

Penentuan Fungsi Kelola Kawasan Hutan Berdasarkan Evaluasi Lahan dan Kebutuhan Lahan Pertanian Masyarakat di Sekitar Hutan (Kasus BDH Karangmojo, KPH Yogyakarta)

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Intisari

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Bagian Daerah Hutan (BDH) Karangmojo, tujuannya untuk mengetahui: 1) kelas kemampuan lahan, 2) kelas kesesuaian berbagai jenis tanaman kehutanan dan tanaman pertanian, 3) kebutuhan lahan garapan dan 4) fungsi kelola.

Penelitian menggunakan metode survai, pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan dengan metode *stratified random sampling* dan data sosial ekonomi masyarakat dilakukan terhadap seluruh desa yang tumpang tindih dengan kawasan hutan. Analisis kemampuan lahan berdasarkan Arsyad (2006), kesesuaian lahan berdasarkan PPTA (1993), luas lahan garapan berdasarkan Muta'ali (1993) dan penentuan fungsi kelola kawasan menggunakan perangkat GIS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di Kawasan BDH Karangmojo terdapat 5 kelas kemampuan lahan, yaitu: kelas IV seluas 1.854,55 ha (55,14 %), kelas V seluas 757,77 ha (22,53 %), kelas VI seluas 317,16 ha (9,43 %), kelas VII seluas 215,90 ha (6,42 %) dan kelas VIII seluas 218,04 ha (6,48 %). Lahan seluas 2.626,07 ha (78,08 %) cukup sesuai dan sesuai marginal untuk jati, akasia, mahoni, kayu putih, ketela pohon, kacang tanah, jagung, kedelai, padi gogo, kacang hijau dan ubi jalar, lahan seluas 385,81 ha (11,47 %) sesuai marginal untuk akasia, mahoni dan kayu putih dan lahan seluas 351,50 ha (10,45 %) sesuai marginal untuk jenis kayu putih. Tekanan penduduk telah melebihi daya dukung lahan pertanian (>1), kebutuhan lahan mencapai 3.759,10 ha, sedangkan luas BDH Karangmojo hanya seluas 3.363,38 ha. Fungsi kelola BDH Karangmojo terdiri dari: kawasan agroforestri secara intensif seluas 1.533,11 ha (45,58 %), kawasan agroforestri secara terbatas seluas 1.012,10 ha (30,09 %), kawasan budidaya tanaman kehutanan seluas 606,41 ha (18,03 %) dan kawasan lindung seluas 211,77 ha (6,30 %).

Kata kunci: Fungsi kelola, kawasan hutan, evaluasi lahan, kebutuhan lahan pertanian, BDH Karangmojo.

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**Determination of Management Function of Forest Area Based
On Land Evaluation and Need of Community Farmland Around the Forest
(A Case of BDH of Karangmojo, KPH Yogyakarta)**

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Abstrack

This study was conducted in Forest Block (BDH) of Karangmojo, aiming to investigate the class of land capability, suitability class various of trees and crops, land use of community farmland and management function.

The study used survey method, soil samples where taken with stratified random sampling method and data gathering toward community socio-economy was done to all villages which have overlapping administration with the forest area. Land capability based on PPTA (1993), the width of land use based on Muta'ali (1993) and the function of area management was determined by using GIS software.

The result showed that in the area of BDH of Karangmojo found five classes of land capability, namely: class IV = 1,854.55 ha (55.14 %), class V = 757.77 ha (22.53 %), class VI = 317.16 ha (9.43 %), class VII = 215.90 ha (6.42 %), and class VIII = 218.04 ha (6.48 %). Land as wide as 2,626.07 ha (78.08%) was suitable enough and marginally suitable for types of teak, cajuput, mahogany, acacia, cassava, corn, ground nut, non irrigated paddy, soybean, green pea, and sweet potato; the land as wide as 385.81 ha (11.47%) was marginally suitable for acacia, mahogany, and cajuput; and, the land as wide as 351.50 ha (10.45%) was marginally suitable for cajuput. The result of population analysis had exceeded the farmland capacity (>1), field need reaching 3,759,10 ha but the width of BDH of Karangmojo was only 3,363.38 ha. The result of determination of management function of BDH of Karangmojo comprised intensive agro-forestry area as wide as 1,533.11 ha (45.58%), limited agro-forestry as wide as 1,012.10 ha (30.09%), the area of agro-forestry as wide as 606.41 ha (18.03%) and protected forest area as wide as 211.77 ha (6.30%)

Keywords: Management function, forest area, land evaluation, the need of farmland, BDH of Karangmojo.

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