


**POLA PERSEBARAN CENDANA (*Santalum album*)
PADA TIGA DOMINASI VEGETASI
(*Acacia auriculiformis*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Podocarpus neriifolius*)
DI HUTAN PENDIDIKAN WANAGAMA I**

GUNUNG KIDUL

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INTISARI

Cendana memiliki karakter spesifik untuk hidup berasosiasi. Sehingga dalam mekanisme kehidupan bersama tersebut terdapat interaksi yang erat, baik diantara sesama individu penyusun populasi cendana maupun dengan organisme lainnya sehingga merupakan suatu sistem yang hidup dan tumbuh secara dinamis. Cendana merupakan tumbuhan semi parasit, sehingga perlu diketahui keterikatan antara populasi cendana dengan tumbuhan lain yang diduga sebagai inang.

Analisis vegetasi dilakukan dengan membangun sampel plot berukuran 20 x 50 m pada tiga Dominasi Vegetasi di area sebaran alam cendana. Dari data tersebut dihitung Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks Morista (Is), dan Nilai Koefisien Asosiasi.

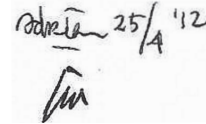
Potensi permudaan alam cendana pada Dominasi Vegetasi I (*Acacia auriculiformis*) terdapat semai cendana sebanyak 693 (INP: 92,57%) batang, sapihan sebanyak 385 (INP: 164,42%) dan tiang sebanyak 10 (INP: 36,40%) batang. Pada Dominasi Vegetasi II (*Swietenia macrophylla*) dijumpai semai cendana sebanyak 157 (INP: 28,35%) dan sapihan sebanyak 119 batang (INP: 37,38%) dan pada Dominasi Vegetasi III (*Podocarpus neriifolius*) dijumpai semai cendana sebanyak 1 (INP: 4,48%) dan sapihan sebanyak 9 (INP: 1,32%). Pola persebaran cendana pada ketiga Dominasi Vegetasi cenderung bergerombol, berasosiasi positif dengan formis dan mahoni dan berasosiasi negatif dengan kiputri.

Kata kunci : cendana, permudaan, tumbuhan inang

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**DISPERSION PATTERN OF SANDALWOOD (*Santalum album*)
IN THREE VEGETATION DOMINANCE
(*Acacia auriculiformis*, *Swieteniamacrophylla*, *Podocarpusneriifolius*)
AT WANAGAMA I EDUCATION FOREST, GUNUNG KIDUL**

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ABSTRACT

Sandalwood has specific characteristic to grow naturally in association. Therefore, there are close interactions between sandalwood individuals within population or between sandalwood and other organisms. Sandalwood is semi parasitic plant, thus the relationship between sandalwood population and other plants suspected as host plant should be determined.

Analysis of vegetation was done by making 20m x 50m sample plot at 3 species dominance in natural dispersion of sandalwood. Parameters measured were Important Value Index (INP), Morista Index (Is) and Association Coefficient Value.

Natural regeneration potential of sandalwood based on its growth stage which was found at vegetation dominance I (*A. auriculiformis*) were 693 seedling (INP: 92.57%), 385 sapling (INP: 164.42%) and 10 poles (INP: 36.40%). While at vegetation dominance II (*S. macrophylla*) sandalwood which was found were 157 seedling (INP: 28.35%), 119 sapling (INP: 37.38%) and at vegetation dominance III (*P. neriifolius*) were 1 seedling (INP: 4.48%) and 9 sapling (INP: 1.32%). Sandalwood dispersion pattern at 3 vegetation dominance tended to be in group pattern. Sandalwood was positively associated with *A. auriculiformis* and *S. macrophylla* but negatively associated with *P. neriifolius*.

Keywords: sandalwood, regeneration, host plant

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