

STUDI SUKSESI PADA AREAL BEKAS PERLADANGAN
DI KAWASAN TAMAN NASIONAL KERINCI SEBLAT

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INTISARI

Upaya pemerintah untuk mengurangi perladangan di kawasan Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat (TNKS) dilakukan dengan cara pemukiman kembali peladang ke luar kawasan hutan. Lahan bekas perladangan ditinggalkan dan dibiarkan sehingga memungkinkan terjadi suksesi alami. Guna mengetahui perubahan komposisi jenis, perkembangan kelimpahan jenis, komunitas, perkembangan habitat, keragaman dan keseragaman jenis serta arah suksesi areal bekas perladangan tersebut dilakukan studi di kawasan TNKS Kabupaten Kerinci Propinsi Jambi.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara *side by side comparison* di areal bekas perladangan umur 1, 2, 3 dan 4 tahun pada jenis tanah Latosol dan Andosol. Pengambilan data dilaksanakan dengan metode jalur (*continuous strip sampling*). Pengamatan dilakukan terhadap semua jenis tumbuhan yang terdapat dalam areal penelitian. Jenis-jenis tersebut dibagi menurut tingkat pertumbuhan yaitu tumbuhan bawah, tingkat semai, tingkat sapihan, tingkat tiang dan pohon. Parameter yang diamati dan diukur adalah biomasa, jumlah jenis, jumlah individu tiap jenis, diameter batang, luas bidang dasar dan beberapa faktor lingkungan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis berdasarkan analisis vegetasi berupa indek nilai penting, indek keragaman dan keseragaman jenis serta analisis cluster untuk mengetahui perkembangan dan arah suksesi areal bekas perladangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada areal bekas perladangan di kawasan TNKS mulai terjadi proses suksesi yang ditandai dengan perubahan komposisi jenis, kelimpahan jenis, keragaman dan keseragaman jenis serta perkembangan habitat. Perubahan ini terjadi pada semua tingkat pertumbuhan baik tumbuhan bawah, tingkat semai maupun sapihan. Berdasarkan analisis cluster ternyata jenis tanah dan beberapa faktor lingkungan mempunyai peran dalam pengelompokan komunitas dan perkembangan komunitas tidak tepat sama dengan lama waktu suksesi.

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STUDY OF SUCCESSION ON FORMERLY CULTIVATED AREA
IN KERINCI SEBLAT NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

Government policy to eliminate illegal cultivation in the area of Kerinci Seblat National Park, Jambi, is implemented by moving out the farmers from the area and resettle them into a new resettlement area outside the National Park. The formerly cultivated area is simply abandoned so that vegetation succession may take place naturally. To find out any changes of species composition, species abundance, community, habitat development, species diversity, evenness and succession direction which may take place in the area, a study was conducted.

The study was done using side by side comparison in the area with soil type of Latosol and Andosol and which had been abandoned for 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Continuous strip sampling was used. All species found in the area were recorded, classified as undergrowth, seedling, sapling, pole, and tree. Measurements were also made for the biomass, frequency of each species, stem diameter, basal area, and some selected environmental factors. Vegetation analysis was done by computing the important value, diversity and evenness indices, as well as and by cluster analysis to determine the succession development and direction.

The result showed that vegetation succession has taken place in the abandoned areas as indicated by the changes in species composition, species abundance, species diversity and evenness, as well as the habitat development. All these changes occurred in all vegetation strata. The cluster analysis revealed the role of soil type and some other environmental factors in the communities grouping. Community development was not fully characterized by succession period.