

**KARAKTERISTIK MODEL HUTAN RAKYAT
DI ZONA UTARA KABUPATEN BOYOLALI
(Studi Kasus di Desa Dologan, Kecamatan Karanggede,
Kabupaten Boyolali)**

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INTISARI

Boyolali Zona Utara merupakan zona dataran rendah yang memiliki topografi bergelombang sampai berbukit dan beriklim relatif kering, kondisi ini menyebabkan model usaha tani lahan kering berkembang. Model usaha tani yang khas di Zona Utara adalah hutan rakyat. Variasi pengelolaan lahan akibat adanya inovasi petani memunculkan model penggunaan hutan rakyat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi model hutan rakyat yang berkembang dan mengetahui karakteristik masing-masing model yang terbentuk.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu dengan survei dan wawancara. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara acak sederhana pada lahan hutan rakyat. Data dianalisis dengan mendeskripsi model hutan rakyat yang terbentuk, panggambaran desain model (*layout*) dan stratifikasi berdasarkan penyusunan tajuk pohon secara vertikal dan horizontal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan model hutan rakyat yang banyak digunakan di Desa Dologan Kecamatan Karanggede Kabupaten Boyolali Zona Utara adalah hutan rakyat baris, hutan rakyat acak dan pola lorong dengan dominansi pohon jenis Jati dan Mahoni. Karakteristik model hutan rakyat berdasarkan kerapatan tajuk horizontal menunjukkan 6 lahan termasuk dalam fase lanjut, 6 lahan termasuk dalam fase pertengahan dan 1 lahan masuk dalam fase awal. Sedangkan secara vertikal kerapatan tajuk tertinggi pada strata 2 (4,1-8m) dan dapat digolongkan menjadi 3 fase, yaitu : awal (tajuk mayoritas pada strata 1 dan 2), pertengahan (tajuk mayoritas pada strata 2 dan 3), dan lanjut (tajuk mayoritas pada strata 3).

Kata Kunci : *karakteristik, model, hutan rakyat*

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**CHARACTERISTIC MODELS OF COMMUNITY FOREST IN
NORTH ZONE OF BOYOLALI DISTRICT
(Case study in Dologan Village, Karanggede Subdistrict, Boyolali
Regency)**

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ABSTRACT

North Zone of Boyolali represent the lowland zone which have surging topography untill hilly and have relative dry climate. This condition causing the dry farming expand. The typical farming model in North Zone is community forest. Variation of farming management caused by farmer's inovation that model community forest exist. This research aimed to identificate comunity forest model and knowing each characteristic each formed model.

Research method are taken by survey and interview. The samp.: of community's forest area was taken by simple random sampling. Data analyzed by describing the formed model of community forest, the description of model design (layout) and stratify by compilation of crown vertically and horizontal.

Result of research showed the model's of community forest which using in Dologan Village of Karanggede's Subdistrict, the North Zone of Boyolali are community forest line, random community forest and alley cropping by domination of teak and mahoni types of tree. The characteristic model of community forest based on horizontal crown density show six areas are include in advanced phase, six areas are include in intermediate phase and one area is include in early phase, while vertically, the highest crown density in strata 2 (4,1-8m) and can be classified in three phase, which are : early (the majority crown in strata 1 and 2), intermediate (the majcrity crown in strata 2 and 3), and advanced (the majority crown in strata 3)

Kata Kunci : *Characteristic, models, community forest*

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