RINGKASAN

Seed bank gulma terkandung di dalam tanah berasal dari spesies tumbuhan lokal maupun tumbuhan invasif. Tumbuhan invasif merupakan tumbuhan bukan asli dari suatu ekosistem dan mampu bersaing dengan baik dalam memperoleh sumberdaya pada ekosistem baru. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis gulma tumbuhan invasif pada lahan perkebunan karet UPTD BPPBTP, mengetahui indeks nilai penting dan viabilitas *seed bank* gulma tumbuhan invasif pada lahan perkebunan karet, serta mengetahui indeks similaritas tumbuhan invasif atas dengan *seed bank* tumbuhan invasif. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan pada bulan Mei – Juli 2023 dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan indeks nilai penting, kecepatan tumbuh *seed bank* tumbuhan invasif, dan indeks similaritas sorensen. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 16 spesies yang tergolong ke dalam 8 famili. Indeks nilai penting tertinggi gulma invasif atas, *seed bank* pada kedalaman 10 cm, dan 20 cm masing-masing yaitu *Cynodon dactylon* sebesar 42,411 %, *Melastoma malabathricum* sebesar 42,852 %, serta *Clidemia hirta* sebesar 50,962 %. Spesies yang paling viabel yaitu *Clidemia hirta*. Pertambahan tinggi tanaman *seed bank* gulma invasif kedalaman 10 cm dan 20 cm yaitu spesies *Scleria gaertneri,* pertambahan jumlah daun dan jumlah individu yang paling tinggi yaitu spesies *C. hirta*. Indeks similaritas gulma invasif atas dengan *seed bank* gulma menunjukkan vegetasi yang berbeda, dengan nilai 58,18% dan 46,64%.

Kata kunci : Gulma, Tumbuhan Invasif, *Seed Bank*, Tanaman Karet.

SUMMARY

Weed seed banks contained in the soil come from both native and invasive plant species. Invasive plants are plants that are not native to an ecosystem and are able to compete well in obtaining resources in a new ecosystem. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of invasive plant weeds in the rubber plantation of UPTD BPPBTP, determine the importance value index and viability of invasive plant weed seed banks on rubber plantation land, and determine the similarity index of invasive plants with invasive plant seed banks. This research was conducted from May to July 2023 using purposive sampling method. Data analysis used the importance value index, invasive plant seed bank growth rate, and Sorensen similarity index. The results showed that 16 species were found which belonged to 8 families. The highest importance indices of top invasive weeds, seed banks at a depth of 10 cm, and 20 cm were *Cynodon dactylon* at 42.411%, *Melastoma malabathricum* at 42.852%, and *Clidemia hirta* at 50.962%, respectively. The most viable species is *Clidemia hirta*. The highest increase in plant height of invasive weed seed bank at 10 cm and 20 cm depth was *Scleria gaertneri* species, the highest increase in number of leaves and number of individuals was *C. hirta* species. Similarity index of top invasive weeds with seed bank weeds showed different vegetation, with values of 58.18% and 46.64%.

Keywords: Weeds, Invasive Plants, Seed Bank, Rubber Plants.