PENGARUH SISTEM PRODUKSI KERBAU RAWA KALIMANTAN TERHADAP LAJU SEDIMENTASI RAWA DI KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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INTISARI

Sistem produksi kerbau rawa berinteraksi secara kompleks dengan ekosistem rawa pasang surut, namun pengaruh kuantitatifnya terhadap laju sedimentasi belum banyak diketahui. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengaruh sistem produksi kerbau rawa terhadap laju sedimentasi di lahan rawa pasang surut, Kalimantan Selatan. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Daha Utara dengan mengukur laju sedimentasi menggunakan perangkap sedimen di tiga titik sampel yang mewakili tiga zona: pusat aktivitas penggembalaan kerbau (zona inti), jalur perlintasan kerbau (zona perlintasan), dan area tanpa aktivitas kerbau sebagai kontrol (zona kontrol). Hasil menunjukkan perbedaan laju sedimentasi yang signifikan dengan urutan: zona kontrol (0,019 kg/m²/hari) > zona perlintasan (0,017 kg/m²/hari) > zona inti (0,009 kg/m²/hari). Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas penggembalaan kerbau di area bervegetasi padat berpotensi memberikan dampak positif dengan menekan akumulasi laju sedimen.

(Kata Kunci: Kalimantan Selatan, kerbau rawa Kalimantan, sedimentasi)

THE EFFECT OF SWAMP BUFFALO PRODUCTION SYSTEMS ON WETLAND SEDIMENTATION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

Swamp buffalo production systems interact complexly with tidal wetland ecosystems, yet their quantitative influence on sedimentation rates is not well understood. This study aims to evaluate the influence of the swamp buffalo production system on sedimentation rates in the tidal wetlands of South Kalimantan. The research was conducted in Daha Utara Sub-district by measuring sedimentation rates using sediment traps at three sample points representing three zones: a central buffalo grazing area (core zone), a buffalo traversal path (traversal zone), and an area with no buffalo activity as a control (control zone). The results showed a significant difference in sedimentation rates in the following order: control zone (0.019 kg/m²/day) > traversal zone (0.017 kg/m²/day) > core zone (0.009 kg/m²/day). These findings indicate that grazing activity in densely vegetated areas potentially provides a positive impact by suppressing the sediment accumulation rate.

(Keywords: South Kalimantan, Kalimantan swamp buffalo, sedimentation)