

POLA AGROFORESTRI HERBAL DI DESA TANJUNGHARJO KECAMATAN NANGGULAN KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

Oleh:

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INTISARI

Agroforestri herbal merupakan pencampuran tanaman herbal dengan tanaman kehutanan dan tanaman pertanian yang dikelola secara bersama-sama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan faktor luas lahan terhadap kelimpahan dan keragaman tanaman herbal serta tegakannya.

Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Tanjungharjo, Kecamatan Nanggulan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penentuan jenis sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* untuk sampel petani herbalnya dan *stratified sampling* untuk faktor luas lahannya. Luas lahan dibagi menjadi tiga strata yaitu $<2500 \text{ m}^2$, $2500-5000 \text{ m}^2$, dan $>5000 \text{ m}^2$ kemudian dilakukan pengukuran dengan *Nested plot*. Hasil dari pengamatan kemudian dianalisis dengan perhitungan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) untuk kelimpahan jenisnya, sedangkan untuk keragaman jenis dianalisis dengan perhitungan Indeks Simpson (DS).

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola agroforestri yang digunakan adalah pola acak (*random mixture*) dan pola pohon pembatas (*trees along border*). Faktor luas lahan tidak berpengaruh pada nilai kelimpahan dan keragaman tanaman herbal pada luas lahan $<2500 \text{ m}^2$; $2500-5000 \text{ m}^2$; $>5000 \text{ m}^2$ berturut-turut sebesar 185,62; 120,60; dan 151,32 untuk kelimpahannya, sedangkan untuk nilai diversitas berturut-turut sebesar 0,40; 0,46; dan 0,32. Berdasarkan kelimpahannya, tanaman herbal yang mendominasi adalah kunyit dan lempuyang. Nilai INP kunyit pada luas lahan $<2500 \text{ m}^2$; $2500-5000 \text{ m}^2$; $>5000 \text{ m}^2$ yaitu 81,52; 71,61; 90,29 dan lempuyang 67,35; 30,98; 43,48.

Kata kunci: agroforestri herbal, pola agroforestri, kelimpahan, keragaman jenis

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HERBAL AGROFORESTRY PATTERN IN TANJUNGHARJO VILLAGE DISTRICT OF NANGGULAN KULON PROGO

by

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ABSTRACT

Herbal agroforestry is a combined planting of herbal plants and forestry plants and also agricultural plants which synergically conducted. This research aimed to describe the effect of land area to the abundance and diversity of herbal plants and it's stands.

The research was conducted in Tanjungharjo Village, District of Nanggulan Kulon Progo. To decide the type of sample it used *purposive sampling* method for the sample of the herbal farmer and *stratified sampling* for the land area. The area of the lands were classified to three stratas those were less then 2500 m², 2500-5000 m² and more than 5000 m² and then measured with *Nested plot*. The result of the observation then was analized using Importance Value Index to the abundance of the types of plants and Simpson Index to the diversity of plants.

The result of the research showed that the agroforestry pattern used were random mixture pattern and trees along borders pattern. The factor of land area had no effect to the value of abundance, and the diversity of herbal plants of the land area of less than 2500 m²; 2500 – 5000 m²; more than 5000 m² were respectively 185,62 ; 120,60 ; and 151,32. According to it's abundance the dominantly herbal plants were turmeric and lempuyang. The value of Importance Value Index of turmeric on land area less than 2500 m²; 2500 – 5000 m² ; and more than 5000 m² were respectively 81,52 ; 71,61 ; 90,29 and for lempuyang were 67,35 ; 30,98 ; 43,48.

Keywords : herbal agroforestry, agroforestry pattern, abundance, diversity of type.

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