

Intensitas kerusakan pohon kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) akibat benalu (*Dendrophthoe pentandra*) di FMIPA UI, Depok, Jawa Barat = Intensity of kepel tree (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) damage due to mistletoe (*Dendrophthoe pentandra*) in faculty of mathematics and natural science University of Indonesia Depok West Java

Ika Pratiwi, author

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Abstrak

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Pohon kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) di FMIPA UI sebagian besar (8 dari 9 pohon) ditumbuhi oleh benalu *Dendrophthoe pentandra* (Loranthaceae). Keberadaan benalu tersebut diduga dapat menyebabkan kerusakan pohon *S. burahol*. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan mengetahui tingkat kerusakan *S. burahol* akibat ditumbuhi benalu. Benalu yang tumbuh pada *S. burahol* dapat menyebabkan kerusakan morfologi dan anatomi. Kerusakan morfologi dapat diketahui dengan menghitung selisih keliling cabang pohon *S. burahol* bagian proksimal dan distal. Kerusakan anatomi dapat dilihat berdasarkan potongan membujur haustorium benalu yang menempel pada cabang *S. burahol*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai kerusakan pohon *S. burahol* tertinggi sebesar 94,3% (sangat rusak), sedangkan berdasarkan pengamatan potongan membujur haustorium benalu terlihat bagian jaringan cabang *S. burahol* yang mengalami kerusakan akibat penetrasi haustorium benalu (collapsed zone). Benalu *D. pentandra* yang tumbuh pada *S. burahol* dalam jangka panjang akan menyebabkan kematian yang berakibat kepada penurunan populasi pohon *S. burahol* di FMIPA UI.

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**ABSTRACT**

Majority of Kepele tree (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) in FMIPA UI (8 of 9 trees) overgrown by mistletoe *Dendrophthoe pentandra* (Loranthaceae). The mistletoe suspected to cause damage to *S. burahol* trees. Therefore, the research to determine the level of damage as a result of overgrown mistletoe on *S. burahol* is done. The mistletoe that grows on *S. burahol* can cause morphology and anatomy damage. Morphology damage can be determined by calculating the difference in circumference of tree branches *S. burahol* on proximal and distal parts. Anatomy damage can be viewed by piece of longitudinal section haustorium of mistletoe that attaches to the *S. burahol* branch. The results showed that the highest value of damage to *S. burahol* trees is 94.3% (very damaged), whereas based on longitudinal section part of the *S. burahol* branch tissue damaged by penetration haustorium of mistletoe (collapsed zone) could be seen. Mistletoe of *D. pentandra* that grows on *S. burahol* in the long time will lead to death and caused the population of *S. burahol* trees in FMIPA UI declined.