

Silvikultur Tradisional pada Sistem Agroforestri Berbasis Sengon-Kopi di Desa Sambak, Kecamatan Kajoran, Kabupaten Magelang

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INTISARI

Agroforestri merupakan strategi penggunaan lahan yang mengkombinasikan tanaman pertanian dan kehutanan dalam suatu sistem. Pengembangan agroforestri untuk mengatasi pembangunan hutan yang berkelanjutan di bawah tekanan penduduk. Agroforestri merupakan bagian dari konsep rejim silvikultur yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi masalah sosial. Agroforestri berbasis sengon-kopi ialah bagian dari berbagai macam sistem yang berkembang. Sengon (*Falcataria moluccana*) menjadi primadona masyarakat karena produksi kayunya tinggi bersama kopi (*Coffea sp.*) yang merupakan jenis tanaman perkebunan yang tahan naungan. Dalam hal ini sistem silvikultur yang berkembang adalah sistem silvikultur tradisional yang dilakukan oleh petani.

Penelitian menggunakan metode wawancara untuk mengetahui praktik silvikultur tradisional, inventarisasi komposisi penyusun untuk mengetahui sistem agroforestri yang berkembang dan pengukuran iklim mikro sebagai penunjang kondisi lahan sengon-kopi. Wawancara dilakukan kepada 30 petani lokal sebagai pelaku teknis silvikultur tradisional lahan sengon-kopi. Inventarisasi dilakukan pada 30 lahan masing-masing dengan petak ukur berukuran 20 x 20 m. Status silvikultur tradisional agroforestri dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif dengan skoring dan dibagi menjadi silvikultur konvensional, peralihan dan semi-intensif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem agroforestri yang berkembang di Desa Sambak didominasi oleh pola campur (*mixer*) yaitu 90% lahan. Sementara sebesar 3,33% untuk *alley cropping* dan *alternate rows* sebesar 6,67% lahan. Penerapan tindakan silvikultur secara umum terdiri dari penyiapan lahan dan bahan tanaman, penanaman, pemeliharaan seperti pemupukan, pendangiran, penyiangan, pruning, penjarangan dan proses pemanenan serta pemeliharaan pasca panen. Silvikultur konvensional ialah serangkaian tindakan pada lahan dengan skor 18 s.d. 22; silvikultur peralihan dengan skor 23 s.d. 27 dan silvikultur semi-intensif skor 28 s.d. 32.

Kata Kunci : silvikultur tradisional, agroforestri, sengon, kopi

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Traditional Silviculture in the Agroforestry System Based Sengon-coffee
in Sambak Village, Kajoran, Magelang

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ABSTRACT

Agroforestry is a land use strategy of forest management combining agriculture and forestry crops in a system. Development of agroforestry is to cope with sustainable forest development under population pressure. Agroforestry is part of the concept of silvicultural regimes formulated to cope social problems. Sengon-coffee based agroforestry is part of a growing variety of that systems. Sengon (*Falcataria maluccana*) became the primadona in the farmer community because of the high timber production when it is in combined with coffee (*Coffea* sp.), a shade tolerance species. In this case the silviculture systems is developed traditionally by the farmers.

This study using interviews methods to determine traditional silvicultural practices, inventory compilers was used to determine composition of agroforestry systems evolve and supported by measurement of microclimate conditions of sengon-coffee land use. Interviews were conducted to a number of 30 local farmers which are using traditional silvicultural on their sengon-coffee land use. Inventory conducted on each of 30 plots using of 20 x 20 m plot in size. Status of traditional silviculture agroforestry is analyzed using descriptive qualitative scoring method to divide silviculture into conventional, transitional and semi-intensive types.

The results showed that the agroforestry system being developed in Sambak is dominated (90%) by mixed sengon-coffee based agroforestry. While *alley cropping* and *alternate rows* occupying 3.33% and 6.67% respectively. Application of silvicultural treatments generally include land preparation and plant materials, planting, maintenance such as fertilizing, cultivation, weeding, pruning, thinning and harvesting process as well as post-harvest. Conventional silviculture has been observed as series of actions which having score of 18 to 22; while silvicultural transition's (23 to 27) and semi-intensive silviculture, 28 to 32 score.

Keywords: Traditional silviculture, agroforestry, sengon, coffee

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