

Studi Keanekaragaman Tanaman Pekarangan dan Pengetahuan
Ekologi Penduduk Pindahan Dari Waduk Kedungombo
Di Kecamatan Sumberlawang Kabupaten Sragen

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INTISARI

Pekarangan penduduk sekitar areal Waduk Kedungombo dapat berfungsi sebagai pelindung waduk dari pendangkalan akibat erosi. Oleh karena itu perlu diketahui perkembangan keanekaragaman vegetasinya. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi lahan pekarangan penduduk gusuran proyek yang dipindahkan dari daerah genangan ke lokasi baru di atasnya. Indeks keanekaragaman jenis, indeks keanekaragaman ruang tumbuh vertikal dan horizontal baik tanaman berkayu maupun tanaman semusim adalah parameter-parameter yang diamati dalam penelitian ini.

Indeks-indeks tersebut dicoba untuk dicari hubungannya dengan beberapa faktor sosial ekonomi penduduk dengan mempergunakan analisis regresi berganda. Indeks keanekaragaman ditempatkan sebagai variabel respon, sedangkan faktor sosial ekonomi dan tingkat pengetahuan ekologi penduduk sebagai variabel bebas.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pekarangan penduduk pindahan mempunyai Indeks Keanekaragaman Jenis, Indeks Keanekaragaman Ruang Tumbuh Vertikal dan Indeks Keanekaragaman Ruang Tumbuh Horizontal tanaman berkayu, serta Indeks Keanekaragaman Jenis tanaman semusim lebih besar dari pada pekarangan penduduk lama. Besarnya indeks tersebut pada penduduk pindahan berturut-turut 1,5847; 1,0649; 1,2130 dan 0,8406 sedangkan pada penduduk lama berturut-turut 1,4017; 1,0064; 1,0591 dan 0,7322.

Indeks Keanekaragaman Jenis tanaman berkayu dipengaruhi oleh status penduduk, luas pekarangan dan penggunaan bahan bakar kayu untuk memasak. Indeks Keanekaragaman Ruang Tumbuh Vertikal dipengaruhi oleh status penduduk, luas pekarangan dan penggunaan bahan bakar kayu untuk memasak dan jumlah ternak. Indeks Keanekaragaman Ruang Tumbuh Horizontal dipengaruhi oleh status penduduk, luas pekarangan dan jumlah ternak; sedangkan Indeks Keanekaragaman Jenis tanaman semusim dipengaruhi oleh status penduduk, luas pekarangan dan jarak rumah penduduk ke rumah pamong.

Disamping itu penduduk mempunyai pengetahuan ekologi yang bermanfaat bagi ekosistem pekarangan yang dimilikinya, meskipun hal itu tidak berpengaruh secara nyata terhadap indeks keanekaragaman tanaman.



Study on Plant Diversity of Home Garden and Ecological Knowledge of Relocated People from Kedungombo Dam District of Sumberlawang, Sragen Regency

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ABSTRACT

Home garden of the people living in the vicinity of Kedungombo dam may play a protective role by preventing soil erosion which may cause shallowing of the dam. It is then necessary to examine home garden vegetation diversity. This research was done with the objective of studying home garden of the people in their new area above the area where they previously lived before being relocated as the area is then submerged with water after completion of the dam establishment. Indexes of plant species diversity and spatial distribution, vertical and horizontal, of growing area of both woody plant and annual plant are parameters being considered.

The various indexes were then related to some social-economic factors perceived being responsible using a multiple regression approach. The indexes were then the response variables, while the social-economic factors and ecological knowledge of the people as the independent variables.

Results of the analysis showed that diversity index of both woody and annual plant as well as that of vertical and horizontal growing area of the migrant home garden were higher than those of the native ones. The value for the migrant index were respectively 1.5847, 0.8406, 1.0644 and 1.2130, compared to those of the native of 1.4017, 0.7322, 1.0064 and 1.0591.

Diversity index of woody plant was influenced by the people status, home garden size, and whether wood was used for cooking or not, while that of annual plant was influenced, aside from the first two factors, by the distance of the people resident from formal village leaders. Vertical growing area diversity index was influenced by the people status, home garden size, wood utilization for cooking activities, and size of herds. On the other hand, horizontal growing area index was influenced by the first three factor only.

The study also revealed that people of the study area have a considerable understanding of practical knowledge of ecology which was beneficial to the ecosystem of their home garden, eventhough it is not significantly related to plant diversity index.

