

IDENTIFIKASI TEKNIK PERBANYAKAN SENGON
(*Paraserianthes falcataria* (L) Nielsen) SECARA TRADISIONAL DALAM
SISTEM AGROFORESTRI
Studi Kasus Desa Bogoran Kecamatan Sapuran Kabupaten Wonosobo

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Pada sistem agroforestri tradisional terdapat beberapa teknik perbanyakan bibit untuk permudaan pengayaan paska penebangan. Studi kasus pada Desa Bogoran menunjukkan bahwa praktek pengayaan berhadapan dengan sifat intoleran sengon yang mendorong masyarakat melakukan modifikasi beberapa teknik “silvikultur” yang ada untuk meningkatkan tingkat keberhasilan permudaan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan bulan Juli sampai November 2004 dan berlokasi di Desa Bogoran Kecamatan Sapuran Kabupaten Wonosobo Jawa Tengah. Metode yang dipakai adalah interview dan observasi pada kasus perbanyakan tradisional yang ada dan berkaitan dengan jenis, sejarah, praktek pembuatan, dan dampak terhadap kondisi tegakan dan produk kayu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukk bahwa di daerah Bogoran terdapat empat jenis teknik perbanyakan sengon tradisional yaitu: permudaan alam generatif, trubusan, cangkok dan stump. Praktek perbanyakan untuk permudaan alam generatif dimulai sejak tahun 1949, sedangkan trubusan, cangkok, dan stump dimulai sekitar tahun 1986. Permudaan dengan memanfaatkan trubusan memiliki pertumbuhan diameter, tinggi, tinggi bebas cabang yang lebih dominan dengan indikasi rata-rata pertumbuhan terbesar bila dibandingkan dengan permudaan menggunakan biji, stump dan cangkok. Pada perbanyakan cangkok persentase batang bengkok sebesar 44 persen sedangkan pada stump 36 persen. Hal ini disebabkan oleh pemotongan batang utama yang berakibat munculnya tunas samping. Dampak negatif teknik perbanyakan tradisional tersebut terdapatnya lubang pada kayu teras sebagai akibat serangan jamur pembusuk coklat. Pada kayu hasil tebangan, besar lubang berukuran antara 1-5 cm dan panjang lubang antara 1-2 meter namun serangan tersebut berkisar 10 persen pada tiap hasil tebangan.

Kata kunci : perbanyakan sengon, agroforestri, intoleran.

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A Case Study of Bogoran Village, Subdistrict Sapuran, Regency of Wonosobo

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In traditional agroforestry system several seedling propagation techniques for post-felling enrichment exist. The result of study in Bogoran Village showed that the reason why the community modified a number of existing silvicultural techniques to increase the success of regeneration was the intolerant nature of *P. falcataria* during enrichment practice.

The research was conducted during the period of July until November 2004 in Bogoran Village, Subdistrict Sapuran, Regency of Wonosobo, Central Java. The method used in the research was interview and observation over the existing traditional propagation cases and related with the type, history, practice, as well as impact of propagation towards condition of the stand and wood product.

Results of the research showed that there were four types of *P. falcataria* traditional propagation technique in Bogoran, namely: generative natural regeneration, budding, air layering and stump. Generative natural regeneration had been practiced since 1949, whereas budding, air layering and stump practices were started around 1986. Regeneration using budding had remarkable growth of diameter, height, and branch-free height, indicated by a higher average of growth rate compared with regeneration attained from seed, stump and air layering. In air layering, the percentage of crooked stem obtained was 44 percent, while in stump was 36 percent. The reason was when the main stem was cut, side buds grew as a result. The negative impact of this traditional propagation technique was the development of holes in hardwood as a result of the attack of brown rot fungi. Holes found in the felled timber were of 1-5 cm size and of 1-2 m length. However, the attack was only found in approximately 10 percent of timber in each harvesting operation.

Keyword: Agroforestry, *P. falcataria* propagation, Intolerance

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