THE GROWTH OF TISSUE CULTURE TEAK IN CEPU AND BANJAR

By
Olive Mahogani
96/106646/KT/03667

ABSTRAC

Many efforts in increasing the quality and quantity in teak's production have been pioneered for years. One of those efforts is the tissue culture technology. Tissue culture is a one of many ways to multiply plants vegetativelly from the elder that genetically has already known. Like other way in multiplying plants, tissue culture provides plant that reliable in genetic composition and genetically identified. The problem is the less of information related with quality and growth of teak plantation that multiply using the tissue culture method.

This research's goal is to find out the quality in using the tissue culture teak plants compare to the seed teak plants, and seek more information related with tissue culture teak plants performance. In this research, tissue culture teak and seed teak in the same year planted are sampled in two different places, which are Cepu and Banjar. The parameters that have to be observed are quantitative parameters (tree height, stem diameter, free branching tree height), and qualitative parameters (forking stem, branching types, curved stem, branching angle, banir and flower) also soil sample to be tested in order to find out the pore of the soil.

According to this research and the measurement samples in the field, seed teak plant shows a better growth compare to tissue culture teak plants, especially if planted in a bad pore soil. In Cepu, all parameters that have been observed are significantly different, which means the seed teak plants is better than tissue culture teak plants. In Banjar, the seed teak plants are not significantly different compare to the tissue culture teak plant in parameters stem heights, branching types, and stem curve. For more, in bad pore soil, banir can be found more and flower can be found less, especially at tissue culture teak plants.

Key words: tissue culture teak, seed teak, pore soil