

Jamur Makro Di Arboretum Pardiyan Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada

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Abstrak

Arboretum Pardiyan terletak di area Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian Inventarisasi jamur makro di Arboretum Pardiyan, telah dilaksanakan pada bulan April 2018 sampai Juni 2018. Survei pendahuluan di lokasi penelitian menunjukkan terdapat berbagai jamur makro, namun data mengenai keberadaan jamur makro belum dilaporkan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jamur makro, dan menghitung frekuensi serta kelimpahan jamur makro yang terdapat di kawasan penelitian. Pengamatan dan pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode sensus, total areal pengamatan seluas 1,45 ha. Penelitian dilakukan dalam plot berukuran 5m x 5m sejumlah 574 plot. Proses identifikasi dilakukan hingga tingkat genera dengan mengamati karakter makroskopis jamur makro.

Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh terdapat 19 genera jamur makro di Arboretum Pardiyan. Genera jamur makro yang paling sering ditemukan dan melimpah adalah *Xylaria*. Sebagian besar jamur makro yang ditemukan di Arboretum Pardiyan berperan sebagai saprofit.

Kata Kunci : Inventarisasi, Jamur makro, Arboretum Pardiyan, Peran jamur makro

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Macro Fungi in Pardiyan Arboretum Faculty of Forestry

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Abstract

The macro fungi research and inventory at the Pardiyan Arboretum, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta was conducted from April 2018 until June 2018. Preliminary survey on the research location found a variety of macro fungi, but data about the presence of macro fungi have not been reported before.

This study aims to identify macro fungi, and calculate the frequency and abundance of macro fungi found in the study area. Observation and data collection was carried out by census method, on total observation area of 1.45 ha. The observation area was divided into 574 plots of 5 m x 5 m. The identification process is carried out to the genera level by macroscopic characteristic of the macro fungi.

The results of the study show that there were 19 macro fungi genera at the Pardiyan Arboretum. The most common and abundant macro fungi genera is *Xylaria*. Most macro fungi found in the Arboretum Pardiyan ecosystem were saprophytic.

Keywords : Inventory, Macrofungi, Arboretum Pardiyan, Macrofungi role

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