

**SIFAT ANATOMI DAN KUALITAS SERAT JENIS KAYU SANGAT
KURANG DIKENAL: SUKU CAPPARIDACEAE, CAPRIFOLIACEAE,
CHLORANTHACEAE DAN COMPOSITAE**
*(Anatomical Properties and Fiber Quality of The Least Known Wood Species:
Families of Capparidaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Chloranthaceae and Compositae)*

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ABSTRACT

From the total of 34,410 wood samples collection of Xylarium Bogorienses 1915, there are about 800 species (251 genera of 77 tribes) which their anatomical properties have not been studied adequately. These wood species were grouped into "The Least Known Wood Species". This paper studies anatomical properties and fiber quality of five wood species of "The Least Known Wood Species". The studied species include Crataeva sp., Crataeva membranifolia Miq., (Capparidaceae), Viburnum sambucinum Bl. (Caprifoliaceae), Ascarina sp. (Chloranthaceae) and Olearia sp. (Compositae). Samples were extracted from Xylarium Bogoriense 1915 collection. The anatomical properties were examined through sectioned samples based on the LAWA list of wood identification and fiber dimensions were observed from macerated samples. Results show that anatomical properties of the studied species are distinctive for identification purposes, such as Ascarina sp. and Olearia sp. which characterized with wide ray structures. Aggregate rays were present in Crataeva membranifolia and Ascarina sp. The heartwood of Crataeva membranifolia are yellowish in colour and has straight grain which can be used for substitution of ramin wood. Fiber quality of all the studied species are classified into class quality I for pulp and paper except Olearia sp. wood species which falls into class quality II.

Keywords: Anatomical properties, The Least Known Wood Species, Capparidaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Chloranthaceae, Compositae

ABSTRAK

Dari 34.410 contoh koleksi Xylarium Bogoriense 1915, masih tersisa sekitar 800 jenis kayu (tercakup dalam 251 marga dari 77 suku), yang hingga saat ini belum pernah diteliti sifat-sifat anatominya secara memadai. Jenis-jenis kayu tersebut kemudian diistilahkan sebagai "Jenis Kayu Sangat Kurang Dikenal" atau "*the Least Known Wood Species*". Tulisan ini mempelajari sifat anatomi dan kualitas serat lima jenis kayu sangat kurang dikenal yaitu jenis *Crataeva* sp., *Crataeva membranifolia* Miq. (Capparidaceae), *Viburnum sambucinum* Bl. (Caprifoliaceae), *Ascarina* sp. (Chloranthaceae), dan *Olearia* sp. (Compositae). Contoh kayu yang digunakan diambil dari contoh kayu Xylarium Bogoriense 1915 Pusat Litbang Hasil Hutan, Bogor. Sifat anatomi diteliti berdasarkan preparat sayatan yang dibuat menurut metoda Sass diamati berdasarkan IAWA List, dimensi serat berdasarkan preparat maserasi. Hasilnya menunjukkan jenis kayu *Ascarina* sp. dan *Olearia* sp. mudah dikenali karena mempunyai jari-jari lebar. Jari-jari agregat ditemui pada jenis kayu *Crataeva membranifolia* and *Ascarina* sp. Kayu teras *Crataeva membranifolia* yang berwarna kuning jerami dan memiliki arah serat lurus menyebabkan kayu ini

dapat digunakan sebagai pengganti kayu ramin. Seluruh jenis kayu yang diteliti termasuk kualitas I untuk pulp dan kertas, kecuali jenis *Olearia* sp. yang termasuk kualitas serat kelas II.

Kata kunci: Sifat anatomi kayu, jenis kayu sangat kurang dikenal, Capparidaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Chloranthaceae dan Compositae