

**PENILAIAN KELESTARIAN HASIL HUTAN (KAYU)
PADA KELAS PERUSAHAAN PINUS (*Pinus merkusii*)
DI KPH BANYUMAS BARAT PERUM PERHUTANI
DIVISI REGIONAL JAWA TENGAH**

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Abstrak

Prinsip kelestarian hasil yang digambarkan sebagai hutan normal sulit tercapai karena selalu ada risiko kerusakan hutan. Kelestarian hasil hutan menitikberatkan pada hasil kayu tahunan atau periodik yang sama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai kelestarian hasil hutan pinus dengan mempertimbangkan risiko kerusakan hutan selama lima jangka ke depan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Bagian Hutan Majenang KPH Banyumas Barat, Perum Perhutani Divisi Regional Jawa Tengah. Tingkat kelestarian hasil hutan didekati dari kondisi struktur kelas hutan produktif dan potensi produksi pada Umur Tebang Rata-Rata (UTR). Prediksi struktur kelas hutan produktif dan potensi produksi pada UTR menggunakan dua faktor koreksi, yaitu tingkat kelestarian hutan (FK1) dan penambahan luas tanaman kelas umur I & II (FK2).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata tingkat kelestarian hutan (FK1) sebesar 88,10% dan penambahan luas tanaman kelas umur I & II sebesar 31,97%. Hasil prediksi struktur kelas hutan produktif selama lima jangka ke depan menunjukkan perubahan luas yang cenderung turun dengan komposisi kelas hutan yang lengkap namun dengan luas yang bervariasi. Hasil prediksi etat tebang selama lima jangka ke depan juga menunjukkan kecenderungan penurunan. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan prediksi, kelestarian hasil hutan kayu di BH Majenang KPH Banyumas Barat belum tercapai dalam lima jangka ke depan.

Kata kunci : kelestarian hasil, faktor koreksi, pinus

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**ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINED YIELD (TIMBER PRODUCTION)
OF PINE CLUSTER (*Pinus merkusii*)
IN FMU OF BANYUMAS BARAT, PERUM PERHUTANI
DIVISI REGIONAL JAWA TENGAH**

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Abstract

The essence of sustained yield is illustrated through the normal forest is difficult to achieve because there is always risk of forest destruction. The sustainability of forest products emphasizes the same annual or periodic timber yield. This study aims to assess the sustained yield of pine forest products based on forest destruction's risk over the next five terms.

The research was conducted in the Forest Section of Majenang, FMU of Banyumas Barat, Perum Perhutani Divisi Regional Jawa Tengah. The sustainability levels of forest products are approached from the structure conditions of the productive forest classes and the potential for timber production at the average cutting age. The structure prediction of productive forest classes and the potential for timber production based at the average cutting age on two correction factors, there are the level of forest sustainability (FK1) and the addition of plantations for age class I & II (FK2).

The results showed an average level of forest sustainability (FK1) of 88,10% and the addition of plantations for age class I & II of 31,97%. The final result structure prediction of productive forest class over the next five terms show broad of changes that are tend to decrease with composition in every productive forest classes but with variant scale of forest areas. The results of the logging predictions over the next five terms also showed the decreasing of logging result. Based on the prediction calculation results, the sustained yield of wood forest product in Forest Section Majenang, FMU of Banyumas Barat has not been achieved in the next five terms.

Keywords: sustained yield, correction factor, pine

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