

**KETAHANAN LIMA JENIS KAYU ASAL LENGKONG SUKABUMI  
TERHADAP BEBERAPA JAMUR PELAPUK  
(The Resistance of Five Wood Species Originated from Lengkong  
Sukabumi Against Some Decaying Fungi)**

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ABSTRACT

Five wood species i.e. ki lubang ( *JJS* , ki kuya Wall. Ex Miq , ki bulu Planch , ki hantap R.Br and ki bancet (*Turpinia sphaerocarpa* Hassk. ) were evaluated its resistance property against eleven fungal attacks using Kolle-flash methods.

Samples of every wood species were extracted from two different tree stands, divided radially into two groups, namely outer and inner parts of log. Results indicated that and were moderately resistant (class III), while, and were not resistant (class IV). The percentage of samples weight loss on tree-I was lower than that on tree-II, however both are categorized as not resistant wood (class IV). Comparing of those two samples groups, the weight loss of the inner part was lower than that of the outer part of logs, nevertheless they are both classified as not resistant wood (class IV) to the fungal attack. The highest weight loss was encountered on both the outer and inner log parts of tree I and II of and exposed to *Pycnoporus sanguineus* HHBI-324 ( 40%).

Keyword : Tree sample, wood, inner part of log, outer part of log, fungi

ABSTRAK

Lima jenis kayu kurang dikenal yaitu ki lubang (*Calophyllum grandiflorum* JJS), ki kuya (*Ficus vasculosa* Wall. Ex Miq.) , ki bulu (*Gironniera subaequalis* Planch) ki hantap ( R.Br.) dan ki bancet ( Hassk.), diuji ketahanannya terhadap jamur menggunakan metode . Contoh uji setiap kayu diambil dari bagian tepi dan dalam dolok dari dua tegakan pohon berbeda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kayu ki lubang, ki bancet dan ki bulu termasuk kelompok kayu agaktahan (kelas III), sedangkan kayu ki hantap dan ki kuya termasuk kelompok kayu tidak-tahan (kelas IV). Kehilangan berat contoh yang diambil dari tegakan pohon I lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan pohon II, walaupun keduanya termasuk kelompok kayu tidak-tahan (kelas IV). Sedangkan kehilangan berat kayu bagian dalam umumnya lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan kayu bagian tepi dolok, yang termasuk dalam kelompok kayu tidak-tahan (kelas

IV). Kehilangan berat tertinggi terjadi pada ke dua bagian tepi dan tengah dolok pohon contoh I dan II kayu ki hantap dan ki kuya yang diuji dengan *Pycnopus sanguineus* HHBI-324 yaitu 40%.

Kata kunci : Tegakan pohon contoh, kayu, bagian dalam dolok, bagian tepi dolok, jamur .