

## INTISARI

### Potensi Pariwisata Alam Pada Hutan Rakyat di Desa Nglanggeran, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul

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Kerusakan hutan yang terjadi di Indonesia terjadi salah satunya karena eksploitasi besar-besaran terhadap hasil hutan kayu. Hutan rakyat yang semula dianggap terjamin kelestariannya kini mulai terancam dengan peningkatan permintaan kayu yang tidak diimbangi dengan produktivitas HTI. Pengembangan pariwisata alam yang merupakan bentuk hasil hutan non kayu harus dikembangkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui potensi biogeofisik dan sosial budaya, gambaran peluang pasar pariwisata alam di hutan rakyat, persepsi masyarakat terhadap ide pengembangan pariwisata alam di hutan rakyat, jenis kegiatan wisata alam yang potensial dikembangkan di hutan rakyat, serta untuk mengetahui strategi pengembangan pariwisata alam di hutan rakyat.

Metode dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian survei dan deskriptif. Untuk mengetahui potensi lanskap dan potensi flora dilaksanakan penilaian dan inventarisasi pada 5 lokasi. Potensi fauna diketahui dengan inventarisasi secara langsung. Potensi sosial budaya didapatkan melalui inventarisasi langsung, wawancara dengan masyarakat dan penyebaran kuesioner. Gambaran peluang pasar diketahui dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada wisatawan yang berkunjung di Gunung Nglanggeran. Jenis kegiatan wisata alam diketahui dengan menilai kelayakan lokasi serta potensi, strategi pengembangan pariwisata alam di hutan rakyat diketahui dengan analisis SWOT. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Dusun Nglanggeran Kulon, Desa Nglanggeran, Kecamatan Patuk, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul pada bulan April-Mei 2006.

Hasil penelitian diketahui terdapat 53 jenis flora, 26 jenis fauna, potensi lanskap; 3 lokasi mempunyai kualitas tinggi, 1 lokasi kualitas sedang dan 1 lokasi kualitas rendah. Terdapat potensi budaya yang menarik yaitu kegiatan sehari-hari petani hutan rakyat, serta upacara adat yang masih dilaksanakan. Hutan rakyat di Desa Nglanggeran mempunyai peluang untuk dikembangkan karena adanya respon positif dari pengunjung serta penduduk. Jenis wisata alam yang potensial untuk dikembangkan di hutan rakyat adalah; *hiking*, *birdwatching*, bermain di alam, studi hutan rakyat dan fotografi. Strategi untuk mengembangkan pariwisata alam di hutan rakyat adalah dengan kerjasama dengan berbagai pihak.

Kata kunci: hutan rakyat, pariwisata alam, potensi, peluang pasar

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## ABSTRACT

### Nature Tourism Potentials of Community Forest in Nglanggeran Village, Gunung Kidul District

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Uncontrolled exploitation on the forest timber product had participated in the damage of Indonesian forest. Community forest was considered as a sustainable forest, apparently threatened by the increase of timber demand which can not be covered by the forest plantation productivity. Nature tourism can be developed to get income without damaging the forest. The objectives of this research were to evaluate the potential of bio-geophysics and cultural heritage, to evaluate the market of nature tourism in community forest, to evaluate the local people opinion on the idea of developing nature tourism in community forest, to determine the activity that possible to be conducted in community forest and to evaluate the market strategy to develop nature tourism in the community forest.

Survey and descriptive methods were applied in the research as a basic method. Assessment in 5 different locations was done to evaluate the potencies of landscape and flora. To evaluate the potentials of fauna, an inventory was done. Inventory, interview and questionnaire were done to evaluate the cultural heritage potencies. To get the idea of market in nature tourism in community forest, a questionnaire was given to the tourist visited Gunung Nglanggeran. The potential activity in community forest was evaluated through an assessment of locations and its potencies. SWOT analysis was applied to evaluate the market strategy to develop nature tourism in community forest. This research was conducted in Nglanggeran Kulon Sub-Village, Nglanggeran Village, Patuk Sub District, Gunung Kidul District from April-May 2006.

From the research, it revealed that there are 53 species of flora, 26 species of fauna, 3 locations has a high landscape quality, 1 location medium and 1 location low and there are some interesting cultural heritages. Community forest in Nglanggeran Village has a chance to be developed as nature tourism, this can be seen through the local people and tourist positive respond. The activities that can be conducted in this area are hiking, bird watching, photography, community forest study and out bond activity. Multi stakeholder cooperation is essential to develop nature tourism in community forest.

**Key words:** community forest, nature tourism, potencies, market chance

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