

**PENGARUH JARAK TANAM INANG SEKUNDER
KAYU PUTIH (*Melaleuca leucadendron* Linn.) TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN SEMAI CENDANA (*Santalum album* Linn.)
SAMPAI UMUR 4,5 BULAN DI PETAK 17 WANAGAMA I
GUNUNGGKIDUL**

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INTISARI

Tanaman cendana bersifat parasitik akar sehingga membutuhkan inang. Inang cendana dibedakan menjadi inang primer (di persemaian) dan inang sekunder (di lapangan). Keberadaan inang sekunder sangat penting terutama pada saat awal penanaman di lapangan. Informasi tentang pengaruh perbedaan jarak tanam inang sekunder terhadap pertumbuhan semai cendana masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan jarak tanam inang sekunder kayu putih (*Melaleuca leucadendron* Linn.) terhadap pertumbuhan tinggi dan diameter semai cendana (*Santalum album* Linn.) sampai umur 4,5 bulan di Petak 17 Wanagama I Gunungkidul.

Penelitian dilakukan selama 4,5 bulan, dari bulan Desember 2005 sampai dengan April 2006. Desain percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap Berblok dengan perlakuan perbedaan jarak tanam antara cendana dengan inang sekunder adalah : 0 cm, 15 cm, 30 cm, 45 cm. Setiap perlakuan diulang 10 kali dengan bentuk *line plot* dalam 3 Blok pertanaman. Jarak tanam antar tanaman cendana adalah 3 x 3 meter. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis varians (Anova) dengan uji lanjut menggunakan uji DMRT (Uji Lanjut Berganda Duncan).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh nyata perlakuan jarak tanam inang sekunder terhadap pertumbuhan semai cendana sampai umur 4,5 bulan. Pertumbuhan semai cendana yang ditanam dengan jarak tanam inang sekunder 0 cm (J1) memperlihatkan pertumbuhan tinggi tertinggi dan diameter terbesar dibandingkan dengan perlakuan yang lain. Sampai umur 4,5 bulan, keberhasilan tanaman cendana mencapai 70%.

Kata kunci : Cendana, Kayu putih, Inang, Jarak Tanam.

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THE EFFECT OF SECONDARY HOST PLANT SPACING OF KAYU PUTIH (*Melaleuca leucadendron* Linn.) TO THE GROWTH OF SANDALWOOD (*Santalum album* Linn.) UNTIL 4,5 MONTH'S OLD IN PETAK 17 WANAGAMA I GUNUNGKIDUL.

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ABSTRACT

Sandalwood plant is a root parasitic that require the host-plant. Two kind of Sandalwood host-plant called a primary host-plant (in seedling periode) and secondary host-plant (in field periode). The existences of the secondary host-plant are vital substance especially at the time of early cultivation on the field. The information about the effect of the planting distance difference to the secondary host-plant to the seedling growth of sandalwood is still limited. This experiment was aimed to identify the effect of the planting distance difference of the secondary host-plant kayu putih (*Melaleuca leucadendron* Linn.) to the high and diameter growth of sandalwood (*Santalum album* Linn.) seedling until 4.5 months on Petak 17 of Wanagama I Gunungkidul.

The experiment was conducted during 4,5 months, from December 2005 until April 2006. The experiment design used was RCBD (*Randomized Completely Block Design*) with the planting distance difference treatment between sandalwood and the secondary host-plant are: 0 cm, 15 cm, 30 cm, and 45 cm. each treatment repeated 10 times with the line plot form in 3 planting Block. The planting distance of the sandalwood plant is 3 x 3 m. The data analyzing used are analysis of varians (Anova) with continuing test using the DMRT test (*Duncan Multiple Range Test*).

The result of the experiment shows that there are real effect to the treatment of planting gap of the secondary host-plant to the planting growth of sandalwood until 4,5 month's. The sandalwood growing plant that planted with the host-plant secondary planting distance 0 cm (J1) showing highest vertical growth and the biggest diameter compared to the other planting distance treatment of sandalwood by other secondary host-plants: 15 cm (J2), 30 cm (J3), 45 cm (J4). Until the age of 4,5 months, the degree of sandalwood plant success reach 70%.

Keyword: Sandalwood, Kayu putih, Host-plant, Planting distance.

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