Intisari

Karakterisasi tanaman bambu sangat diperlukan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis karakter lima jenis tanaman bambu pasca aklimatisasi selanjutnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan 5 jenis bambu muda pasca aklimatisasi yaitu Bambu wulung, bambu ori, bambu petung, bambu kuning dan bambu apus. Penelitian ini disusun menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dan uji korelasi masing-masing variabel dengan 5 perlakuan (jenis) dan 3 blok sebagai ulangan, sehingga terdapat 15 unit percobaan. Setiap unit percobaan berupa 5 tanaman bambu. Data yang diamati dari masing-masing unit percobaan adalah morfologi tanaman bambu yang meliputi tinggi tanaman, diameter batang, jumlah ruas batang, warna batang, jarak antar ruas batang, jumlah daun, warna daun, dan luas permukaan daun. Berdasarkan penelitian morfologi batang, bambu wulung memiliki panjang batang paling tinggi dibandingkan kelima jenis bambu, yaitu 82,13 cm. Meskipun demikian diameter batangnya tidak sebesar diameter batang bambu kuning yang mencapai 0,46 cm. Selanjutnya jumlah ruas paling banyak terdapat pada bambu apus yaitu 6,8 ruas. Akan tetapi bambu apus memiliki jarak antar ruas yang lebih pendek dibandingkan dengan bambu wulung dan bambu ori. Pengamatan morfologi daun menunjukkan bahwa bambu wulung memiliki luas daun, jumlah daun dan nilai chroma daun paling tinggi diantara keempat jenis lainnya. Terdapat korelasi positif antara jumlah daun tanaman bambu dengan jarak antar ruas batang dan panjang batang, sedangkan luas daun berkorelasi negatif terhadap jumlah ruas batang akan tetapi terdapat korelasi positif dengan jarak antar ruas. Jumlah ruas batang berkorelasi negatif dengan jarak antar ruas dan panjang batang berkorelasi positif dengan jarak antar ruas. Perbedaan morfologi ini dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan sifat genetik, lingkungan tumbuh dan daerah asal jenis.

Kata kunci: Jenis Bambu, Morfologi batang, daun, dan korelasi.

Abstract

Characterization of bamboo plants after acclimatization is needed to know and analyze the character of five bamboo plants after acclimatization.. This study used five types of young bamboo cultivars after acclimatization that were wulung bamboo, ori bamboo, petung bamboo, yellow bamboo and apus bamboo. The data analyzed by randomized complete block design (RCBD). Next correlation of each variables with 3 replications variable, so there were 15 units experimental. Each units experimental content of 5 bamboo plants. Correlation from each experimental unit was morphology of bamboo plant such as height, stem diameter, number of stem segments, stem color, range between stem segments, number of leaf, leaf color, and leaf surface area. Based on morphological stems, wulung bamboo had the highest stem 82.13 cm. Although diameter of the trunk did not as large as stem diameter of yellow bamboo up to 0.46 cm. Furthermore, apus bamboo had the highest number of segment that was 6.8 segments. But apus bamboo had shorter range segments than wulung bamboo and ori bamboo. Morphological observation showed that wulung bamboo has leaf area, number of leaf and highest chroma leaf values. There was a positive correlation between the number of leaves, spaced of bamboo plant stem segments and the length of the stem, whereas the leaf area had negatively correlated to the number of stem segments but there are had positive correlation with the range between segments. The number of stem segments had negatively correlation with distance between segments and positively correlation with stem length distance between segments. Difference morphological of bamboo influenced by genetics, environment and region of origin cultivars.

Keyword: bamboo cultivars, stem morphological, leaf, and correlation.