



**PEMODELAN KOEFISIEN KELANGSINGAN POHON SEBAGAI  
INDIKATOR STABILITAS POHON PADA TEGAKAN PINUS DI HUTAN  
LINDUNG MANGUNAN**

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**INTISARI**

Pinus merupakan jenis pohon penyusun utama di Hutan Lindung Mangunan. Kelestarian Pinus di Hutan Lindung memerlukan upaya konservasi dan perlindungan hutan dengan mempertimbangkan tingkat stabilitas terhadap hembusan angin. Atribut utama stabilitas pohon pada tegakan Pinus ialah koefisien kelangsingan pohon/*Tree Slenderness Coefficient* (TSC). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memodelkan TSC yang berfungsi sebagai indikator stabilitas pohon Pinus di Hutan Lindung Mangunan.

Penelitian dilakukan pada blok Kediwung, Sudimoro I, Sudimoro II, Sudimoro III, dan Terong dengan tahun tanam 1985, 1986, 1988, 1991 dan 1992. Dibuat Petak Ukur (PU) seluas 0,02 Ha berbentuk lingkaran. Metode penempatan PU menggunakan metode pengambilan sampel secara sistematis. Pada masing-masing PU dapat diketahui parameter pohon yaitu umur (A), diameter setinggi dada (D) dan Tinggi pohon (H). Selanjutnya dilakukan perhitungan TSC yaitu hasil bagi antara H dengan D. Data sampel per tahun tanam dihitung rerata % TSC per pohon. Pemodelan TSC menggunakan prediktor D untuk model linear sederhana dan prediktor D dan A untuk linear berganda. Analisis regresi digunakan untuk memilih model. Kriteria evaluasi model menggunakan  $R^2$ , SEE, Uji F, dan Uji t. Sementara untuk validasi model digunakan kriteria Simpangan Agregat (SA), Simpangan Rata-rata (SR), dan *Root Mean Square Error* (RMSE).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa stabilitas pohon Pinus berdasarkan parameter TSC berada pada tingkat sedang terhadap hembusan angin. Model terbaik sebagai indikator stabilitas pohon pinus adalah Linear Berganda dengan persamaan  $TSC = -29.46 - 159.449D + 4.958A$ . Model tersebut menghasilkan nilai  $R^2 = 41.9\%$ , SEE = 14.89, uji F dan t yang signifikan. Dari validasi model diperoleh nilai SA = 0.104, SR=0.024% dan RMSE=14.295. Nilai SA dan SR berada pada rentang yang dipersyaratkan dan nilai RMSE yang dihasilkan termasuk kecil sehingga model layak digunakan untuk menduga TSC dan dapat digunakan sebagai indikator stabilitas pohon Pinus di Hutan Lindung Mangunan.

**Kata kunci:** Analisis Regresi, Model Linear Berganda, Pengukuran Diameter dan Tinggi Pohon, Stabilitas Pohon, Validasi Model

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## **TREE SLENDERNESS COEFFICIENTS MODEL AS A TREE STABILITY INDICATOR ON PINE STANDS IN MANGUNAN PROTECTION FOREST**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Pine is a major tree species in the Mangunan Protection Forest. Pine sustainability in Protection Forests requires conservation and protection of forests by considering the level of stability against wind blows. The main attribute of tree stability in Pine stands is Tree Slenderness Coefficient (TSC). This study aims to provide the model of TSC as an indicator of Pine tree stability in Mangunan Protection Forest.

The research was carried out on the block of Kediwung, Sudimoro I, Sudimoro II, Sudimoro III, and Terong with planting years 1985, 1986, 1988, 1991 and 1992. The size of single plot was 0.02 Ha sample plots with circle shape. Sample plots placement used systematic sampling method. In each plot, the parameters of the tree that is age (A), diameter at breast height (D) and Height of tree (H) were known. TSC was calculated as a ratio of H divided by D. The sample data of each year of planting is calculated by % TSC/ tree. The Model of TSC used D predictors for simple linear models while D and A for multiple linear predictors. Regression analysis is used to select the model. The model was accepted based on coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), Standard Error of the Estimate (SEE), F-test and t-test. The accepted model was then validated based on these criteria: value of aggregate deviation (SA), mean deviation (SR), and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).

The results showed that the stability of Pine trees based on TSC parameters was at a moderate level against the wind. The best model as an indicator of Pine trees stability is Multiple Linear with the model of  $TSC = -29.46 - 159.449D + 4.958A$ . The model produces a value of  $R^2 = 41.9\%$ , SEE = 14.89, F-test and t-test were significant. From the validation model was obtained that SA = 0.104, SR = 0.024% and RMSE = 14.295. The SA and SR values were within the required range and the resulting RMSE value was small so that a feasible model is used to predict TSC and can be used as an indicator of Pine trees stability in the Mangunan Protection Forest.

**Keywords:** Regression Analysis, Multiple Linear Model, Diameter and Tree Height Measurement, Tree Stability, Model Validation

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