RAGAM PENYUSUN, PEMANFAATAN RUANG, DAN ORIENTASI AGROFORESTRI PADA BERBAGAI LUASAN LAHAN DI KALURAHAN SENDANGSARI KAPANEWON PAJANGAN KABUPATEN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Agroforestri merupakan sistem pengelolaan lahan yang mengombinasikan pohon dan tanaman semusim dalam satu unit lahan. Masyarakat di Kalurahan Sendangsari banyak yang memanfatkan lahannya menggunakan sistem agroforestri. Luas lahan yang dimiliki oleh masyarakat bervariasi bergantung pada kepemilikan. Adanya variasi tersebut akan berpengaruh terhadap pengelolaan yang dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pola pertanaman, komposisi jenis, struktur vegetasi, dan orientasi agroforestri di Kalurahan Sendangsari.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Dusun Dadapbong dan Gupakwarak, Kalurahan Sendangsari, Kapanewon Pajangan, Kabupaten Bantul. Penentuan plot penelitian menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan tiga kategori luasan lahan yaitu sempit (> 500 m^2), sedang (500 m^2 - 1000 m^2), dan luas (> 1000 m^2). Setiap kategori luasan diambil 10 sampel dan dilakukan wawancara kepada pemilik lahan. Pengambilan data dalam plot dilakukan dengan cara sensus pada seluruh tingkatan hidup pohon. Analisis data vegetasi meliputi analisis pola pertanaman, indeks nilai penting, indeks diversitas, dan divisualisasikan menggunakan SexI-FS. Hasil wawancara dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui orientasi pemanfaatan agroforestri.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada ketiga luasan memiliki pola pertanaman *trees along border* dan *random mixture* yang didominasi pola *trees along border*. Komposisi penyusun lahan agroforestri pada setiap luasan memiliki keragaman sedang dan rendah yang didominasi oleh tanaman kayu pertukangan khususnya jenis jati dan mahoni. Tanaman kayu pertukangan di lahan agroforestri dipadukan dengan tanaman pertanian, meliputi komoditas pangan, umbi-umbian, dan tanaman obat. Sementara itu, struktur vegetasi pada semua luasan mencapai stratum B dan didominasi oleh stratum C. Ketiga luasan lahan didominasi oleh pohon yang memiliki kelas diameter 10-20 cm. Orientasi pemanfaatan lahan agroforestri paling banyak yaitu hasil lahan sebagai tambahan penghasilan selain pendapatan utama (*partly-managed forest farmers*).

Kata kunci: struktur, komposisi, pola pertanaman, pengelolaan

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VARIETY OF COMPOSITORS, SPATIAL USE, AND ORIENTATION OF AGROFORESTRY IN SENDANGSARI VILLAGE PAJANGAN DISTRICT BANTUL REGENCY

ABSTRACT

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Agroforestry is a land management system that combines trees and crops in one unit of land. In Sendangsari Village, people use their land using an agroforestry system. The area of land owned by the community varies depending on the ownership of the farmer. The existence of these variations will affect the management carried out. This study aims to describe cropping patterns, species composition, vegetation structure, and agroforestry orientation in Sendangsari Village.

This research was conducted in Dadapbong and Gupakwarak Hamlets, Sendangsari Village, Pajangan District, Bantul Regency. The purposive sampling method was used to determine the sample, namely narrow (> 500 m^2), medium (500 m2 - 1000 m^2), and broad (> 1000 m^2). For each category was established 10 plots and interviewed the farmers as respondents. Data were collected using cencus method on all tree stages. Vegetation data were analized by cropping pattern analysis, important value index, diversity index, and visualized by Sexi-FS. The results of the interviews were analyzed descriptively qualitatively to find out the orientation of the use of agroforestry.

The results showed that the three areas had trees along the border and random mixture cropping patterns which were dominated by trees along border pattern. The composition of agroforestry has low (seedling in medium and broad area) and medium diversity which is dominated by carpentry plants, especially teak and mahogany. Carpentry plants in agroforestry land are combined with agricultural crops, including food comodities, tubers, and medicinal plants. The vegetation structure all areas reaches stratum B (20 – 30 m) and dominated by stratum C (4 – 20 m). The three land areas are dominated by trees with a diameter class of 10-20 cm. The orientation of the most agroforestry land use is land products as additional income other than the main income (partly-managed forest farmers).

Keyword: structure, composition, cropping pattern, management

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