

POTENSI CENDANA (*Santalum album* Linn.) BERDASARKAN DEPOSIT BIJI DALAM TANAH DI PETAK 5 HUTAN PENDIDIKAN WANAGAMA I GUNUNG KIDUL

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INTISARI

Cendana merupakan jenis tanaman yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang sangat tinggi, hal ini disebabkan karena penggunaannya yang khusus, kuantitannya yang sedikit, dan belum adanya bahan pengganti. Tanaman Cendana di Petak 5 Wanagama I telah dirintis sejak tahun 1968, dan telah terjadi perkembangan yang sangat pesat secara alami, pada tahun 1975 mulai tampak tunbuh permudaan alam. Berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan bahwa potensi permudaan Cendana pada tingkat semai (INP= 15,69%) dan saphan (22,02%). Permudaan tingkat tiang dan pohon Cendana memiliki potensi relatif sedikit (Adi, 2005), sehingga perlu diteliti deposit biji Cendana dalam tanah dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui potensi deposit biji Cendana dalam tanah di Petak 5 Hutan Pendidikan Wanagama I Gunung Kidul; dan untuk mengetahui persebaran deposit biji Cendana di Petak 5 Hutan Pendidikan Wanagama I Gunung Kidul.

Metode yang digunakan untuk mengetahui kelimpahan Cendana berupa Indeks Nilai Penting yaitu penjumlahan Densitas Relatif (*Relative Density*), dan Frekuensi Relatif (*Relative Frekuensi*). Densitas Relatif, Frekuensi Relatif diperoleh dari Densitas dan Frekuensi suatu jenis. Untuk analisis sebaran spasial menggunakan rumus Koefisien Dispersi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa potensi deposit biji Cendana mempunyai kelimpahan yang relatif besar dibandingkan deposit biji tumbuhan berkayu lainnya. Biji Cendana mempunyai Indeks Nilai Penting 40,76%; pola persebaran deposit biji Cendana cenderung mengelompok pada bagian Barat Petak 5.

Kata kunci : potensi, deposit biji, cendana

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**THE POTENCY OF SANDALWOOD (*Santalum album* Linn.) BASED
on SOIL SEED BANK in COMPARTMENT 5 OF WANAGAMA I
EDUCATION FOREST GUNUNG KIDUL**

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ABSTRACT

Sandalwood is a plant species which has high economic value. It caused by its special utilization, less quantity, and the substitution material which has not been available. Sandalwood plant in Compartment 5 Wanagama I had been pioneered since 1968, and had been happen a very fast natural development and in 1975 the natural seedling had been visible. Based on the last research show that the potency of natural regeneration of Sandalwood's seedling and sapling are 15,69% and 22,08%. The Sandalwood's potency of natural regeneration at poles and tress level is relative little (Adi, 2005), so the research of soil seed bank was required to know Sandalwood's soil seed bank potency in Compartment 5 of Wanagama I Education Forest Gunung Kidul, and to know the Sandalwood's seed bank distribution in Compartment 5 of Wanagama I Education Forest Gunung Kidul through seed identification.

The method which is used to know the Sandalwood abundance is IVI (Important-Value- Index). IVI is the total of Relative Density and Relative Frequency. Relative Density and Relative Frequency are obtained from species Density and species Frequency. The Dispersion Coefficient has been used to analysis the spatial distribution.

Result of this research indicated; The abudance of Sandalwood seed bank potency is relatively large if it is compared to the other seed bank wooden species except Sandalwood, with IVI 40,76%. The distribution pattern of Sandalwood seed bank was tend to became group in west side of Compartement 5.

Key words : potency, seed bank, Sandalwood

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