

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS VEGETASI DAN TINGKAT KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT PENGELOLA AGROFORESTRI DI DESA SUMBER AGUNG KECAMATAN KEMILING KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Agroforestri merupakan salah satu bentuk pengelolaan kehutanan yang berkelanjutan secara ekologi, ekonomi dan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keanekaragaman jenis tanaman, menentukan pendapatan masyarakat dari agroforestri, dan menganalisis kesejahteraan petani agroforestri berdasarkan vegetasi menggunakan metode Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) dan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesejahteraan petani menggunakan pendekatan pendapatan yang disetarakan dengan harga beras (Sajogyo, 1997). Sebanyak 6 kelompok tani yang diambil sampelnya secara acak di setiap kelompok menggunakan rumus *cluster sampling* sehingga diperoleh 41 kepala keluarga petani agroforestri. Lahan kelompok tani Tanjung Manis pada fase pohon didominasi oleh pohon durian (INP = 734.08%), alpukat (INP = 398.70%) dan kakao (INP = 178.37%). Lahan kelompok tani Mata Air didominasi oleh kemiri (INP = 61.48%) dan karet (INP = 361.93%). Lahan kelompok tani Umbul Kadu didominasi oleh kopi (INP =

461.123%), kakao (INP = 242.24%) dan durian (INP = 210.70%). Lahan kelompok tani Cirate didominasi oleh melinjo (INP = 193.50%) dan karet (INP = 151.90%). Kelompok tani Pemancar didominasi oleh jengkol (INP = 179.93%), melinjo (INP = 105.59%) dan durian (INP = 102,38%). Lahan kelompok tani Sukawera didominasi oleh alpukat (INP = 234.57%) dan karet (INP = 226.49%). Kelompok tani Desa Sumber Agung yang memiliki pendapatan tertinggi yaitu kelompok Umbul Kadu (251,28%) kemudian Sukawera (20,11%), Tanjung Manis (16,11%), Pemancar (14,65%), Mata Air (14,18%) dan yang terendah adalah Cirate (13,67%). Tingkat kesejahteraan petani pada gabungan kelompok tani Desa Sumber Agung berada dalam kategori sejahtera sebanyak 66,67% dan sebanyak 33,33% dapat dikategorikan belum sejahtera.

Kata kunci: analisis vegetasi, keanekaragaman, pendapatan, tingkat kesejahteraan

ABSTRACT

VEGETATION ANALYSIS AND PROSPEROUS OF SOCIETY AGROFORESTRY ORGANIZER IN THE SUMBER AGUNG VILLAGE KEMILING DISTRICT BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Agroforestry was a form of sustainable forest management in ecological, economic and social. This research was aimed to identify the diversity of plant species, determining people's income from agroforestry, and analyzing the welfare of agroforestry farmers based on Importance Value Index (IVI) and to determine the level of farmers prosperity using the income approach based the price of rice (Sajogyo, 1997). Six groups of farmers were sampled randomly using cluster sampling formula to obtain 41 heads of agroforestry farming families. The field of Tanjung Manis farmers group in tree phase was dominated by durian tree (IVI = 734,08%), avocado (IVI = 398,70%) and cocoa (IVI = 178,37%). The field of Mata Air farmers group was dominated by candlenut (IVI = 61,48%) and rubber (IVI = 361,93%). The field of Umbul Kadu farmers group was dominated by coffea (INP = 461,12%), cocoa (IVI = 242,24%) and durian (IVI = 210,70%). The field of Cirate farmers group was dominated by melinjo (INP = 193,50%) and

rubber (IVI = 151,90%). The field of Pemancar farmers group was dominated by jengkol (INP = 179 93%), melinjo (IVI = 105,59%) and durian (IVI = 102,38%). The field of Sukawera farmers group was dominated by avocado (IVI = 234,57%) and rubber (IVI = 226,49%). The farmers group at Sumber Agung village that has the highest income was Umbul Kadu (21,28%), Sukawera (20,11%), Tanjung Manis (16,11%), Pemancar (14,65%), Mata Air (14,18%) and the lowest was Cirate (13,67%). The farmers group in Sumber Agung village that have been categorized as prosperous comprising 66,67% and yet prosperous comprising 33,33%.

Key word: analysis of vegetation, diversity, income, welfare