

**ANALYSIS OF WEED VEGETATION IN TEAK STANDS (*Tectona grandis* L.)
AND SENGON (*Paraserianthes falcataria* L.) IN PADUKUHAN SUMBER
GIRISUKO VILLAGE PANGGANG DISTRICT
GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

*Weeds vegetation refers to plants that grow on farms, gardens, or other environments that are not wanted by humans. The aim of the study was to analyze weeds composition and determine the value of weeds diversity in teak stands (*Tectona grandis*L.) and sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*L.). The research was carried out at Sumber, Girisuko Village, Panggang District, Gunungkidul Regency. Analysis of weed vegetation in the field with the SDR coefficient value of weed species, to see differences in weeds composition between the two stands using the community index. Determination of research locations using the method purposive sampling and weeds sampling by systematic random sampling, while the method of analysis using the quadratic method. In the study found 10 weeds species from 6 family that is Passifloraceae, Colchicaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae, convolvulaceae, and Verbenaceae. On land under teak stands, 5 species were found with an SDR value of 0.03-0.61, on land under sengon stands there were 8 species with an SDR value of 0.02-0.48. The coefficient value of the land community under teak and sengon stands was 16%, meaning that the weeds in the two fields were not uniform. The diversity index value (H') on the land under teak stands was 1.10 and 1.52 for sengon stands, which means it was classified as moderate. The Simpson dominance index obtained a value of 0.40 on land under teak stands, and 0.27 on sengon stands. Based on the results of the calculations that have been carried out, the ecological conditions in which species are present but do not dominate.*

Keywords : analysis of vegetation, weeds, diversity index, community coefficient