

**ANALISIS NORMALITAS TEGAKAN HUTAN TANAMAN JATI
(*Tectona grandis*) DENGAN MEMPERTIMBANGKAN KERUSAKAN DI
KPH MADIUN, PERUM PERHUTANI DIVISI REGIONAL JAWA TIMUR**

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Abstrak

Hutan tanaman jati yang dikelola oleh Perum Perhutani dengan daur panjang memiliki risiko kerusakan yang dapat menyebabkan menurunnya kelas hutan produktif. Kerusakan hutan yang selalu terjadi menyebabkan kondisi hutan normal sulit tercapai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan standar kenormalan hutan tanaman jati yang mempertimbangkan kerusakan sebagai dasar pengaturan kelestarian hasil hutan.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di KPH Madiun Perum Perhutani Divisi Regional Jawa Timur. Analisis normalitas tegakan dilakukan pada tiap-tiap bagian hutan sebagai unit perencanaan. Persen kerusakan (*casualty per cent*) didekati dari angka kerusakan tegakan berdasarkan data seri struktur kelas hutan selama 3 jangka perencanaan 10 tahunan yaitu jangka 1991-2000, 2001-2010 dan 2011-2020. Normalitas tegakan didekati dari luas tegakan yang harus dibangun sedemikian sehingga diperoleh hasil tahunan yang relatif sama dengan mempertimbangkan *casualty per cent*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luas hutan normal dengan mempertimbangkan *casualty per cent* di Bagian Hutan Caruban, Pagotan, Ponorogo Timur dan Ponorogo Barat berturut-turut sebesar 10,1 ha/th ; 24,4 ha/th; 7,0 ha/th; 18,0 ha/th dan total KPH Madiun sebesar total 59,45 ha/th atau 26,18% dari luas normal ideal. Untuk memperoleh hasil tahunan yang relatif sama, struktur luas hutan normal yang harus dibangun di KPH Madiun mulai KUI, KUII, KUIII, KUIV, KUV dan KU VI berturut-turut sebesar 4.833,6 ha; 4.147,6 ha; 2.837,7 ha; 2.032,9 ha; 949,7 ha dan 700,8 ha

Kata kunci: *casualty per cent*, hutan normal, Perum Perhutani, hutan tanaman jati.

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**ANALYSIS OF STAND NORMALITY OF TEAK FOREST
(*Tectona grandis*) WITH CONSIDER FOREST DAMAGE IN FOREST
MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU) OF MADIUN, PERUM PERHUTANI,
EAST JAVA**

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Abstract

Teak plantations managed by Perum Perhutani with a long cycle have a risk of damage which can causes decreasing productive forest classes. The forest damage that continues to be happening will make the normal forest hardly to be formed. This research aimed to determine the normality standard of teak forest plantations under risks as reference for better sustained yield regulation.

This research was conducted in forest management unit (FMU) of Madiun, state-owned forest company (Perum Perhutani), located in East Java. The stand normality was analized in every Bagian Hutan as planning unit. The risk of forest damages, called *casualty per cent*, was calculated using a series of age class structures based on a 10-year periodic forest planning for three sequentials planning periods 1991/2000, 2001/2010, to 2011/2020. Stand normality determined from standart stand area should be built which was defined based on the final cutting area that already incorporates *casualty per cent*, in such a way that each year the annual harvesting areas have relatively the same number.

The results showed that normal forest area incorporating *casualty per cent*, the normal forest area in Bagian Hutan Caruban, Pagotan, Ponorogo Timur dan Ponorogo Barat in such a way that their areas equal to 10.1 ha/year ; 24.4 ha/year; 7.0 ha/year; 18.0 ha/year and total KPH Madiun was 59.45 ha/year equal to 26.18 % of the current planning. In order to obtain this annual harvesting, the normal forests should have structures in KPH Madiun from age class I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, with the total area for each class are 4833.6 ha; 4147.6 ha; 2837.7 ha; 2032.9 ha; 949.7 ha and 700.8 ha respectively.

Keywords: *casualty per cent*, normal forest, Perum Perhutani, teak forest plantation.

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