

PRODUKSI DAUN KAYU PUTIH (*Melaleuca cajuputi* (P.) Powell) PADA BERBAGAI KARAKTERISTIK TAPAK DAN POLA TANAM DI KESATUAN PEMANGKUAN HUTAN BOJONEGORO

Fitria Nur Damayanti¹, Ronggo Sadono²

INTISARI

Pengelolaan hutan tanaman kayu putih di Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Bojonegoro diharapkan dapat menjaga kelangsungan hidup perusahaan di masa depan setelah produktivitas tanaman jati menurun. Ada dua desain penanaman yang berbeda untuk pengembangan kayu putih di lokasi ini, yaitu Kebun dan Plong-plongan yang telah dikembangkan secara luas. Namun, kinerja pertumbuhan kayu putih di setiap lokasi masih belum terdokumentasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi produksi daun kayu putih di setiap lokasi dengan dua desain penanaman yang berbeda.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan di dua lokasi prioritas pengembangan kayu putih, yaitu Bagian Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan (BKPH) Tengger dan BKPH Clangap. Pada setiap lokasi diambil sampel tanah pada kedalaman 0-15 cm untuk mengetahui karakteristik tapak. Kemudian, sejumlah petak contoh berukuran 20 m x 20 m ditempatkan untuk memudahkan proses pemanenan daun kayu putih. Total plot pengambilan sampel yaitu 28 unit yang tersebar merata di setiap lokasi. Tingkat kesesuaian lahan untuk pengembangan kayu putih dievaluasi dengan metode storie, sedangkan perbandingan rerata produksi daun kayu putih dari desain penanaman serupa di lokasi berbeda diuji dengan uji-t.

Hasil menunjukkan karakteristik tapak di BKPH Clangap diklasifikasikan menjadi N1. Hal ini relatif lebih rendah dibandingkan karakteristik tapak di BKPH Tengger yang dikategorikan S3. Menariknya, produksi daun kayu putih dengan desain tanam plong-plongan di BKPH Tengger menunjukkan produktivitas yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan BKPH Clangap. Sebaliknya, pola yang berbeda terjadi pada desain penanaman “Kebun” dimana produksi daun kayu putih BKPH Tengger jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan BKPH Clangap. Namun, secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan produksi daun kayu putih yang signifikan dari kedua lokasi tersebut.

Kata kunci: Kayu putih, karakteristik tapak, produksi daun kayu putih, *survival rate*, uji t.

¹Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

²Staff Pengajar Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

CAJUPUT LEAVES PRODUCTION (*Melaleuca cajuputi* (P.) Powell) AT VARIOUS SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND PLANTING DESIGN IN BOJONEGORO FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT

Fitria Nur Damayanti¹, Ronggo Sadono²

ABSTRACT

Cajuput plantation management in Forest Management Unit (FMU) Bojonegoro is expected to maintain the future viability of company after declining productivity of teak plantation. There are two different planting designs for cajuput development in this location, namely Kebun and Plong-plongan. Both planting designs have been extensively established in many sites. However, the growth performance of cajuput in every site is still not documented. This study aims to evaluate the production of cajuput leaves in every site establishment with two different planting designs.

Data were collected from two priority locations for cajuput development, namely Sub-FMU Tengger and Sub-FMU Clangap. In every site, the soil sample was taken at the depth of 0-15 cm to determine the site characteristics. Then, a number of sampling plots of 20 m x 20 m have been placed to facilitate the harvesting process for cajuput leaves. Total sampling plots in this study reached 28 units which evenly distributed in every site. The level of site suitability for cajuput development was evaluated using storie method while the comparison mean of cajuput leaves production from similar planting design in different site was examined using t-test.

Results demonstrated the site characteristic in Sub-FMU Clangap was classified into N1. It is relatively lower than site characteristic in Sub-FMU Tengger which categorized as S3. Interestingly, the cajuput leaves production using planting design of “Plong-plongan” in Sub-FMU Tengger indicated higher productivity than Sub-FMU Clangap. In contrast, the dissimilar pattern was recorded in planting design of “Kebun” wherein the cajuput leaves production in Sub-FMU Tengger was substantially lower than Sub-FMU Clangap. However, there was not a significant different of cajuput leaves production from both sites statistically.

Keywords: Cajuput, site characteristics, cajuput leaf production, survival rate, t test.

¹Student of Faculty of Forestry UGM

²Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UGM