

Pengaruh Inang Cabai Rawit (*Capsicum annum L.*) dan Inang Tomat (*Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.*) dan Pemberian Mikorisa terhadap Pertumbuhan Semai Cendana (*Santalum album Linn.*)

INTISARI

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Cendana merupakan tanaman yang mempunyai sifat unggul yaitu kayunya mempunyai nilai ekonomi tinggi. Cendana merupakan parasitik akar sehingga cendana memerlukan tanaman inang untuk pertumbuhannya. Jenis pohon hutan banyak yang berasosiasi dengan mikroorganisme untuk mendapatkan nutrisi secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tanaman inang (cabai dan tomat) terhadap pertumbuhan tinggi dan diameter semai cendana dan pengaruh pemberian mikorisa pada semai cendana dengan inang tomat dan cabai sampai umur lima bulan.

Penelitian dilakukan di dalam *greenhouse* laboratorium Silvikultur Intensif, Klebengan selama lima bulan dan di laboratorium Bioteknologi Budidaya Hutan Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada selama satu bulan. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap bertlok. Perlakuan yang digunakan ada dua, yaitu jenis tanaman inang (tomat varietas Kaliurang, cabai rawit, tomat varietas San marino) dan inokulasi mikorisa (dengan inokulasi mikorisa dan tanpa inokulasi mikorisa).

Berdasarkan penelitian diperoleh kesimpulan : 1) inang tomat varietas Kaliurang mempunyai pengaruh terbaik pada pertumbuhan semai cendana sampai umur 5 bulan dibandingkan dengan inang cabai rawit dan inang tomat varietas San marino 2) inokulasi mikorisa memberikan pengaruh yang lebih baik terhadap pertumbuhan semai cendana daripada tanpa inokulasi mikorisa.

Kata Kunci : Pertumbuhan, Cendana, Tanaman inang, Mikorisa

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ABSTRACT

The Effect of The Chili Host Plant (*Capsium annum L.*) And Tomato Host Plant (*Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.*) And The Giving Of Michoryza To The Growth of Sandal-Wood (*Santalum album Linn.*) Seedling

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Sandal-wood has a great economic potential for its wood. It is a root parasite, thus it need a host plant for its growth. Plants associated with the microorganism to get the optimal nutrition. This research aimed to evaluate the effect of host plants (chili and tomato) to the growth of sandal-wood both its height and diameter and the giving of micorhyza to the sandal-wood seedling with the host plants chili and tomato until the age of 5 months.

The experiment was conducted in greenhouse Intensive Silviculture laboratory, in Klebengan for five months and continued for one month in the Biotechnology laboratory Department of Silviculture, Faculty of Forestry Gadjah Mada University. Random complete block design was applied as a research method. There are two kinds of experiment it is by the kind of host plants (tomato variety Kaliurang, chili and tomato San marino variety) and micorhyza inoculation (with micorhyza inoculation and without micorhyza inoculation).

Based on the research it can be conclude that 1) the tomato Kaliurang variety host plant showed the best effect on the growth of Sandal-wood until the age of 5 months compare to the other host plants 2)Sandal-wood given the micorhyza inoculation showed the better condition compare to the one without the micorhyza inoculation.

Key words: growth, sandal-wood, host plant, micorhyza

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