

**INTERCEPTION, STEAM FLOW, AND THROUGH FALL IN VARIOUS  
OF TREES ON UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG**

**By**

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**ABSTRACT**

Excessive surface runoff, can caused floods and soil erosion. Vegetation canopy can reduce surface runoff with intercept the precipitations. This study aims to determine the amount of interception, by measuring the amount of steam flow and through fall. Thus, it will obtain information on appropriate tree species used for reforestation or afforestation.

This research was conducted at the University of Lampung on May-June 2010, by using Randomized Complete Block Design, which consists of 3 treatment (*Acacia auriculiformis*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, and *Filicium decipiens*). Each treatment was repeated 9 times, in order to obtain 27 units of the experiment. Rain observation periods conducted during the 5 days of rain.

Data were analyzed with analysis of variance and further using BNT test. The results obtained for the effect of treatments on the interception, steam flow, and through fall indicates that there are real differences in the level 5%. The biggest interception values found on *Filicium decipiens* 9.87 mm (37.21%), then *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Hevea brasiliensis*, amounting to 7.63 mm (28.76%) and 6.39 mm (24.08%). The biggest steam flow values found on *Hevea brasiliensis* 0.03 mm (0.113%), then *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Filicium decipiens*, amounting to 0.010 mm (0.039%) and 0.005 mm (0.018%). While the biggest through fall values found on *Acacia auriculiformis* 20.13 mm (75.88%), then *Hevea brasiliensis* and *Filicium decipiens*, amounting to 18.87 mm (71.12%) and 16.65 mm (62.77%).

Key words: interception, steam flow, through fall.

**INTERSEPSI ALIRAN BATANG DAN LOLOSAN TAJUK PADA  
BERBAGAI JENIS POHON DI UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG**

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**ABSTRAK**

Aliran permukaan (*surface runoff*) yang berlebihan, dapat menyebabkan terjadinya banjir dan erosi tanah. Adanya tajuk vegetasi yang mampu mengintersepsi air hujan, setidaknya dapat mengurangi aliran permukaan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui besarnya intersepsi, dengan cara pengukuran aliran batang dan lolosan tajuk. Hasil penelitian memberikan informasi mengenai jenis pohon yang sesuai digunakan untuk kegiatan reboisasi atau penghijauan.

Penelitian dilakukan di Arboretum Universitas Lampung pada bulan Mei-Juni 2010, dengan menggunakan metode Rancangan Kelompok Teracak Lengkap, yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan (pohon akasia, karet, dan kerai payung). Masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 9 kali, sehingga diperoleh 27 satuan percobaan. Periode pengamatan hujan dilakukan selama 5 hari hujan.

Data dianalisis dengan analisis ragam dan uji lanjut BNT. Nilai intersepsi terbesar terdapat pada pohon kerai payung 9,87 mm (37,21% dari curah hujan), kemudian akasia dan karet, sebesar 7,63 mm (28,76%) dan 6,39 mm (24,08 %). Nilai aliran batang terbesar terdapat pada pohon karet 0,03 mm (0,113%), kemudian pohon akasia dan kerai payung, sebesar 0,010 mm (0,039%) dan 0,005 mm (0,018%). Sedangkan nilai lolosan tajuk terbesar terdapat pada pohon akasia 20,13 mm (75,88%), kemudian pohon karet dan kerai payung, sebesar 18,87 mm (71,12%) dan 16,65 mm (62,77%).

Kata kunci: intersepsi, aliran batang, lolosan tajuk.