

Etnoekologi dan Pengelolaan Satuan Unit Lanskap Berbasis Kearifan Masyarakat Lereng Gunung Slamet di Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa Tengah = Ethnoecology and Management of Landscape Unit Based on the Wisdom of the Slamet Mountain Slope Community in Paguyangan District, Brebes Regency, Central Java

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Abstrak

Masyarakat lokal memiliki pengetahuan mengenai ekologi dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam, termasuk masyarakat Jawa di Lereng Gunung Slamet. Lanskap yang dikenali oleh masyarakat lokal relatif beragam. Dokumentasi pengetahuan lokal dan pengelolaan sumber daya dapat dikaji melalui etnoekologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis keanekaragaman dan karakteristik satuan lanskap yang dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat, (2) mengungkapkan nilai kepentingan satuan lanskap dan jenis tumbuhan yang dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat, (3) mengungkapkan cara pengelolaan satuan lanskap berdasarkan kearifan masyarakat, dan (4) menganalisis struktur komunitas di setiap satuan lanskap. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa (1) Ragatunjung, (2) Cipetung, dan (3) Pandansari, Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa Tengah. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara observasi, wawancara semi terstruktur, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Pebble Distribution Method (PDM), dan analisis vegetasi. Wawancara semi terstruktur dilakukan kepada 8 informan kunci dan 83 responden yang ditentukan secara purposive sampling dan snowball sampling. Data pemanfaatan satuan lanskap diperoleh melalui Focus Group Discussion (FGD) dan Pebble Distribution Method (PDM) yang dianalisis menggunakan Local User's Value Index (LUVI). Data analisis vegetasi diolah dengan menentukan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks Keanekaragaman (H'), Indeks Kekayaan (DMg), Indeks Kemerataan (e'), dan Indeks Kesamaan (IS). Masyarakat Lereng Gunung Slamet mengenal sembilan jenis satuan lanskap yaitu, perawisan (pekarangan), wanah (hutan produksi), majegan (kebun), sabin (sawah), kubang buyut (kawasan rencana hutan lindung), perkebunan teh, Cagar Alam Telaga Ranjeng, tanah bengkok, dan tuk (sumber air). Wanah merupakan satuan lanskap terpenting bagi masyarakat karena merupakan ruang utama dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan hidup dengan nilai di Desa Ragatunjung (31,27), Desa Cipetung (53,55), dan Desa Pandansari (28,17). *Oryza sativa* L. memiliki nilai kepentingan tertinggi di dua satuan lanskap Desa Ragatunjung yaitu, sabin (22) dan wanah (12), sedangkan pada majegan adalah *Syzygium aromaticum* L. (6,68). *Brassica oleracea* L. memiliki nilai kepentingan tertinggi di dua satuan lanskap Desa Cipetung yaitu, majegan (4,20) dan pemukiman (3,5), sedangkan pada wanah adalah *Zea mays* L. (11,38). *Solanum tuberosum* L. memiliki nilai tertinggi di setiap satuan lanskap di Desa Pandansari yaitu, wanah (10,33), majegan (6,80), dan Rencana Hutan Lindung (RHL) (4,13). Pengelolaan satuan lanskap dilakukan dengan menerapkan sistem agroforestri untuk lahan kering dan terasering untuk lahan basah. Analisis struktur komunitas dapat dilihat pada Indeks Keanekaragaman berkisar antara 1,57–28,9 yang termasuk dalam kategori sedang yang menunjukkan bahwa lanskap tersebut dalam kondisi stabil. Indeks Kekayaan di lokasi penelitian berkisar antara 11,82–28,8, sedangkan Indeks kemerataan berkisar antara 0,11–0,92. Indeks kesamaan wanah dan majegan merupakan yang tertinggi yakni 62,67 yang termasuk kategori tinggi.

The local communities have various

ecological knowledge and natural resources including, the Javanese ethnic on the slopes of Mount Slamet. The landscape recognized by local communities is relatively diverse between one region and another. Documentation of local knowledge and resource management can be studied through ethnoecology. This study aims to (1) analyze the diversity and characteristics of landscape unit utilized by these communities, (2) reveal the importance of the landscape unit and plant species used by the community, (3) reveal the way the unit is managed by the community based on community wisdom, and (4) analyze the structure community in each landscape unit. The research was conducted in (1) Ragatunjung, (2) Cipetung and (3) Pandansari Village, Paguyangan District, Brebes Regency, Central Java. Data collection was carried out by observation, semi-structured interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Pebble Distribution Method (PDM), and vegetation analysis. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 8 key informants and 83 respondents selected by purposive sampling and snowball sampling. Landscape utilization data were obtained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Pebble Distribution Method (PDM) which were analyzed using Local User's Value Index (LUVI). Vegetation analysis was Performed on each landscape unit and processed by determining the Importance Value (INP), Diversity Index (H'), Richness Index (DMg), Evenness Index (e'), and Similarity Index (IS). The slopes of Mount Slamet community were categorized into nine types of landscape units namely, perawisan (yard), wanah (production forest), majegan (gardens), sabin (rice fields), kubang buyut (protected forest plan area), tea plantations, Telaga Ranjeng Nature Reserve, tanah bengkak and tuk (water sources). Wanah was the most important landscape unit in the community, due to its usefulness in meeting the needs of the residents Ragatunjung (31.27), Cipetung (53.55), and Pandansari (28.17). *Oryza sativa* L. has the highest importance in the Sabin (22) and wanah (12) Ragatunjung Village, while *Syzygium aromaticum* L. had the highest in majegan (6.68). *Brassica oleracea* L. has the highest importance value in the two landscape units of Cipetung Village, namely, majegan (4.20) and settlements (3.5), while in the wanah is *Zea mays* L. (11,38). *Solanum tuberosum* L. had the highest value in each landscape unit in Pandansari Village, both in wanah (10.33), majegan (6.80), and Protection Forest Plan (RHL) (4.13). Management of the landscape unit is carried out by applying an agroforestry system for dry land and terracing for wetlands. Analysis of community structure can be seen on the Diversity Index ranges between 1.57–28.9, and showed a significant stability, placed in the medium category. The Species Richness at the research site ranged from 11.82–28.8, while the Evenness Index ranged from 0.11–0.92. Lastly, for wanah and majegan was the highest of the Similarity Index (62.67) and placed in the high category.