

KAJIAN KELESTARIAN HASIL HUTAN KAYU KELAS PERUSAHAAN JATI DI KPH RANDUBLATUNG, PERUM PERHUTANI UNIT I JAWA TENGAH

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INTISARI

Prinsip kelestarian hasil yang salah satunya digambarkan dengan konsep hutan normal sulit tercapai karena selalu ada resiko kerusakan dalam pengelolaan hutan. Kelestarian hasil menitikberatkan pada hasil kayu tahunan atau periodik yang sama dan berkelanjutan dari masa ke masa. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji kelestarian produksi kayu jati berdasarkan struktur kelas hutan dan produksi kayu selama enam jangka kedepan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di KPH Randublatung, Perum Perhutani Unit I Jawa Tengah. Prediksi struktur kelas hutan dan produksi kayu didasarkan pada tiga faktor koreksi, yaitu tingkat kelestarian, penambahan luas tanaman kelas umur I, dan penambahan luas kelas hutan miskin riap.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata tingkat kelestarian hutan KPH Randublatung adalah sebesar 75,4%, penambahan tanaman KU I dan MR masing-masing sebesar 55,0% dan 16,0%. Hasil prediksi enam jangka kedepan menunjukkan struktur kelas hutan produktif berangsur-angsur mengalami perubahan luas yang konstan dari jangka ke jangka, tetapi penyebaran luas antar kelas hutan belum merata. Hasil prediksi etat tebangan menggunakan metode Instruksi 1974 menunjukkan hasil yang tidak sesuai dengan potensi tebangan A2 pada hasil prediksi, sedangkan metode *Casualty Per Cent* cenderung lebih sesuai. Berdasarkan keseluruhan hasil prediksi, KPH Randublatung belum mencapai tingkat kelestarian hasil pada 6 jangka yang akan datang.

Kata kunci : kelestarian hasil, faktor koreksi, *casualty per cent*

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STUDY OF SUSTAINED YIELD OF TEAK FOREST IN KPH RANDUBLATUNG, PERUM PERHUTANI UNIT I JAWA TENGAH

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ABSTRACT

The principal of sustained yield that one of them described as a normal forest is difficult to achieve, because there is always a risk of damage in forest management. Sustained yield principle is focus on an equal yield annually of timber. This research aims to test the sustainability of timber production which based on the forest class structure and timber production for the next six-term prediction in the future.

This research was conducted in KPH Randublatung, Perum Perhutani Unit I Jawa Tengah. The prediction of forest class structure and timber production are based on three factors : sustainability levels, addition age classes of KU I and addition MR area.

This research showed KPH Randublatung sustainability level of forest approximately is 75,4%, the addition age classes of KU I and addition MR area is about 55,0% and 16,0%. The results of the six-term prediction of future shows that the productive forest class structure has gradually constant change from term to term, but the widespread deployment among the forest classes is less prevalent. The annual cutting prediction results which used the 1974 Instructions method shows that results are inconsistent with the potency of productive logging on prediction results, while the Casualty Per Cent method tends to appropriate. Based on overall results of the prediction, KPH Randublatung did not reach the sustained yield level on the six-term in the future.

Keywords : sustained yield, correction factors, casualty per cent

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