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Kajian Manfaat Tumbuhan Hutan Pamah di Zona Inti Taman Nasional Bukit Duabelas, Jambi = Utilization Assessment of Low Land Forest Plant in The Core Zone of Bukit Duabelas National Park, Jambi

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Abstrak

Kajian manfaat tumbuhan hutan pamah telah dilakukan berdasarkan data keanekaragaman dari penelitian Anas (2013), Rahmah (2013), Sehati (2013), pada bulan Februari hingga Mei 2014. Kajian tersebut bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi pemanfaatan keanekaragaman tumbuhan hutan pamah di zona inti Taman Nasional Bukit Duabelas (TNBD). Kajian manfaat tersebut dilakukan melalui tahap pengecekan serta dokumentasi spesies terkait, dan penelusuran potensi pemanfaatannya melalui sumber rujukan ilmiah. Potensi pemanfaatan yang diperoleh sejumlah 161 spesies tumbuhan yang termasuk ke dalam 111 genus dan 48 famili. Potensi tersebut dikelompokkan ke dalam kategori bahan pangan (72 spesies), bahan obat (73 spesies), bahan bangunan (87 spesies), bahan bakar (33 spesies), kerajinan dan teknologi lokal (47 spesies), bahan pewarna dan ritual (15 spesies), dan sumber penghasilan nonkayu (20 spesies). Sepuluh famili dengan potensi pemanfaatan manfaat terbanyak adalah Euphorbiaceae (10 spesies), Moraceae (10 spesies), Lauraceae (9 spesies), Clusiaceae (8 spesies), Rubiaceae (8 spesies), Fabaceae (7 spesies), Malvaceae (7 spesies), Phyllanthaceae (7 spesies), Sapindaceae (6 spesies), Annonaceae (5 spesies).
.....Utilization assessment of low land rain forest vegetation was conducted based on previous research data by Anas (2013), Rahmah (2013), and Sehati (2013) on February to May 2014. Its aim was to acknowledge utilization potential of low land forest plant biodiversity at core zone of Bukit Duabelas National Park (BDNP). The assesment was conducted on checking and documentation of plant biodiversity, and economic potential assessment through scientific reference. Utilization assessment deliver 161 species in 111 genera and 48 families. Utility potential was distributed into seven utilizatition groups, food (72 species) medicinal subtances (73 species), construction (87 species), firewood (33 species), craft and local technology (47 species), natural dye and ritual (15 species), non-timber additional income (20 species). Ten highest families which mostly utilized are Euphorbiaceae (10 species), Moraceae (10 species), Lauraceae (9 species), Clusiaceae (8 species), Rubiaceae (8 species), Fabaceae (7 species), Malvaceae (7 species), Phyllanthaceae (7 species), Sapindaceae (6 species), Annonaceae (5 species).