

PEMANFAATAN FOTO UDARA PANKROMATIK HITAM PUTIH
SKALA 1 : 20.000 DAN SISTEM INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS UNTUK
MENAFSIR POTENSI HUTAN RAKYAT DAN KONTRIBUSINYA
TERHADAP PENDAPATAN PETANI

(Studi kasus di Kecamatan Dlingo, Kabupaten Bantul, Propinsi Daerah Istimewa
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INTISARI

Pengembangan hutan rakyat di Indonesia bertujuan untuk memperbaiki kondisi ekonomi masyarakat. Hal ini berdasar pada pengalaman bahwa masalah sosial ekonomi masyarakat berdampak pada penurunan potensi hutan, maka diperlukan adanya konsep pembangunan hutan yang lebih banyak melibatkan masyarakat di sekitar hutan. Pengelolaan hutanpun telah memasuki suatu paradigma baru, yaitu pengelolaan hutan yang dilaksanakan bersama/berbasis masyarakat. Fenomena ini merujuk pada kenyataan bahwa pengelolaan hutan yang terpisah dari peran masyarakat telah memberikan kontribusi negatif terhadap proses pengelolaan itu sendiri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menafsir potensi hutan rakyat di wilayah penelitian serta kontribusinya terhadap pendapatan masyarakat berdasarkan informasi dan data yang diperoleh dari foto udara pankromatik hitam putih skala 1 : 20.000, tahun pemotretan 2001 yang didukung dengan survei lapangan serta sistem informasi geografis.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian diskriptif studi kasus. Pengambilan sampel di lapangan secara acak berstrata (*Stratified Random Sampling*) berdasar pada hasil interpretasi foto udara dan *overlay* peta. Analisis potensi tegakan pada lokasi penelitian berdasarkan perhitungan volume kayu per ha, sedangkan analisis peranan hutan rakyat terhadap pendapatan masyarakat dilakukan berdasarkan prosentase pendapatan dari usaha hutan rakyat terhadap jumlah pendapatan total.

Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini adalah tafsiran potensi kayu dari hutan rakyat di Kecamatan Dlingo sebesar 44,8664 m³/ha dengan jumlah pohon sebanyak 362 pohon/ha. Dengan asumsi luas kepemilikan lahan hutan rakyat adalah 75% dari total luas kepemilikan lahan (tegalan + pekarangan) atau rata-rata seluas 0,507 ha per petani, diperoleh tafsiran pendapatan rata-rata dari hutan rakyat sebesar Rp 692.465,00/KK/th atau memberikan kontribusi sebesar 21,98% dari total pendapatan yang mereka peroleh setiap tahun.

Kata Kunci : Hutan Rakyat, Foto Udara, Sistem Informasi Geografis, Potensi, Kontribusi.

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**THE UTILIZATION OF BLACK AND WHITE PANCHROMATIC AERIAL
PHOTOS SCALE OF 1: 20.000 AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
IN ESTIMATING THE COMMUNITY FORESTS' POTENTIAL AND ITS
CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS FARMERS INCOME
(Case Study at Dlingo County, Bantul District, Yogyakarta Province)**

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ABSTRACT

The development of community forestry in Indonesia is aimed to strengthen the economic conditions of the community. Based upon experience that social-economic problems within the community has a direct impact towards the degradation of forest potential, therefore there is a need for a better forest development concept that more involves the community surrounding the forests. Today forest management has entered a new paradigm, which is forest management based on community cooperation. This phenomenon proves the fact that forest management without community involvement only contributes towards negative effects and outcomes of the forest management itself. The purpose of this research is to estimate the potential of the community forests; surrounding the research area and its contributions towards the communities' income based upon information and data obtained from a black and white panchromatic aerial photo with a 1 : 20.000 scale, taken in the year 2001 supported with field surveys and the geographic information system.

The method used in this research is the descriptive case study research method. Sample taken in the field was taken using the stratified random sampling method based on aerial photo interpretation outcomes and map overlays. The analysis of forest stand potential on the research location was based on the estimation of wood volume per ha, while analysis of the role of community forests towards the communities income was taken based on an income percentage from community forestry products and efforts towards total income.

The outcome of this research is the estimation of forest wood potential from the community forest in the Dlingo County at 44.8664 m³ / ha with a total sum of 362 tress / ha. With an assumption of community forest land ownership at 75% of the total land ownership (in form of *tegalan* and *pekarangan*) with an average of 0,507 ha per farmer, and an average income estimation from community forest as much as Rp. 6920465.- / capita / year, giving a contribution of 21,98% of income towards the total income obtained each year.

Key Words: Community forests, Aerial Photo, Geographic Information System, Potential, contributions

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