

EXPLORASI DAN STUDI KOMPOSISI BOTANI GULMA DI PERKEBUNAN KARET PTPN IX KEBUN GETAS SEBAGAI PAKAN TERNAK RUMINANSIA¹

Harwanto*¹, Bambang Suwignyo², Zaenal Bachruddin² dan Galih Pawening²

¹Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, 53122

²Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, 55281

*Korespondensi email: harwanto.fapet@unsoed.ac.id

Abstrak. Gulma merupakan salah satu tanaman yang tumbuh di sekitar tanaman perkebunan karet yang berpotensi sebagai penyedia hijauan pakan ternak ruminansia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kondisi lingkungan pertumbuhan gulma dan mengidentifikasi komposisi botani di bawah naungan pohon karet pada tanaman belum menghasilkan (TBM), di PTPN IX, Kebun Getas. Semarang, Jawa tengah. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksploratif terhadap kondisi lingkungan dan identifikasi komposisi botani gulma pada 3 kelompok TBM yaitu umur 1-2; 3-4; dan 5-6 tahun. Komposisi botani gulma dibagi berdasarkan morfologi tanaman yaitu rumput, legum, forb, dan browse. Data kondisi lingkungan kelompok TBM dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA dan diuji lanjut menggunakan Duncant's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). Data dominasi komposisi botani ditabulasi menggunakan summed dominance ratio (SDR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan intensitas cahaya, kecepatan angin, suhu lingkungan, dan komposisi botani gulma menurun seiring bertambahnya umur tanaman karet. Komposisi gulma perkebunan karet pada TBM 1-2 terdapat 32 spesies meliputi 5 rumput, 4 legum, 21 forb, dan 2 browse; TBM 3-4 terdapat 15 spesies meliputi 8 rumput, 2 legum, 5 forb, dan 0 browse, sedangkan TBM 5-6 terdapat 6 spesies meliputi 4 rumput, 1 legum, 1 forb, dan 0 browse. Gulma yang mendominasi masing-masing TBM yaitu *Calopogonium mucunoides*, *Cyrtococcum acrescens* dan *Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan gulma perkebunan karet lahan TBM 1-2 memiliki komposisi botani dan potensi tertinggi sebagai pakan ternak ruminansia.

Kata kunci: Gulma, kondisi lingkungan, perkebunan karet, TBM

Abstract. Weeds was one of the plants that grows around rubber plantation plants that has the potential to provide forage for ruminant feed. This study aimed to explore the environmental conditions of weed growth and identify the botanical composition of weeds under the shade of rubber trees in immature plants (IP) at PTPN IX, Getas Farm, Semarang, Central Java. Conducted exploratory research on the environmental conditions and the identification of the botanical composition of weeds in three IP groups, such as 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 year old. The composition of weed botany were divided based on plant morphology into grass, legume, forbs, and browse. The environmental conditions data were analyzed by ANOVA and followed by Duncant's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The botanical composition data were tabulated using a summed dominance ratio (SDR) to get the percentage of weed dominance. The results showed the light intensity, wind speed, environment temperature, and weed botanical composition decreased with increasing rubber plants ages. Composition of rubber plantation weeds on IP 1-2 years old consist of 32 species, they are 5 grasses, 4 legumes, 21 forb and 2 browse. immature plants 3-4 consist of 15 species (8 grasses, 2 legumes, 5 forb and 0 browse), while IP 5-6 consist of 6 species (4 grasses, 1 legume, 1 forb and 0 browse). The dominant weeds of each IP such as *Calopogonium mucunoides*,

¹ Full Paper dari makalah ini diajukan untuk dipublikasikan di JIPVET

Cyrtococcum acrescens and *Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum*, respectively. Based on the results of the study concluded that IP 1-2 year old of rubber plantation weeds has the highest botanical composition and potential as ruminant feed.

Keywords: Environmental conditions, immature plants, rubber plantation, weed