TYPOLOGY FIELD SYSTEM OF BUFFER ZONE TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI IN GLAGAHARJO VILLAGE, CANGKRINGAN SUBDISTRICT, SLEMAN REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA.

By :

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Abstract

Mount Merapi ecosystem of the area has an important role of providing protection and local neighborhood below. Intensive land management without strengthening the function and role of the components will affect the ecosystem of this region. This study aims to determine the function of a buffer zone of Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi (TNGM).

This research uses *Purposive Random Sampling* with a sampel of 27 units of land and every land created 3 *nested plot sampling*. From the data calculated Important Value Index (IVI), Diversity Index (Simpson) and *two-way* Anova with advanced DMRT test.

Field land in buffer zone villages TNGM in Glagaharjo dominated by several kinds of growth rates, namely: *Paraserianthes falcataria* (IVI 85.71) and *Psidium guajava* (IVI 14.29) at the seedling; *Paraserianthes falcataria* (IVI 11.94), *Acacia deccurens* (IVI 40.52) and *Persea gratissima* (IVI 25.54) at the level of saplings; *Paraserianthes falcataria* (IVI 133.47), *Eugenia aromatica* (IVI 27.66) and *Persea gratissima* (IVI 22.71) at the pole; *Paraserianthes falcataria* (IVI 68.52), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (IVI 64.10) and *Persea gratissima* (IVI 37.34) at the level of the tree. Results from the analysis of *two way* Anova was the distance between the land with TNGM significant affect the level of diversity of saplings. Significantly affect the area of diversity on the plot and land. The conclusion of this research is a narrow area, and much closer to TNGM leads to the production function. Ecological functions seen in the land that was and the farthest distance from TNGM.

Key Words: Field, buffer zone, TNGM, Diversity Indeks, ecology and production.

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