

## **Produktivitas Dan Kualitas Rumput Makanan Ternak Berbasis Agroforestri Sengon Di Desa Kepuharjo, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman**

Oleh:

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Abstrak

Hutan rakyat di Desa Kepuharjo dimanfaatkan sebagai penghasil kayu dan sumber pakan ternak. Model yang diterapkan oleh pemilik lahan yaitu agroforestri berbasis sengon dengan komponen peternakan berupa rumput yang tumbuh di bawah tegakan. Rumput makanan ternak tumbuh pada lahan dengan naungan lebih dari 50%. Namun demikian, belum diketahui produktivitas dan kualitas rumput tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi jenis pohon dalam agroforestri berbasis sengon, jenis rumput serta produktivitas dan kualitasnya.

Pengambilan data dilakukan secara *purposive* dengan membagi lahan berdasar umur tegakan sengon yaitu 2 tahun, 3 tahun, 4 tahun, dan 5 tahun masing-masing 4 ulangan. Pengukuran tegakan dilakukan dalam petak ukur 20m x 20m. Pengamatan rumput menggunakan petak berukuran 1m x 1m sebanyak 5 buah yang disusun diagonal dalam petak ukur tegakan. Variabel yang diamati berupa jenis dan jumlah individu tegakan serta rumput, produktivitas rumput (berat basah dan berat kering), serta kualitas rumput (bahan organik, protein kasar, dan serat kasar). Data dianalisis dengan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks Diversitas (H'), dan ANOVA.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komposisi penyusun lahan terdiri atas tegakan penghasil kayu, buah-buahan, pakan ternak, dan tegakan lain. Ditemukan 3 jenis rumput yaitu *Panicum maximum*, *Cyperus rotundus*, dan *Imperata cylindrica*. Rumput dengan produktivitas dan kualitas terbaik yaitu *Panicum maximum* dengan berat basah 38,46 kg/ha/6 bulan dan berat kering 10,45 kg/ha/6 bulan di lahan agroforestri berbasis sengon umur 4 tahun; protein kasar 11,9% dan serat kasar 28,9% pada agroforestri berbasis sengon umur 3 tahun; serta kandungan bahan organik 83,4% pada agroforestri berbasis sengon umur 4 tahun.

**Kata kunci:** Agroforestri, Berbasis Sengon, Rumput Makanan Ternak, Silvopastura

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## Forage Productivity And Quality Based On Sengon Agroforestry In Kepuharjo Village Cangkringan Sub-District, Sleman Regency

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### Abstract

Private forest in Kepuharjo village was used for log and forage producer. The land's owner applied based on sengon agroforestry with forage as husbandary component that grows under the stands. The forage grows in land with shade intensity more than 50%. However, forage's productivity and quality has not been studied. The aims of this research was to determine the composition of stands bsaed on sengon agroforestry, forage species also productivity and quality.

Data were collected by purposive method that divided the land into 4 categories relies on age of sengon stands: 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, and 5 years with each category taken 4 samples. Measurement of stands were collected using 20m x 20m plots. Inside the stands plot there were 5 plots 1m x 1m ordered diagonally to collected forage's sample. The variables observed include the species and the number of stands and forage, forage's productivity (wet weight and dry weight), also forage's quality (organic matter, crude protein, and crude fiber). Data analysis used Importance Value Index (IVP), Diversity Index ( $H'$ ), and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

The result showed that the land composed by timber stands, fruit stands, forage stands, and other stands. The forages was *Panicum maximum*, *Cyperus rotundus*, and *Imperata cylindrica*. The best productivity and quality's forages was *Panicum maximum* with wet weight 38,46 kg/ha/6 month and dry weight 10,45 kg/ha/6 month based on sengon agroforestry of 4 years old; 11,9% crude protein and 28,9% crude fiber based on sengon agroforestry of 3 years old; and organic matter with 83,4% based on sengon agroforestry of 4 years old.

Keywords: Agroforestry, Based on Sengon Agroforestry, Forage, Silvopasture

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