

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR PENENTU PERUBAHAN KONDISI KEANEKARAGAMAN FLORA DAN FAUNA (STUDI KASUS DI SUB- SUB-DAS KHILAU, SUB-DAS BULOG, DAS SEKAMPUNG)

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Pemanfaatan hutan secara tidak bijaksana mengakibatkan penurunan keanekaragaman hayati serta fungsi hutan secara ekologis. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk merekonstruksi sejarah kawasan, mengetahui kondisi keanekaragaman hayati dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberadaannya, terkait dengan pemanfaatan hutan di Sub-Sub-DAS Khilau, Sub-DAS Bulog, DAS Sekampung. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis rekonstruksi sejarah. Penarikan sampel dilakukan menggunakan *snowball sampling*. Studi mengenai perubahan kawasan dan keanekaragaman hayati dipelajari melalui wawancara dan mempelajari bukti-bukti sejarah, seluruh data dianalisis menggunakan metode *agrarian diagnosis*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan perubahan sejarah kawasan terbagi ke dalam lima (5) periode, yaitu periode kedatangan gelombang migran, periode kegiatan ekstensifikasi pertanian, periode kegiatan bercocok tanam secara monokultur, periode perbaikan lahan dengan GNRHL (Gerakan Nasional Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan), dan periode akses pasar serta campur tangan KPH (Kesatuan

Pengelolaan Hutan). Pengelolaan lahan berpengaruh terhadap keanekaragaman hayati. Sebelum lahan dikelola secara intensif di wilayah studi, masih banyak dijumpai jenis-jenis flora dan fauna langka, setelah lahan dikelola secara intensif dan budidaya masyarakat mulai eksploratif jumlah flora dan fauna yang tergolong langka menurun dengan cepat bahkan beberapa diantaranya tidak dapat ditemukan kembali di wilayah tersebut. Saat ini hanya terdapat 45 jenis flora yang didominasi flora endemik dan 25 jenis fauna yang beberapa diantaranya dilindungi berdasarkan IUCN (*International Union for Conservation of Nature*), sedangkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemanfaatan hutan adalah faktor ekonomi yaitu adanya fluktuasi harga komoditi; faktor sosial berupa perubahan pola orientasi masyarakat yang tadinya subsisten menjadi komersil; faktor budaya adanya pengaruh etnik dalam sistem budidaya dan pengelolaan lahan; dan faktor politik terjadinya okupasi lahan pada awal era reformasi.

Kata Kunci : Keanekaragaman Hayati, Periode, Sub-sub-DAS Khilau,.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF DETERMINING FACTORS OF CHANGES IN FLORA AND FAUNA DIVERSITY CONDITIONS (CASE STUDY IN SUB-SUB OF THE KHILAU WATERSHED, BULOG DAS, SEKAMPUNG WATERSHED)

By

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The unwise use of forests results in ecological degradation of biodiversity and forest functions. The purpose of this study is to reconstruct the history of the area, determine the condition of biodiversity and the factors that influence its existence, related to the use of forests in the Khilau Sub-watershed, the Bulog Sub-DAS, the Sekampung watershed. The method used in this study is an analysis of historical reconstruction. Sampling is done using snowball sampling. The study of changes in area and biodiversity studied through interviews and studying historical evidence, all data analyzed by using agrarian diagnosis methods. The results of this study show that the historical changes of the area are divided into five (5) periods, those are the arrival period of migrant waves, periods of agricultural extensification activities, periods of monoculture farming activities, periods of land improvement with GNRHL (National Forest and Land Rehabilitation Movement), and period market access and interference from KPH (Forest

Management Unit). Land management affects biodiversity. Before the land was managed intensively in the study area, there were still many rare species of flora and fauna, after the land was managed intensively and community cultivation began to explorative, the number of rare species of flora and fauna decreased rapidly even some of them could not be recovered in the area. At present there are only 45 species of flora dominated by endemic flora and 25 species of fauna which some of them is protected under the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), while the factors that affect forest use are economic factors, those are fluctuations in commodity prices; social factors in the form of changes in the orientation pattern of the community that had become subsistence to become commercial; cultural factors for ethnic influences in land cultivation and management systems; and political factors in land occupation at the beginning of the reform era.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Period, Khilau Sub-watershed.