

**PRAKTEK KONSERVASI SUMBERDAYA HUTAN OLEH
MASYARAKAT DI SEKITAR HUTAN LINDUNG TELAGA NGEHEL
KABUPATEN PONOROGO**

oleh :

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INTISARI

Dahulu, cukup banyak lahan kosong di hutan lindung yang belum sempat ditanami oleh Perhutani. Masyarakat juga tidak boleh masuk ke dalam hutan lindung. Hal ini membuat masyarakat tidak peduli akan kondisi hutan. Menyadari hal tersebut, Perhutani lalu memperbolehkan masyarakat untuk menanam pohon yang bisa menghasilkan buah tetapi tidak boleh menebang pohon tersebut. Mengingat masih bagusnya kondisi hutan lindung yang ada di Kecamatan Ngebel, peneliti tertarik untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengetahui praktek konservasi masyarakat dalam aktivitas sehari – hari maupun dalam tata nilai budaya dan tradisi yang ada di masyarakat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk merekam dan mendokumentasikan tradisi serta kegiatan konservasi masyarakat desa di sekitar Telaga Ngebel. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode wawancara dan penetapan informan menggunakan teknik bola salju dengan menetapkan informan kunci pada saat awalnya yang kemudian informan – informan lain ditentukan kemudian. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan tradisi praktek konservasi masyarakat di sekitar telaga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat desa di sekitar hutan lindung Telaga Ngebel memiliki praktek konservasi yang masih bertahan hingga saat ini. Praktek konservasi yang ada di masyarakat dikelompokkan kedalam perlindungan, pemanfaatan dan pemaknaan masyarakat terhadap hutan dan telaga. Sementara itu, praktek konservasi yang dilakukan masyarakat seperti menanam pohon di sekitar sumber mata air, membantu Perhutani menanam pohon pinus, melaporkan perburuan yang ada di hutan lindung, mengadakan kegiatan bersih telaga, serta memasang papan larangan di sekitar telaga dan tepi sungai.

Kata Kunci: Hutan lindung, Telaga Ngebel, Masyarakat desa, Praktek konservasi.

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THE PRACTICE OF FOREST RESOURCE CONSERVATION AROUND NGEHEL LAKE PROTECTED FOREST IN PONOROGO

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ABSTRACT

In the past, there were considerable amount of vacant land that had not yet been planted by Perhutani. This caused the forest area to become a landslide prone terrain. The communities were also prohibited from entering the protected forest, thus giving rise to the passivity of the community towards the forest condition. By considering these matters, Perhutani then allowed the community to plant trees that could produce fruit but forbade them to cutting down trees that were already planted in the forest. Reflecting on the remarkable condition of the protected forest in Ngebel Village, the researcher is interested in identifying and understanding the conservation practices of the village community around the Telaga Ngebel protected forest in their daily activities as well as in the existed cultural values and traditions

This research utilized descriptive qualitative methods in order to record and document the traditions and conservation activities of the communities around Telaga Ngebel. In-depth interviews were applied in this research to collect qualitative data and snowball techniques were utilized to determine the informants by assigning the key informant in the beginning of the study and other informants determined later. The research data were analyzed in a manner of descriptive qualitative to elaborate the traditions conservation practice of the communities around the lake.

The results of the study showed that the communities around the protected forest of the Telaga Ngebel possessed conservation practices that still continue to this day. Conservation practices that exist in the community are grouped into the protection, the usage, and the meaning of the community towards forests and lakes. Meanwhile, community conservation practices such as planting trees around springs, helping Perhutani plant pine trees, reporting hunting in protected forests, conducting lake clean activities, and installing prohibition boards around ponds and river banks.

Keywords: *protected forest, Telaga Ngebel, villagers, Conservation practice.*

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