

JENIS, KERAGAMAN, DAN KELIMPAHAN GULMA PADA BERBAGAI AGROEKOLOGI

TYPES, DIVERSITY, AND ABUNDANCE OF WEED IN VARIOUS AGROECOLOGY

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keragaman vegetasi gulma pada setiap pertanaman, serta untuk mengetahui kelimpahan atau dominansi jenis gulma yang tumbuh disetiap areal pertanaman. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di wilayah transmigrasi Goal kecamatan Suhu, kabupaten Halmahera barat. Dilahan lahan pertanaman milik petani. Teknik analisa data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis Vegetasi. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan 60 Spesies gulma ini dibagi atas 3 golongan berdasarkan perbedaan morfologi daun yaitu golongan gulma berdaun lebar, golongan gulma berdaun sempit (rerumputan) dan golongan gulma teki-teki. Adapun gulma yang berhasil ditemukan dari golongan gulma berdaun lebar sebanyak 45 spesies, berdaun sempit 8 spesies, dan dari teki-teki sebanyak 7 spesies gulma. Gulma yang memiliki nilai sdr tertinggi dari SDR tertinggi pada pertanaman jagung yaitu *Borreria alata* 20.47 %, pada pertanaman bawang daun *Hedyotis corymbosa* 15.29 %, kacang tanah yaitu *Centotheca lappacea* 27.88%, pada pertanaman singkong *Ageratum conyzoides* 12.37 %, pada perkebunan kelapa yaitu *Cyclosorus aridus* 17.36 %, sedangkan pada lahan terbuka gulma yang paling dominan adalah *Mimosa pudica* 26.22 %.

Kata kunci : Gulma, Keragaman, Kelimpahan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the diversity of weed vegetation in each crop, as well as to determine the abundance or dominance of the types of weeds that grow in each planting area. This research was conducted in the Goal transmigration area of Suhu sub-district, West Halmahera district. On farmland owned by farmers. The data analysis technique used in this study is Vegetation analysis. From the results of this research, 60 species of weeds were divided into 3 groups based on differences in leaf morphology, namely broad-leaf weeds, narrow-leaf weeds and weeds of puzzles. The weeds that were found from the broad-leaf group of 45 species of broad-leaved, narrow-leaved 8 species, and from the puzzle as many as 7 species of weeds. Weeds that have the highest sdr value from the highest SDR in maize plantations are *Borreria alata* 20.47%, in *Hedyotis corymbosa* onion plantations 15.29%, peanut ie *Centotheca lappacea* 27.88%, in cassava plantations *Ageratum conyzoides* 12.37%, in coconut plantations namely *Cyclosorus aridus* 17.36% %, while the most dominant open weeds are *Mimosa pudica* 26.22%.

Keywords: Weed, Diversity, Abundance