POTENSI PERMUDAAN ALAM SONOKELING *(Dalbergia latifolia)* PADA PEKARANGAN DI DUSUN DADABONG, SENDANGSARI, PAJANGAN, BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Sonokeling (*Dalbergia latifolia*) merupakan pohon berkayu hitam bernilai jual tinggi yang ditanam di pekarangan Dusun Dadabong dan telah terjadi permudaan alami melalui tunas akar. Potensi permudaan alam sonokeling sangat melimpah namun belum diketahui potensinya dan belum dikelola secara optimal, sehingga penelitian "Potensi Permudaan Alam Sonokeling pada Pekarangan di Dusun Dadabong, Sendangsari, Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta" dilakukan untuk mengetahui potensi permudaan sonokeling dan mengetahui faktor pendukung keberhasilan permudaan.

Pengambilan data secara *purposive* dengan membagi pekarangan menjadi 3 luasan yaitu sempit <1.000 m^2, sedang 1.000-2.000 m^2 dan luas >2.000 m^2 masing-masing 3 sampel. Pengukuran tiang dan pohon dengan sensus 100 %, sapihan dengan petak ukur 5x5 m^2 dan tingkat semai 2x2 m^2 berdasarkan persen penutupan tajuk, untuk kategori ternaung dengan naungan 65-80 % dan kategori sedang 50-65 % setiap lahan 5 ulangan. Variabel yang diamati meliputi jumlah individu, *seedbed* (penutupan tumbuhan bawah, ketebalan seresah) dan *environment* (kelembaban, suhu udara). Analisis data menggunakan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Jumlah individu per hektar, *Morisita Index of Dispersion* (Id) dan Anova.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai INP semai dan sapihan sonokeling paling tinggi dengan jumlah rerata anakan terbanyak pada lahan luasan sempit yaitu 3.162 semai/ha, 1.273 sapihan/ha dan 35 tiang/ha. Rerata anakan terbanyak pada tingkat naungan ternaung yaitu 22,31 semai per 4 m^2 dan 13,22 sapihan per 25 m^2 dengan pola persebaran mengelompok. Faktor pendukung permudaan alam yang berpengaruh adalah ketebalan seresah pada kondisi ternaung.

Kata kunci: Permudaan alam, pola persebaran, sonokeling, pekarangan

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THE NATURAL REGENERATION POTENTIAL OF SONOKELING (*Dalbergia latifolia*) AT HOMEGARDEN AREA IN DADABONG VILLAGE, SENDANGSARI, PAJANGAN, BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Sonokeling (*Dalbergia latifolia*) was high value black timber tree planted in homegarden of Dadabong Village and has natural regeneration through root buds. Natural regeneration of sonokeling is very abundant but not yet known the potential and has not been managed optimally, so the research " The Natural Regeneration Potential of Sonokeling (*Dalbegia latifolia*) at Homegarden Area in Dadabong, Sendangsari, Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta" was conducted to know the potential of regeneration of sonokeling and to know the supported factors for regeneration success.

Data were collected by purposive method. The yard area was divided into 3 categories: narrow <1,000 m^2, medium 1,000-2,000 m^2 and large > 2.000 m^2 with each category taken 3 sample. Measurement of poles and trees with 100% census, sapling with 5x5 m^2 plot and 2x2 m^2 seedling level based on canopy closing percentage, for shade category 65-80% and medium category 50-65% each field 5 replications. The variables observed include the number of individuals, seedbed (plant cover down, litter thickness) and environment (humidity, air temperature). Data analysis used Importance Value Index (IVP), Number of individual every hectare, Morisita Index of Dispersion (Id) and Anova.

The results showed that the highest value of INP sonokeling seedlings and saplings with the largest number of tillers in the narrow land area was 3.162 seedlings / ha, 1,273 saplings / ha and 35 poles / ha. The highest number of seedlings in the shaded level was 22.31 seedlings / 4 m^2 and 13.22 saplings / 25 m^2 with clumped distribution pattern. Natural regeneration factor that influences was litter thickness in sheltered condition.

Keywords: Natural regeneration, Distribution pattern, Sonokeling, Homegarden

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