

Adaptabilitas Bibit *Tectona grandis* L.f. Hasil Metode *Side Grafting* dari Beberapa Sumber Benih di Wanagama I, Gunung Kidul

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Intisari

Peluang penyediaan informasi mengenai bibit bahan tanaman jati (*Tectona grandis* L.f.) secara vegetatif disamping secara generatif dianggap perlu sebagai upaya untuk mengatasi kebutuhan bahan tanaman yang tinggi dan berkualitas baik. Kompatibilitas *rootstock* dan *scion* telah diuji, membuktikan bahwa teknik *side grafting* memiliki potensi keberhasilan tinggi. Kondisi tersebut telah mendorong dilanjutkannya penelitian di lapangan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui adaptabilitas *T. grandis* umur 9 bulan dengan metode *side grafting* dengan variasi 2 *rootstock* dan 5 *scion* dari beberapa sumber benih.

Penelitian dilakukan di Wanagama I selama 9 bulan mulai bulan Juni 2003 sampai dengan bulan Maret 2004. Penelitian dibuat dengan rancangan acak lengkap berblok (*Randomized Completely Block Design*) dengan 4 blok sebagai ulangan, perlakuan kombinasi 2 *rootstock* (dari Pengkol dan Ngasemrejo) dan 5 *scion* (dari Thailand, Wanagama II, Wanagama I, Margasari, dan Bangilan) serta terdapat 3 unit pengamatan terkecil.

Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa persen hidup keseluruhan bahan tanaman adalah 86,67 %. Prosen hidup tertinggi pada *rootstock* asal Pengkol, Jati Ayu, Karang Mojo, Gunung Kidul dan *scion* asal Wanagama II yang memiliki prosen hidup 100%. Berbagai perlakuan tidak menandakan perbedaan pertumbuhan diameter yang signifikan, namun pada pertumbuhan tinggi menandakan perbedaan. Faktor sumber *scion* berpengaruh terhadap perbedaan tersebut. Sumber *scion* terbaik dalam pertumbuhan tinggi adalah *scion* asal Bangilan. Adapun kombinasi yang terbaik dalam pertumbuhan tinggi adalah *rootstock* asal Pengkol, Jati Ayu, Karang Mojo, Gunung Kidul dan *scion* asal Bangilan.

Kata kunci: Adaptabilitas, *side grafting*, *Tectona grandis* L.f.

Adaptability of *Tectona grandis* L.f. with Side Grafting Method from Several Seed Sources by The Age of 9 Months at Wanagama I, Gunung Kidul

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Abstract

The opportunity to provide information on the ingredients of hardwood tree (*Tectona grandis* L.f.) with alternative improvement of vegetative propagation is considered as important. It is to give alternatives other than the materials from generative propagation to meet the great need for materials of growing with genetically good quality. The compatibility of rootstock and scion had been tested, resulting in side grafting technique and having highly potential success. This condition constitutes research background to continue testing in field. This research aims to discover the adaptability of *T. grandis* with side grafting method with 2 variants of rootstock and 5 variants of scion from several seed sources.

This research was located at Wanagama for 9 months, from June 2003 to March 2004, and it was conducted with Randomized Completely Block Design (RCBD) with 4 blocks as repetitions and combination of 2 rootstocks (from Pengkol and Ngasemrejo) and 5 scions (from Thailand, Wanagama II, Wanagama I, Margasari, Bangilan) and 3 smallest units as well.

Research results showed that overall planting materials has 86,67% of growth. The highest percentage of growth occurred on rootstock from Pengkol, Jati Ayu, Karang Mojo, Gunung Kidul dan scion from Wanagama II that has 100% of growth. Various treatments were not indicative of the significant difference in diametre, but there was significant difference in the high-wise growth. Scion factor has an effect on the difference. The best scion in height growth was scion from Bangilan. The best combination in height growth was rootstock from Pengkol, Jati Ayu, Karang Mojo, Gunung Kidul dan scion from Bangilan.

Key words: *Adaptability, side grafting, Tectona grandis* L.f.