

EVALUASI VEGETASI PADA BEBERAPA TINGKATAN SUKSESI DI WANAGAMA

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Intisari

Hutan pendidikan Wanagama I Gunung Kidul merupakan hutan yang sudah melalui proses suksesi. Secara fisiognomi terdapat perbedaan penyusun vegetasi pada beberapa tingkatan suksesi. Perbedaan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan dan persaingan tempat tumbuh.

Analisis vegetasi dilakukan dengan membuat petak ukur 40 x 5 m dengan memotong garis kontur pada berbagai fisiognomi. data tersebut dihitung Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks Keanekaragaman Jenis (H'), Indeks Kekayaan Jenis (R) dan Indeks Dispersi (ID).

Perhitungan INP menunjukkan hasil bahwa pada lahan tipe fisiognomi satu, didominasi oleh jenis *Cyperus rotundus* (67.19%). Pada lahan tipe fisiognomi dua, didominasi oleh *Oplismenus burmani* (48.24%). Sedangkan, pada lahan tipe fisiognomi tiga, didominasi oleh *Imperata cylindrica* (50.76%) Persebaran vegetasi menunjukkan adanya gejala penurunan jenis vegetasi tipe rumput-rumputan dari fisiognomi satu menuju fisiognomi tiga. Berdasarkan habitus terdapat peningkatan persentase jenis vegetasi tipe pohon dari fisiognomi satu menuju fisiognomi tiga Fisiognomi satu dikategorikan sebagai suksesi sere awal, fisiognomi dua dikategorikan sebagai suksesi sere tengah dan fisiognomi tiga dikategorikan suksesi sere lanjut.

Kata kunci : Vegetasi, suksesi, fisiognomi, Wanagama I



EVALUATION OF VEGETATION SUCCESSION ON SOME LEVELS IN WANAGAMA

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Abstract

Wanagama I education forest of Gunung Kidul is a forest that has been through the process of succession. In physiognomy there are differences in compilers vegetation succession on several levels. The differences are influenced by environmental factors and competition to grow

Vegetation analysis done by creating a plot measuring 40 x 5 m with a contour cut line on a variety of physiognomy. data calculated Important Value Index (IVI), Diversity Index Type (H'), Wealth Index Type (R) and dispersion index (ID).

IVI calculation shows that the land on first type of physiognomy, is dominated by the type of *Cyperus rotundus* (67.19%). In the land of second types of physiognomy, is dominated by *Oplismenus burmani* (48.24%). Meanwhile, at the physiognomy of third types of land, dominated by *Imperata cylindrica* ((50.76%) Distribution of vegetation types showed the symptoms of decline in herbaceous vegetation types from the first to the third. Based on the habitus there was an increased percentage of tree species vegetation types from the first to the third. The first of physiognomy categorized as a succession of initial SERE, the second of physiognomy categorized as a succession of middle SERE and the third of physiognomy further categorized SERE succession.

Keyword : Vegetation, succession, physiognomy, Wanagama I