

**STUDI KEANEKARAGAMAN JENIS DAN ETNOBOTANI BAMBU DI
SUMATRA BARAT**

DISERTASI



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RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menyediakan keanekaragaman jenis dan marga bambu di Sumatra Barat, (2) membandingkan variasi mikro-morfologi daun bambu di Sumatra Barat, dan (3) menggali pemanfaatan jenis-jenis bambu Sumatra Barat melalui pendekatan etnobotani. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data taksonomi (jelajah), pengamatan spesimen herbarium, analisis SEM dan wawancara. Eksplorasi bambu di Sumatra Barat menghasilkan 128 nomor koleksi spesimen herbarium. Selain itu, sebanyak 425 nomor koleksi spesimen bambu telah diamati. Bambu di Sumatra Barat terdiri dari 6 marga dan 34 jenis dengan marga yang paling banyak jenisnya adalah *Gigantochloa* (13 jenis), diikuti oleh *Schizostachyum* (9 jenis), *Bambusa* (6 jenis), *Dinochloa* (3 jenis), *Dendrocalamus* (2), dan *Thyrsostachys* (1 jenis). Selain itu, terdapat 7 jenis dari 5 marga bambu yang belum teridentifikasi hingga tingkat jenis. Analisis mikro-morfologi dengan SEM telah dilakukan terhadap 164 nomor koleksi daun bambu asal Sumatra Barat. Sebagian besar epidermis abaksial daun memiliki variasi keberadaan dan ukuran rambut mikro biselular, rambut makro, onak, papila, dan stomata. Bambu yang dimanfaatkan oleh etnis Minangkabau di Sumatra Barat sebanyak 19 jenis, yaitu *Bambusa glaucophylla*, *B. multiplex*, *B. spinosa*, *B. tuldoidea*, *B. vulgaris*, *Dendrocalamus asper*, *Dinochloa malayana*, *Gigantochloa apus*, *G. atter*, *G. serik*, *G. verticillata*, *Schizostachyum brachycladum*, *S. cornutum*, *S. lima*, *S. silicatum*, *S. sumpurkudusense*, *S. undulatum*, *S. zollingeri*, dan *Thyrsostachys siamensis*. Bambu yang dimanfaatkan oleh etnis Mentawai di Sumatra Barat sebanyak 6 jenis, yaitu *B. vulgaris*, *G. atter*, *G. serik*, *S. brachycladum*, *S. khoonmengii*, dan *S. zollingeri*. Jenis *B. vulgaris* dan *G. serik* merupakan jenis bambu dengan pemanfaatan yang paling banyak.

Kata kunci: bambu, etnobotani, keanekaragaman, mikro-morfologi, Sumatra Barat

SUMMARY

This study aimed to (1) document the diversity of bamboo species and genera in West Sumatra, (2) compare the micro-morphological variation of bamboo leaves in the region, and (3) explore the utilization of bamboo species in West Sumatra through an ethnobotanical approach. The research was conducted using taxonomic data collection methods (exploration), herbarium specimen observation, SEM analysis, and interviews. The bamboo exploration in West Sumatra resulted in 128 herbarium specimen collection numbers. In addition, a total of 425 bamboo specimen numbers were examined. Bamboo in West Sumatra consisted of 6 genera and 34 species, with the most species-rich genus being *Gigantochloa* (13 species), followed by *Schizostachyum* (9 species), *Bambusa* (6 species), *Dinochloa* (3 species), *Dendrocalamus* (2 species), and *Thyrsostachys* (1 species). Furthermore, there were 7 unidentified species belonging to 5 different bamboo genera. Micro-morphological analysis using SEM was conducted on 164 bamboo leaf collection numbers from West Sumatra. Most abaxial leaf epidermises showed variation in the presence and size of bicellular microhairs, macrohairs, prickles, papillae, and stomata. A total of 19 bamboo species were recorded as being utilized by the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra, including *Bambusa glaucophylla*, *B. multiplex*, *B. spinosa*, *B. tuldoidea*, *B. vulgaris*, *Dendrocalamus asper*, *Dinochloa malayana*, *Gigantochloa apus*, *G. atter*, *G. serik*, *G. verticillata*, *Schizostachyum brachycladum*, *S. cornutum*, *S. lima*, *S. silicatum*, *S. sumpurkudusense*, *S. undulatum*, *S. zollingeri*, and *Thyrsostachys siamensis*. Meanwhile, 6 bamboo species were utilized by the Mentawai ethnic group in West Sumatra, namely *B. vulgaris*, *G. atter*, *G. serik*, *S. brachycladum*, *S. khoonmengii*, and *S. zollingeri*. Among them, *B. vulgaris* and *G. serik* were the most widely used species.

Keywords: bamboo, diversity, ethnobotany, micro-morphology, West Sumatra