



## **UJI SPESIES TENGGAWANG SELAMA 1 TAHUN DI PETAK 12 BKPH CANDIROTO KPH KEDU UTARA**

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### **INTISARI**

Jenis meranti penghasil tengkawang merupakan pohon yang banyak dijumpai di Kalimantan. Buahnya bernilai komersil tinggi karena digunakan sebagai bahan baku nabati pengganti minyak coklat, bahan lipstick, dan dapat digunakan sebagai bahan obat-obatan. Beberapa jenis tengkawang sudah masuk dalam kategori *Critically Endangered* dan *Vulnerable Species* sementara itu tingginya permintaan pasar akan buah tengkawang, dan menurunnya ketersediaan pohon penghasil tengkawang di hutan alam, menuntut perhatian untuk mengkonservasi jenis pohon penghasil tengkawang dan mempelajari budidayanya. Penurunan sumberdaya tengkawang di alam dapat disebabkan oleh habitat yang telah banyak berubah, sementara permudaan alaminya sangat lambat. Tengkawang perlu diuji melalui uji spesies terlebih dahulu sebelum dikembangkan di masa depan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Berblok (*Randomized Complete Block Design*) dengan plot berbentuk bujursangkar (*square*) berukuran 5 x 5, 3 blok sebagai ulangan dengan 5 spesies tanaman uji tengkawang sebagai seedlot. Jarak tanam yang digunakan adalah 3 m x 3 m. Variabel yang diukur di lapangan adalah persen hidup, tinggi tanaman dan diameter. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis varians menggunakan program SAS (*Statistical Analysis System*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis yang memiliki kemampuan adaptasi paling baik dari variabel persen hidup, tinggi tanaman, dan diameter batang yakni *Shorea pinanga*. Karakteristik lingkungan di habitat asli berbeda dengan karakteristik di habitat lokasi di Petak 12 BKPH Candirototo KPH Kedu Utara. Perbedaan karakteristik tersebut antara lain letak geografis, ketinggian tempat, tipe iklim berdasar klasifikasi Schmidt dan Ferguson, suhu, dan jenis tanah. Perbedaan karakteristik lingkungan tidak berpengaruh besar terhadap penampilan morfologi tengkawang.

Kata Kunci: Uji spesies, Tengkawang, Candirototo.



## **SPECIES TRIAL OF TENKAWANG FOR 1 YEAR AT COMPARTMENT 12 BKPH CANDIROTO KPH KEDU UTARA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Meranti species producing tengkawang are widely distributed in Kalimantan. Tengkawang kernel has high commercial value. It is a resource of vegetable fat and suitable to use as a cocoa butter substitution, lipstick base-material, and medicine as well. Some tengkawang has been categorized as Critically Endangered and Vulnerable Species. Meanwhile, the highly demand of tengkawang kernel and decreasing of its productivity in natural forest requires to conserve its resources and develop an appropriate cultivation. The decreasing of tengkawang resources in natural forest was due to significant changes of its habitat and very slow natural regeneration. Therefore, it is essential to develop tengkawang outside of its natural habitat. Tengkawang should be tested as species trial before it could be developed in the future.

The research was carried out using Randomized Complete Block Design, with square plot consisted of 5 x 5 trees, 3 blocks as replications and 5 tengkawang species as seedlot. It was planted with initial spacing of 3 x 3 meters. The measured variables were survival, plant height and stem diameter. The analysis of variances of the data was done using SAS (Statistical Analysis System) program.

The results showed that *Shorea pinanga* has the best adaptability represented by the highest values of survival, plant height, and stem diameter. Environment characteristics in its natural habitat were different from the planting site (Compartment 12 BKPH Candiroto KPH Kedu Utara) such as geographic location, altitude, climate type based on Schmidt and Ferguson clasification, temperature, and soil type. The differences in environmental characteristics did not significantly affect morphological performance of tengkawang.

Keywords: Species trial, Tengkawang, Candiroto.