

**EVALUASI PERTUMBUHAN
KOMBINASI UJI KETURUNAN *HALF* – *SIB* DENGAN SUMBER BENIH
SENGON (*Paraserianthes falcataria* (L.) Nielsen)
SAMPAI UMUR 12 BULAN DI CIAMIS DAN TASIKMALAYA**

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INTISARI

Sengon merupakan tanaman yang banyak dikembangkan dalam skala luas dengan berbagai sifat unggulnya yang menguntungkan. Sengon dapat tumbuh cepat dan kayunya digunakan untuk kayu gergajian, meubel, peti kemas dan kayu konstruksi ringan. Pemilihan bibit yang unggul secara genetik merupakan suatu alternatif untuk mendapatkan kualitas kayu yang baik. Uji keturunan menjadi salah satu pilihan guna mendapatkan bibit yang berkualitas. Pertanaman uji dilakukan di Ciamis dan Tasikmalaya. Pertanaman uji ini akan diubah menjadi kebun benih semai.

Bahan penelitian yang digunakan sebanyak 6 sumber benih meliputi Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Maluku, NTT dan Wamena. Jumlah famili yang digunakan 205 di Ciamis dan 250 di Tasikmalaya. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap Berblok (RCBD), 5 blok, 4 treeplot dengan jarak tanam 4 m x 4 m.

Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan tingkat kematian sampai umur 12 bulan rata-rata sebesar 33,75 % dengan tingkat kematian terbesar terjadi pada sumber benih Wamena sebesar 40,64 %. Terdapat variasi pertumbuhan tinggi pada sumber benih Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan NTT, sedangkan sumber benih Jawa Barat, Maluku dan Wamena tidak. Tidak terdapat variasi pertumbuhan diameter batang sampai umur 12 bulan pada semua sumber benih.

Kata kunci : sengon, sumber benih, uji keturunan

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**EARLY PERFORMANCE Of OPEN-POLLINATED PROGENY TEST
FROM SEVERAL SEED SOURCES of
SENGON (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) IN CIAMIS and TASIKMALAYA**

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ABSTRACT

Sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) has been extensively grown due to its good characteristics. It has very rapid growth and its wood can be used for sawn-timber, furniture, boxes and light construction. Despite there has been extensive planting, the availability of improved seeds is still lacking. To obtain improved seed open-pollinated progeny test were established in Ciamis and Tasikmalaya. The progeny test will be then converted into seedling seed orchards.

The progeny test included six seed sources: West Java, Central Java, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and Wamena (Papua). In total there were 205 and 250 open-pollinated families tested in Ciamis and Tasikmalaya, respectively. Both trials were arranged in a randomized completely block design, replicated five times and there were four trees per plot. The spacing was 4 by 4 m.

The average mortality was 33.75 %, the highest was Wamena (40.64 %). Differences between families within the seed sources of Central Java, east Java and East Nusa Tenggara were significant for height growth, both these differences were non-existent within the seed sources of west java, Maluku and Wamena. Differences in diameter growth within each seed source were not detected.

Keywords : Sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*), seed source, open-pollinated family, progeny test.

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