ABSTRACT

STUDY CONDITION OF VEGETATION AND FIRE HAZARD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT AT THE RESORT KUALA PENET WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

By

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In 1997 and 2004, forest fires in the Nature Conservation Area (KPA) found in Way Kambas National Park (TNWK). One of the burning area is the KPA Kuala Penet Resort. The purpose of this study is to investigate the development of vegetation found in post-fire areas and compared with unburned areas, and to determine the water content of fuel and fire behavior and its influence on the level of fire danger that will result in Way Kambas National Park. The research was done on May - June 2011 in Kuala Penet Resort. The method used is the analysis of vegetation by using plotsbrindle. From the research found 12 types of vegetation that classified in eightfamilies. The 12 species, 4 species can growth well in post fire area, such as simpur (*Dillenia eximia*), deluak (*Microscos paniculata*), puspa (*Schima wallichii*), and jabon (*Anthocephalus cadamba*), but there are also some species that have difficulties growth in post fire growth in areas such as karetan (*Planconella nitida*), sungkai (*Peronema canescens*) and tikusan(*Clausena excavata*).

Based on the correlation test between the water content of the fuel burning rate and flame height, obtained a value of – 0,965 or close to – 1. It's mean that, the higher water content of the fuel level of vulnerability the lower of fire danger.

Keywords: Way Kambas National Park, Forest Fire, Water Content of the Fuel Burning.