultas Kehutanan UGM. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah split plot dengan 3 level naungan sebagai plot utama, 3 level bubuk arang dan 2 level inokulasi mikorisa sebagai sub plot. Naungan 30% secara nyata meningkatkan pertumbuhan tinggi, diameter batang, luas permukaan daun, berat kering total dan formasi mikoriza semai dengan nilai berturut-turut 11,37 cm, 1,80 mm, 127,19 cm², 2,961 gram dan 17,058%. Penambahan bubuk arang 10% pada medium tumbuh secara nyata meningkatkan pertumbuhan tinggi, diameter batang, berat kering total, serapan P daun dan formasi mikoriza semai dengan nilai berturut-turut 10,97 cm, 1,81 mm, 2,775 gram, 0,227% dan 17,97%. Inokulasi jamur spora *Scleroderma*, melalui pembentukan mikoriza secara nyata dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan semai Kayu Kapur. Interaksi antara naungan 30% dan inokulasi mikoriza secara nyata meningkatkan pertumbuhan tinggi, diameter batang, berat kering total dan formasi mikoriza dengan nilai berturut-turut masing-masing 14,89 cm, 2,16 mm, 4,975 gram dan 34,116%. Sedangkan interaksi antara bubuk arang dan inokulasi miko-riza secara nyata hanya meningkatkan jumlah mikoriza yang terbentuk dengan nilai 35,931%. Akhirnya dari penelitian ini dapat dikemukakan bahwa pertumbuhan terbaik semai Kayu Kapur terjadi pada kondisi naungan 30% dengan inokulasi mikoriza.





ABSTRACT

Shade, charcoal dust and mycorrhizal inoculation play an important role the on growth of Kayu Kapur (*Dryobalanops*) seedlings. The experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of shade, charcoal dust and inoculation on the mycorrhizal formation and the growth of seedling of Kayu Kapur which were grown on Latosol clay soil medium and grown for 10 months in a green house of faculty of forestry GMU. A split plot design was used applying with 3 levels of shade as a main plot, 3 levels of charcoal dust and 2 levels of mycorrhizal inoculation as a sub plot in 5 replicates. The 30% shade intensity was significantly increased growth of height, stem diameter, leave area, total dry weight and mycorrhizal formation with 11,37 cm, 1,80 mm, 127,19 cm², 2,961 gram and 17,058% ruspectively value. The addition of 10% charcoal dust on medium was significantly increased the growth of height, stem diameter, total dry weight, absorption of phosphor and mycorrhizal formation of seedling with 10,97 cm, 1,81 mm, 2,775 gram, 0,227% dan 17,97% ruspectively value. Inoculation *Scleroderma* spore fungus by mycorrhizal formation was significantly increased the growth of seedling of Kayu Kapur. Interaction of 30% shade factor and mycorrhizal inoculation was significantly increased the growth of height, stem diameter, total dry weight and mycorrhizal formation with 14,89 cm, 2,16 mm, 4,975 gram and 34,116% ruspectively value. Interaction of 10% charcoal dust factor and mycorrhizal inoculation was only significantly increased number of mycorrhiza that formed with 35,931% value. The result of this experiment lead to a conclusion that under the condition of 30% shade and mycorrhizal inoculation can caused the best growth of seedling Kayu Kapur was achieved.

