

**RANCANGAN REHABILITASI HUTAN  
PETAK 30 KAWASAN HUTAN DENGAN TUJUAN KHUSUS  
PENDIDIKAN DAN LATIHAN KEHUTANAN UGM**

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**INTISARI**

Kawasan Hutan Dengan Tujuan Khusus (KHDTK) UGM memiliki peran strategis sebagai laboratorium lapangan untuk pendidikan, penelitian, dan pengabdian masyarakat. Salah satu unit pengelolaannya, yaitu Petak 30, menunjukkan kondisi hutan yang telah mengalami degradasi akibat tekanan aktivitas manusia dan penurunan tutupan vegetasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan rancangan rehabilitasi yang mampu mengintegrasikan aspek biofisik, sosial, dan ekonomi secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik biofisik dan sosial masyarakat sekitar serta merumuskan strategi pengelolaan dan rehabilitasi yang sesuai dengan fungsi KHDTK UGM.

Identifikasi karakteristik biofisik dan sosial didekati dengan analisis *Capability–Suitability–Availability Manageability* (CASM). Penentuan strategi pengelolaan dirumuskan melalui Analisis SWOT, rencana aksi disusun dalam bentuk *microplanning*. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan wawancara serta analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif untuk menghasilkan rekomendasi pengelolaan lahan yang adaptif terhadap kondisi lokal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Petak 30 memiliki kemampuan lahan kelas II–IV dengan faktor pembatas utama berupa curah hujan rendah dan drainase terbatas. Ketersediaan lahan dibatasi oleh regulasi KHDTK, namun memiliki kesesuaian S1-S2 untuk Jati, Kemiri, dan Nangka, serta S2-S3 untuk Kopi dan Cabai Jamu dengan syarat perbaikan irigasi. Aspek pengelolaan menunjukkan praktik budidaya masih tradisional dan LMDH perlu diperkuat. Melalui pendekatan SWOT, strategi yang dihasilkan mencakup penerapan sistem agroforestri berbasis jati, kopi, dan cabe jamu, penguatan kelembagaan LMDH, serta penerapan konservasi tanah dan air. Rancangan rehabilitasi diusulkan melalui *microplanning* yang menekankan diversifikasi komoditas, kemandirian bibit lokal, dan penguatan kerja sama antara masyarakat dengan pengelola.

**Kata Kunci:** Rehabilitasi Hutan, KHDTK UGM, SWOT, CASM.

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## FOREST REHABILITATION DESIGN FOR COMPARTMENT 30 OF FOREST AREA MANAGEMENT WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE FOR FORESTRY EDUCATION AND TRAINING UGM

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### *ABSTRACT*

The University of Gadjah Mada's Forest Area for Special Purposes (KHDTK UGM) holds a strategic role as a field laboratory for education, research, and community service. One of its management units, Compartment 30, exhibits a degraded forest condition resulting from anthropogenic pressures and a decline in vegetation cover. Therefore, a rehabilitation design that can sustainably integrate biophysical, social, and economic aspects is required. This study aims to analyze the biophysical and social characteristics of the surrounding community and to formulate a management and rehabilitation strategy that aligns with the functions of KHDTK UGM.

The identification of biophysical and social characteristics was approached using Capability–Suitability–Availability–Manageability (CASM) analysis. Management strategies were formulated through SWOT Analysis, and the action plan was structured as a microplan. Data were collected through observation and interviews and analyzed descriptively (quantitative and qualitative) to generate land management recommendations adaptive to local conditions.

The results show that Compartment 30 has land capability classes II–IV, with the main limiting factors being low rainfall and limited drainage. Land availability is restricted by KHDTK regulations, yet it shows S1-S2 suitability for Teak, Candlenut, and Jackfruit, and S2-S3 suitability for Coffee and Javanese Long Pepper, contingent on irrigation improvements. The management aspect reveals that cultivation practices remain traditional and the LMDH (Community Forest Village Institution) needs strengthening. Through the SWOT approach, the resulting strategy includes the implementation of an agroforestry system based on teak, coffee, and Javanese long pepper, strengthening the LMDH's institutional capacity, and applying soil and water conservation. The rehabilitation design is proposed through a microplan that emphasizes commodity diversification, local seedling self-sufficiency, and strengthening cooperation between the community and the student forest managers.

**Keywords:** Forest Rehabilitation, KHDTK UGM, SWOT, CASM.

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