

## THE EFFECT OF SPROUTING AND SPROUT DEVELOPMENT AFTER DEFOLIATION OF TEAK (*Tectona grandis* L.f.) ON ITS SUSCEPTIBILITY TO *Hyblaea puera* Cr. ATTACK

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### ABSTRACT

Management of teak forest in Indonesia has been directed to the increasing both quantity and quality of product through intensifying technical culture and genetic improvement. Pest and disease attack has been recognized as significant effect on forest product. Teak defoliator (*Hyblaea puera*) is so far an important annual pest outbreak, causing total defoliation of teak plantation for about two months during early rainy season. Previous studies indicated that clones of teak performed some resistant variability, though no clear explanation so far to the variations either due to genetic or environmental factors.

The study was done in clonal seed orchard of Sekaran during the early rainy season in 2002. Clones were planted at 6x6 m in 1983 using random design with single tree plot. All clones were totally defoliated before experiment was . Trees recognized as *HDI* (*High Density Infestation*) from the previous study were used as experimental sample for the study. Other samples were trees surrounding the *HDI* trees starting from the first and second rows around the *HDI* trees. Sprouting was recorded weekly, started from the time when the first sprout was developed.

Results indicated that *HDI* trees performed variations of sprouting time ce although the differences have no significant effect on defoliator teak attack. It was also indicated that sprout development variation performed by *HDI* trees. The same result was obtained from observation of non *HDI* trees surrounding *HDI* trees. It was concluded, than that time of sprouting and sprout development have limited contribution to the susceptibility of *H. puera* attack. The result underlined the conclusion of previous study that clones performed genetically resistant to *H. puera*.

Key word: Teak, sprouting time, sprout development, *HDI*, *H. puera*

