



***STRATEGY OF MOUNTAIN FOREST REGION MANAGEMENT: CASE
STUDY AT DIENG MOUNTAIN , CE NTRAL JAVA, INDONESIA***

ABSTRACT

Forest history in the Dieng Mountain region can be divided into 3 followed periods as follows: (1) Era of the Virgin Forest, ie 500 BC - 8th century; (2) Era of Forest Opening to Settlement, ie to the eighth century - 13th century; (3) Era of exodus (Abandoned Forest), ie Century 13 - Century 18, (4) Era of Forest Conversion to Agriculture, since 1800 - present. In the 4th period is divided into sub-periods: (a) Determination of the plateau became Permanent Forest Area Wilderness (Reglemen 1897); (b) Era Cultur stelsel, the introduction of new horticultural species; (c) Tlaga Warno and Tlaga Pengilon in Dieng area set as a Natural Park (1974), (d) Escalation of horticultural commodities, especially varieties of potatoes (1980-present), (e) Looting in the era of reforms triggered by the economic crisis (1998), (f) The confirmation back Dieng Mountains forest area in the conservation forests, protection forests and production forests (1999); (g) Forest management dualism during the era of regional autonomy (2001), (h) re consolidation Era (2006-present).

There are four types of flora that lives in Dieng area, namely the Mountain Forest Flora, Aquatic Flora, Volcanic Flora, and Crater Flora. This diversity is formed to adapt to the environment and the dynamic of a geological of this region. Some species of flora are endemic and some are estimated to have been extinct. There is a high diversity of fauna living in the area of Dieng, whether or mezofauna makrofauna. Some species are



endemic, and its status into endangered category. Deforestation and intensive horticulture threat on sustainability of roles.

Strategy Analysis using the SWOT technique found the optimal management strategy. The results showed that the management of the Dieng Mountains region should consider the priorities and strategies that are urgently needed to improve effective communication among stakeholders. While for the other six strategic priorities are: (1) Finding and applying the optimal model of land use (economic, social, ecological), (2) Eliminate sectoral barriers to jointly harness the potential from outside the area, (3) Enhance the institutional competence to exciting role of institutions of all levels, (4) Improving the quality and quantity of human resources management of mountain areas; (5) Increasing the role of a forum for dialogue by taking the experience of history; (6) Increase the environmental awareness program with a realistic field implementation.