

# Upaya pemulihan tutupan lahan pada lahan gambut di Rawa Tripa = The effort to restore peat land cover in Rawa Tripa

Gurning, Edy Halomoan, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20422801&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

### **<b>ABSTRAK</b>**

Lahan gambut di Kabupaten Nagan Raya telah beralih fungsi dari Hutan Rawa Gambut Tripa menjadi perkebunan kelapa sawit. Kondisi lahan semakin terdegradasi menuju kerusakan saat pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan tidak dilaksanakan dengan baik. Perlu upaya perbaikan lahan gambut, salah satunya dengan revegetasi. Untuk mencapai upaya tersebut harus diketahui terlebih dahulu model revegetasi yang tepat, komponen revegetasi yang dibutuhkan, dan nilai ekonomi pelaksanaan upaya revegetasi. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode campuran (mixed methods). Teori hutan berkelanjutan akan digunakan untuk dampak dari upaya revegetasi. Hasil yang didapat adalah model revegetasi berupa agroforestri dan biaya yang dibutuhkan untuk melakukan upaya revegetasi lahan gambut sebesar Rp. 225,25 miliar dan biaya tertinggi adlah sebesar Rp. 275,29 miliar. Proyeksi selama 10 (sepuluh) tahun setelah penanaman, upaya revegetasi berdampak terhadap aspek lingkungan yang mencakup pada ketersediaan cadangan karbon, penyerapan karbon, penghasil oksigen, dan ketersediaan air. Dampak terhadap aspek ekonomi, berupa nilai cadangan karbon, produk hutan non-kayu, penghasil oksigen, ketersediaan air, nilai atas dasar penggunaan, nilai kayu, penyerap karbon, nilai pencegah banjir, dan nilai keanekaragam hayati. Dampak terhadap aspek sosial berupa penyerapan tenaga kerja dan sebanyak 1400 orang akan menerima pendidikan dan pelatihan guna peningkatan pengetahuan dan keterampilan terhadap upaya revegetasi.

<hr>

### **<b>ABSTRACT</b></b>**

The function of peatland in Nagan Raya District has been changed as the Tripa Peatland Forest has been changed to a palm oil plantation. The land condition has been degraded as its management and utilization has not been well implemented. One type of the peatland restoration is revegetation. To be able to apply a proper revegetation process, an appropriate revegetation model should be developed to calculate the implementation cost. This study used a qualitative approach with mixed methods. Theory on sustainable forestry is used to measure the impact of revegetation effort. The result of this study shows that appropriate revegetation model for study area is agroforestry model and the lowest cost needed for revegetation process in the peatland is Rp225,25 billion and the highest cost is Rp275,29 billion. The ten-year projection after revegetation process shows that this revegetation process has certain impacts on environmental aspects, which are: carbon storage, carbon absorption, carbon producer, and water supply. Impacts on economic aspect are: value of carbon storage, non-timber products of the forest, oxygen producer, water supply, value on basic utilization, value of timber, carbon absorption, the value of flood mitigation, and the value of biodiversity. Impacts on social aspect are: employment opportunity and a total of 1400 people will be trained improving their knowledge and skill on revegetation process.