

## **Analisis Kesesuaian Lahan Beberapa Jenis Tanaman Untuk Rehabilitasi Kawasan Suaka Margasatwa Paliyan**

Oleh :  
Aprillia Guruh Prasetyowati<sup>1</sup>  
Senawi<sup>2</sup>

### **Intisari**

Suaka Margasatwa Paliyan ditunjuk berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan nomor 171/KPTS-II/2000, tanggal 29 Juni 2000. Kawasan ini merupakan alih fungsi dari hutan produksi wilayah BDH Paliyan. Sejak berstatus sebagai hutan produksi, kawasan ini telah dirambah oleh masyarakat sebagai areal perladangan sehingga mengakibatkan kawasan rusak parah. Untuk mengembalikan kondisi kawasan tersebut menjadi kawasan hutan yang optimal maka diperlukan adanya upaya rehabilitasi kawasan. Salah satu aspek penting dalam upaya rehabilitasi kawasan adalah kesesuaian lahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari kesesuaian lahan jenis tanaman Jagung, Kacang Tanah, Ubi Kayu, Gamal, Johar, Jambu Mete dan Petai serta menentukan arahan dan pola tanam yang paling menguntungkan dari jenis tanaman agroforestry sebagai bahan rekomendasi untuk tujuan rehabilitasi kawasan Suaka Margasatwa Paliyan.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara *matching*, yaitu mencocokkan antara persyaratan tumbuh tanaman dengan kualitas dan karakteristik lahan. Data karakteristik lahan diperoleh dari hasil pengamatan di lapangan dan pengujian sampel tanah di laboratorium tanah. Data hasil pengamatan di lapangan meliputi drainase tanah, singkapan batuan, dan kedalaman efektif sedangkan data hasil uji laboratorium meliputi tekstur tanah, salinitas dan pH. Pengolahan dan analisis data spasial menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman Jagung adalah S3 dengan luas 396,65 Ha (97%) dan N dengan luas 11,479 Ha (3%); Kacang tanah mempunyai kesesuaian S3 dengan luas 396,65 Ha (97%) dan N dengan luas 11,479 Ha (3%); Ubi kayu mempunyai kesesuaian S3 dengan luas 396,65 Ha (97%) dan N dengan luas 11,479 Ha (3%); Gamal mempunyai kesesuaian lahan S dengan luas 434.6 Ha (100%); Johar mempunyai kesesuaian lahan S dengan luas 167,85 Ha (41%) dan N dengan luas 240,28 Ha (59%); Jambu mete mempunyai kesesuaian lahan S dengan luas 434.6 Ha (100%); Petai mempunyai kesesuaian lahan S dengan luas 171,16 Ha (41,97%) dan N dengan luas 236,68 Ha (58,03%). Metode penanaman yang dipakai adalah sistem jalur dengan beberapa tanaman pokok diselingi tanaman buah. Jarak tanaman yang digunakan adalah 6 x 2 m. Tanaman pertanian (tanaman semusim) ditanam pada sela-sela tanaman pokok.

**Kata Kunci :** Suaka Margasatwa, Rehabilitasi, Kesesuaian Lahan, Pola Tanam

<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa Jurusan Manajemen Hutan Fakultas Kehutanan UGM.

<sup>2</sup> Staf Pengajar Jurusan Manajemen Hutan Fakultas Kehutanan UGM.



***Land Conformity Analysis about Some Kind of Plants that Suites for Rehabilitation of Paliyan Wildlife Preserve Area***

By :  
Aprillia Guruh Prasetyowati <sup>1</sup>  
Senawi <sup>2</sup>

***Abstract***

*Paliyan was pointed as Wildlife Preserve Area based on the decision of Forestry Minister number 171/KPTS-II/2000, 29 June 2000. This area used to be a forest of production in Paliyan region. Since its status as forest of production, this area has been used by society as agricultural field. That makes the condition of this area getting worst. So, in order to recover the forest condition into optimal condition, area rehabilitation effort is needed. One important aspect in area rehabilitation effort is land conformity. The purpose of this research is to study about land conformity of Corn, Soil Bean, Sweet Potato, Gamal, Johar, Cashew Nut and Petai. Besides that, this research also want to determine the most profitable direction and pattern of planting from agroforestry plant for recommendation of Paliyan Wildlife Preserve Area rehabilitation.*

*The method of this research is called matching. Growth plant requisite is being matched with quality and land characteristic. The data of land characteristic was taken from land observation and sample of soil tested in soil laboratory. The data that was got from land observation including soil drainage, rock exposure and effective depth. And the data that was got from laboratory test including soil texture, salinity and pH. This data was analyzed using Geographic Information System.*

*The result of this research showed that land conformity for Corn is S3 with its wide is 396,65 Ha (97%) and N with its wide is 11,479 Ha (3%); Soil Bean has land conformity of S3 with its wide is 396,65 Ha (97%) and N with its wide is 11,479 Ha (3%); Sweet Potato has land conformity of S3 with its wide is 396,65 Ha (97%) and N with its wide is 11,479 Ha (3%); Gamal has land conformity of S with its wide is 434,6 Ha (100%); Johar has land conformity of S with its wide is 167,85 Ha (41%) and N with its wide is 240,28 Ha (59%); Cashew Nut has land conformity of S with its wide is 434,6 Ha (100%); Petai has land conformity of S with its wide is 171,16 Ha (41,97%) and N with its wide is 236,68 Ha (58.03%). The planting method used is stripe system where there is space between two rows of plant that are main plant and fruit plant. Then, agriculture plant (one season plant) is planted in the space between. The distance used is 6 x 2 m.*

***Keywords : Wildlife Preserve, Rehabilitation, Land Conformity, Pattern of Planting***

<sup>1</sup> *Student of Forest Management Department of Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University*

<sup>2</sup> *Lecturer of Forest Management Department of Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University*

