

## PENGGOLONGAN PERFORMANS 25 JENIS ROTAN INDONESIA BERDASARKAN KERAPATAN, KEKAKUAN, DAN KEKUATAN (*Performance Classification of 25 Indonesia's Rattan Species Based on Density, MOE and MOR*)

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### ABSTRACT

*Rattan signifies as one of non-wood forest products; and its role in Indonesia is essential as it provides approximately 80% of the world's rattan demand. Rattan finds numerous beneficial uses, such as ropes, weaving-items, mats, baskets, household utensils, handicraft goods, and furniture products. The utilization of rattans for such products are determined by among others their density (D), strength (MOR), and stiffness (MOE), whereby the greater those three values, then expectedly the better the rattan qualities as well as their corresponding rattan products. In South East Asia, including Indonesia, there are 2 out of 8 rattan genera that afford high economic values, namely Calamus and Daemonorops. In relevant, scrutiny on 25 Indonesia's rattan species has been conducted, and their possible classification based on density, MOR and MOE was examined. Those 25 species were dominated by Calamus spp. and Daemonorops spp. Scrutiny based on the entirely tested rattan properties (D, MOR and MOE) revealed that as many 16% of 25 rattan species could be grouped as class I (superior); 36% as class II (good), 32% as class III (moderate) and 16% as class IV (poor). Further scrutiny also based on those overall three rattan properties indicated that four species as the most prospectively utilized (from the highest rank) were Korthalsia rigida Bl, Calamus inops Becc.ex Heyne, and Calamus kordesianus Becc; meanwhile those as the least prospective similarly comprised Korthalsia zeppellii Burret, Plectocomiopsis geminiflora (Griff) Becc, and Calamus ornatus Blume dan Daemonorops malanocaetes BL.*

*Keywords: Density, MOE, MOR, rattan, utilization prospective*

### ABSTRAK

Rotan merupakan salah satu hasil hutan bukan kayu, dan di Indonesia berperan penting sebab memasok 80% kebutuhan bahan baku rotan dunia. Rotan banyak dimanfaatkan antara lain untuk tali, anyaman, tikar, keranjang, perabot rumah tangga, barang kerajinan, dan produk mebel. Pemanfaatan rotan menjadi produk berguna ditentukan diantaranya oleh kerapatan, kekuatan (MOR) dan kekakuan (MOE), di mana semakin tinggi nilai ketiga sifat tersebut, maka semakin baik pula kualitas rotan tersebut. Di Asia Tenggara, termasuk Indonesia, terdapat 2 dari 8 genera rotan yang bernilai ekonomi tinggi, yaitu Calamus dan Daemonorops. Sebagai kaitannya, telah dilakukan pencermatan 25 jenis rotan Indonesia dan klasifikasinya berdasarkan kerapatan, MOR, dan MOE. Dua puluh lima jenis tersebut didominasi oleh Calamus spp. dan Daemonorops spp. Penelaahan secara menyeluruh berdasarkan kerapatan, MOR, dan MOE, sebanyak 16% dari 25 jenis rotan dapat dikelompokkan sebagai kelas I (sangat baik); 36% sebagai kelas II (baik); 32% sebagai kelas III (sedang); dan 16% sebagai kelas IV (rendah). Penelaahan berdasarkan keseluruhan sifat (Kerapatan, MOR, MOE) mengindikasikan 4 jenis rotan yang paling berprospek untuk dimanfaatkan (mulai dari urutan tertinggi) yaitu Korthalsia rigida Bl, Calamus inops Becc.ex Heyne, Calamus kordesianus Becc dan Korthalsia echinometra Becc; sedangkan yang paling tidak berprospek adalah Korthalsia zeppellii Burret, Plectocomiopsis geminiflora(Griff) Becc, Calamus ornatus Blume dan Daemonorops malanocaetes BL.

Kata kunci: Kerapatan, MOE, MOR, prospek pemanfaatan, rotan