

Kajian wilayah rawan kebakaran lahan dan hutan studi kasus di Kabupaten Pelalawan Provinsi Riau = Study of land and forest fires vulnerable zone case study Pelalawan District Riau Province

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Abstrak

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Kebakaran lahan dan hutan merupakan ancaman terhadap lingkungan hidup. Kebakaran lahan dan hutan dipengaruhi oleh pola penggunaan lahan untuk budidaya. Karakteristik wilayah rawan kebakaran di Kabupaten Pelalawan adalah wilayah yang memiliki kawasan hutan dengan fungsi hutan produksi konversi dan hutan produksi terbatas; memiliki tutupan lahan dengan jenis hutan lahan kering sekunder, semak belukar, semak belukar rawa dan tanah terbuka; serta memiliki jenis tanah dan sistem lahan berupa endapan aluvial dan tanah mineral perbukitan rendah, serta jenis tanah gambut dengan kedalaman rendah sampai sedang. Kemunculan hotspot sebagai indikator kebakaran lahan dan hutan memiliki hubungan dengan pola curah hujan rendah yang terjadi dua kali selama setahun di Pelalawan, yaitu antara Januari─Februari dan yang paling ekstrim pada Juli─Agustus. Langkah mitigasi kebakaran yang dilakukan pemerintah belum diikuti dengan alternatif solusi budidaya tanam tanpa api. Perubahan budidaya jenis tanaman semusim ke tanaman keras adalah bentuk adaptasi yang dilakukan masyarakat. Laju pertumbuhan penduduk berpengaruh nyata terhadap peluang terjadinya kebakaran lahan dan hutan. Tekanan terhadap penguasaan ruang sebagai dampak dari pembangunan mempengaruhi kearifan lokal penggunaan api dalam pengelolaan lahan. Terbatasnya akses terhadap modal perekonomian menjadi salah satu faktor penghambat transformasi sosial ekonomi dan budaya dari pertanian subsisten menjadi agraris, sehingga penggunaan api masih menjadi bagian dari budaya pengelolaan lahan.

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ABSTRACT

Land and forest fires threatening the environment. The occuring of fires influence by land use for cultivation system. Characteristics of fires vulnerable zone in Pelalawan district Riau province indicated by the present of forest area with function for conversion and limited production; land cover type from secondary dryland forest, scrub, swampy scrub and open area; and alluvial to plain hilly mineral soil and land system, and shallow to moderate depth of peat swamp. The present of hotspots as indicator of fires occuring in land or forest area correspond with the lowest amount of rainfall which happend twice per annum within the study area, it is happend between January to February and extremly happend in July to August. The mitigation action proposed by government poorly associate

with alternative solution for zero fire cultivation. The shifting from short period to perennial agriculture commodity was the adaptation effort taken by the community. The growth of population influence the opportunity of fires may occur. The present of land tenure management due to development impact has influencing the local wisdom in using fires for land management. The limited access to capital of economic being a barrier to the success of social cultural transformation from subsistence to agrarian cultivation, thus the use of fires still being part of land development culture.; Land and forest fires threatening the environment. The occurrence of fires influence

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