

**FOREST CLASS DEGRADATION ANALYSIS OF TEAKWOOD
CLASS COMPANY JATI (*Tectona grandis* L.f) AND UTILIZATION
MANAJEMEN ALTERNATIVES (BKPH Ngandong KPH Ngawi Case)**

Abstract

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The research was done in the BKPH Ngandong of the KPH Ngawi II Unit East Java. The data taken consists of: forest registry (PK2) from the year 1987-1997 (before reformation), registry overview of the year 2001 (after the reformation), social and economic aspects of people surrounding the forest, data on correlation of villages and the forest, using distance as an indicator of forest class degradation. Also a field survey to inquire causes of forest class degradation.

From the inquiry above, the result shows that degradation of forest classes within the BKPH Ngandong, occurs in 2 different eras of utilization manajement. Results show 5 differences before reformation and 6 differences after reformation. Most of the change before reformation was from the age class (KU) becoming poor increant (MR). As for after reformation from age class (KU) becoming teaks plants of poor growth (TJBK).

The patter of forest class degradation was caused by the decrease of base area density (KBD) of each RPH in both utilization era, while the bonita had no significant influence. The decrease of base area density (KBD) was as a result of professional theft. With differences mainly of density mode of operation. Degradation of the stands influence on degradation of productive areal (m²). Before reformation with a range of 10 years degradation took a scale of 765,5 Ha or 14,08 % of the total area of 5436,3 Ha. As for after reformation as much as 1016,65 Ha or 18,70 %.

A closer range influnces forest class degradation as much as 95,87% while distance 4,18 % forwards total class degradation. Which meands that theft was done in broad day-light and in the open. With low capita income of the people surrounding the forest, low land ownership, excessive labor quantities, misunder standing of the meaning of the reformation era and the weak enforcement of the law as the main cause of illegal logging.

Alternatives that are to be of concern in policy making in the BKPH Ngandong varies such as:

1. Forest security through actions of: repressive action, increase of personal in security and moral awakening building.
2. Area rehabilitation by:opslag culture system and the use of jati plus Perhutani.
3. Increase communication and intensivity of various stake holders involued.
4. The increaseo of forest people welfare.
5. The decrease of areal etate, volume etate and the decrease of rotation to obtain sustainable forests.

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