

SILVIKULTUR TRADISIONAL BAMBU PETUNG (*DENDROCALAMUS ASPER*) DI HUTAN RAKYAT KABUPATEN SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

Aqmal Nur Jihad¹

Budiadi²

Widiyatno³

INTISARI

Berbagai masalah global mengancam hutan dan produktivitas kayu sehingga manusia membutuhkan alternatif pengganti kayu. Bambu merupakan bahan baku yang potensial sebagai substitusi kayu. Bambu petung merupakan jenis bambu yang termasuk dalam salah satu jenis bambu prioritas di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Masyarakat memanfaatkan bambu untuk konstruksi, furnitur, hingga makanan. Namun penelitian di bidang silvikultur bambu petung masih jarang dilakukan. Sebagai tahap pra-penelitian, analisis bibliometrik kami menunjukkan kepada kami bahwa studi hilir atau pasca panen mendominasi penelitian bambu.

Oleh karena itu kajian ini difokuskan pada sisi hulu atau silvikultur. Tujuan penelitian ini meliputi (1) eksplorasi silvikultur tradisional di hutan rakyat Kabupaten Sleman; (2) karakterisasi bambu petung pada tiga tingkatan pengamatan, yaitu plot, rumpun dan batang; dan (3) melakukan prediksi taraf dan waktu adopsi komunitas di tiga kelas elevasi yang berbeda menggunakan perangkat lunak Adopt dari CSIRO. Lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Sleman, Indonesia. Eksplorasi silvikultur diperoleh dengan wawancara mendalam, sedangkan prediksi adoptabilitas dilakukan dengan pengisian kuesioner. Karakterisasi bambu petung diukur dengan melakukan inventarisasi petak ukur hingga batang bambu petung. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat tiga analisis yaitu analisis kualitatif, analisis statistik ANOVA, dan prakiraan adopsi dengan software Adopt.

Hasil analisis kualitatif diperoleh struktur taksonomi yang menyajikan pengelompokan perlakuan bambu petung. Perlakuan ini disebut silvikultur tradisional yang meliputi regenerasi, perawatan dan pemanenan. Kegiatan tersebut antara lain (1) mengatur batang dan pucuk bambu raksasa, (2) pemangkasan cabang kecil, (3) reposisi bahan organik, (4) memangkas generasi pertama batang. Karakterisasi bambu pada tiga taraf pengamatan selanjutnya menunjukkan diameter optimal pada kondisi eksisting adalah 14 cm. Jarak tanam dalam rumpun merupakan satu-satunya parameter yang mencapai tingkat yang signifikan. Tingkat adopsi petani pada tiga lokasi penelitian Cangkringan, Pakem, dan Minggir masing-masing sebagai berikut 98%, 3 tahun; 98%, 7 tahun; dan 73%, 13 tahun, masing-masing.

Kata kunci : Silvikultur Tradisional, Bambu Petung, Hutan Rakyat, Adoptabilitas

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

² Dosen Pembimbing Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

**TRADITIONAL SILVICULTURE OF GIANT BAMBOO
(*DENDROCALAMUS ASPER*) IN COMMUNITY FOREST, SLEMAN,
YOGYAKARTA**

Aqmal Nur Jihad¹

Budiadi²

Widiyatno³

ABSTRACT

Several global problems threaten forests and wood productivity so that humans need alternatives to wood substitutes. Bamboo is a potential raw material as a substitution for wood. Thereafter, giant bamboo was stated as a priority bamboo species in the Southeast Asia region. The community uses bamboo for construction, furniture, to food. However, research on a silvicultural field of Giant bamboo is still rare. As a pre-research stage, our bibliometric analysis showed us that downstream or post-harvesting studies dominated bamboo research.

Therefore this study focuses on the upstream or silvicultural side. The aims of this study including (1) exploration of traditional silviculture in community forests of Sleman Regency; (2) characterisation of giant bamboo at three levels of observation, namely plotS, clumps and culms; And (3) forecasting the level and time of community adoption in three different elevation classes using the Adopt software from CSIRO. The research location was in Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Silvicultural exploration was obtained by in-depth interviews, while adoptability forecast could be carried out by conducting interviews and filling out questionnaires. Characterisation of giant bamboo was measured by conducting an inventory of plots to giant bamboo culms. There were three analyses in this research: qualitative analysis, ANOVA statistical analysis, and adoptability forecast by Adopt software.

The qualitative analysis results obtained a taxonomy structure, presenting a clustered of treatments for giant bamboo. These treatments were mentioned traditional silviculture which includes regeneration, treatment and harvesting. These activities include (1) regulating giant bamboo culms and shoots, (2) pruning small branches, (3) organic matter reposition, (4) cutting the first generation of the culm. Subsequently, the characterisation of bamboo at three observation levels shown the optimal diameter in the existing conditions was 14 cm. The spacing of the culm within clump was the only parameter that gained a significant level. Farmers adoption level at Cangkringan, Pakem, and Minggir were 98%, 3 years; 98%, 7 years; and 73%, 13 years, respectively.

Keywords: Traditional Silviculture, Giant Bamboo, Community Forest, Adoptability

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

² Dosen Pembimbing Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada