

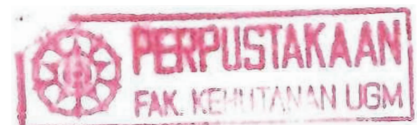
INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui aspek produktifitas dan ekosistem di dalam pengelolaan hutan yang meliputi: a). produksi kayu, b). *input kapital* dan tenaga kerja, c). produksi tanaman semusim, d). tingkat pendapatan, e). struktur vegetasi dan tegakan, serta f). identifikasi hama penyakit.

Untuk mengetahui dinamika pembangunan hutan sengon yang dilakukan masyarakat di Sapuran Wonosobo dan Perhutani tepatnya di RPH Manggis BKPH Pare Kediri, perlu dilakukan pembatasan lingkup penelitian. Pembatasan ini diharapkan tetap mampu mencerminkan perbandingan pengelolaan hutan sengon oleh rakyat maupun oleh Perhutani. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode *perbandingan* yaitu; membandingkan dua bentuk pengelolaan hutan sengon.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan produktifitas kayu sengon di Pare rata-rata sebesar $\pm 14,39 \text{ m}^2/\text{ha}/\text{th}$, sedangkan di Sapuran sebesar $\pm 21,27 \text{ m}^2/\text{ha}/\text{th}$. Produksi tanaman pertanian di Pare terdiri atas: jagung, lombok, dan nenas. Sedangkan tanaman di Sapuran terdiri atas: kopi, kelapa, pisang, cengkeh, lada dsb. Pendapatan petani setiap tahunnya di Pare sebesar $\pm \text{Rp.}14.091.300/\text{ha}/\text{th}$. Sedangkan pendapatan di Sapuran sebesar $\text{Rp. } 3.017.300/\text{ha}/\text{th}$. Struktur vegetasi dan tegakan di hutan di hutan sengon Pare terdiri atas: strata A dan E yaitu sengon, sedangkan di Sapuran terdiri atas :strata B, C, D, E. Hama penyakit di hutan sengon Pare Kediri menyerang pada Kelas Umur III sampai VII.

Kata kunci: sengon, perbandingan, pengelolaan hutan,



ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find out productivity and ecosystem aspects in forest management encompassing : a). Timber production, b). Capital and labor inputs, c). Food crop production, d). Revenue, e). Structure of stand, and f). pest's identification.

To understand the dynamics of *sengon* forests development done by the people in Sapuran Wonosobo and Perhutani, particularly, at RPH Manggis BKPH Pare, Forestry District of Kediri, it was necessary to limit scope of study. It was hoped that, this limitation was still able to reflect comparison of *sengon* Forest management by both Sapuran community and Perhutani. The principal method was comparison analysis, that is comparing two types of *sengon* forest management.

The result showed that average productivity of *sengon* timber in the Pare was $14.39 \text{ m}^2 \text{ hectare}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ in Kediri and in Sapuran $21.27 \text{ m}^2 \text{ hectare}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$. The kind of crops in Pare were corn, chilly, and pineapple. Meanwhile, Agribusiness plants and Sapuran were coffee, coconut, banana, clove, pepper, etc. The average income of farmers in Pare approximately of Rp 14,091,300 $\text{hectare}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ and Rp 3,017,300 $\text{hectare}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ in Sapuran. The structure of stand *Sengon* forest in Pare consisted: strata B and E, and strata B, C,D, and E for Sapuran. The stand of *sengon* pest's in Pare was boktor that was attacked the stand from age classes III to VIII.

Keywords: *sengon, comparison, forest management.*