

Pengembangan sistem agroforestri di Desa Tugu Utara untuk perbaikan fungsi biofisik kawasan hutan = Development of agroforestry system in Tugu Utara Village for improving biophysical function of forest areas

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Abstrak

Tekanan penduduk terhadap lingkungan, disebabkan oleh migrasi, dan pertumbuhan penduduk yang mengalami tingkat kesulitan ekonomi. Tekanan terhadap Hutan Pangkuan Desa Tugu Utara disebabkan oleh kelompok tani hutan marginal yang tinggal di lima kampung di dalam kebun teh yang kurang mendapat akses ekonomi. Reboisasi bertujuan untuk pemulihan kesehatan fungsi biofisik hutan melibatkan petani. Riset menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain riset metode campuran kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Survei dilakukan terhadap masyarakat desa hutan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner sebanyak 116 responden. Lokasi penelitian di Desa Tugu Utara, Kecamatan Cisarua, Kabupaten Bogor. Hasil riset menemukan pembentukan kelompok tani tahun 2008, sebagai pekerja budidaya kopi 70 ha yang ditanam oleh pengusaha. Selanjutnya 18 orang menanam kopi sebanyak 10.050 batang periode 2013-2018 di lahan seluas 29 ha. Kepadatan tanaman 268 batang/ha menghasilkan produktivitas kopi cherry 4,2 kg/batang/tahun. Penerimaan dari kopi Rp1.000.000,00/bulan. Pada tahun 2017 sejumlah petani mengikuti pelatihan perencanaan, reboisasi, SMART Patrol, pemetaan, dokumentasi visual dan publikasi. Setelah mendapat persetujuan KULIN KK, petani melakukan reboisasi 95,5 ha dengan 43.860 batang bibit dan pengembangan wisata. Reboisasi lahan sayuran terluas di Cikoneng, dan Rawa Gede memperbaiki fungsi fisik dan ekosistem hutan. Metode ini dapat menjadi sistem pengelolaan hutan partisipatif sesuai model pendidikan partisipatif yang dikembangkan Knowles dengan beberapa modifikasi.

.....Population pressure on the environment, especially forest, is caused by the human migration and population growth, also local people who are experiencing economic hardship. The pressure on the Tugu Utara Village forest is caused by marginal forest groups living in the tea gardens in five villages who are lacking economic access. Reforestation activities are implemented which aim to restore the forests biophysical function by involving farmers. The research in this paper used a mixed of quantitative and qualitative research design methods. The survey was conducted on forest village communities by distributing questionnaires to 116 respondents. The research location was in Tugu Utara village. Cisarua Subdistrict, Bogor Regency. The research has founded that there was a formation of farmer group in 2008 for 70 ha of coffee cultivation planted by entrepreneurs. In 2013-2018, 18 farmers planted 10,050 stems of coffee in an area of 29 ha with a plant density of 268 stems/ha and have produced cherry coffee with a productivity of 4.2 kg/stem/year. As the results, there is an additional familys income from coffee as much as IDR 1,000,000 per month. In 2017, a number of farmers participated in training in planning, reforestation, smart patrol, mapping, visual documentation and publications. After obtaining approval from KULIN KK, farmers conducted a reforestation of 95,5 ha with 43,860 seedlings along with developing the tourism sector. The reforestation activities have a big scale with a widest vegetable land in Cikoneng, and Rawa Gede which improve physical function and forest ecosystems. This method can be used as a participatory forest management system according to the participatory education model developed by Knowles with several modifications.