

STUDI POTENSI SEBARAN DAN PEMANFAATAN BAMBU DI BEBERAPA DESA DI KECAMATAN SALAMAN, KABUPATEN MAGELANG

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INTISARI

Bambu merupakan tanaman yang mudah dibudidayakan dan memiliki potensi ekonomi yang cukup tinggi. Akan tetapi potensi yang tinggi tersebut belum dimanfaatkan secara maksimal dan tidak disertai upaya budidaya. Pemanfaatan bambu yang terus menerus tanpa diimbangi dengan budidaya akan menyebabkan menurunnya jumlah populasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi, sebaran dan pemanfaatan bambu di beberapa desa di Kecamatan Salaman. Data diambil dengan melakukan inventarisasi di pemukiman penduduk dan wawancara terhadap masyarakat yang mempunyai bambu. Kemudian data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *Nested design* dan analisis deskriptif. Terdapat sembilan Jenis bambu yang ditemukan di Kecamatan Salaman yaitu bambu apus, petung, wulung, ampel, legi, gombong, ori, tutul, dan kuning. Desa yang tingkat sebaran dan populasinya cukup tinggi yaitu desa Krasak dengan jumlah populasi 3108,9. Penggunaan lahan untuk budidaya bambu yang paling luas juga terdapat di desa Krasak dengan rata rata luas 75,7 m². Produk bambu yang dihasilkan yaitu baki polybag, keranjang tongkol, ajir dan untuk bahan bangunan. Keberadaan bambu antar desa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan, namun antar dusun dalam desa terdapat perbedaan. Hal ini terjadi di Desa Krasak, dimana dusun Getangan merupakan dusun dengan populasi yang paling rendah diantar dusun yang lainnya di desa Krasak.

Kata kunci : Bambu, sebaran dan potensi, Kecamatan Salaman

POTENTIAL, DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION STUDY OF BAMBOO IN
SEVERAL VILLAGES IN SALAMAN DISTRICT, MAGELANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Bamboo is one of plants that easy to cultivate and it has a relatively high economic potential. Unfortunately, those high potentials has not fully utilized yet. The exploitation of bamboo over and over without regrowing would cause the decreasing of bamboo population . This study aimed to determine the potential, distribution and utilization of bamboo in several villages in Salaman subdistrict. Data retrieved by taking inventory in residential areas and interviewing some people who have bamboo. Then, the data were analyzed with Nested design and descriptive analysis. Nine types of bamboo were find in Salaman subdistrict namely bamboo Apus, Petung, Wulung, Ampel, Legi, Gombong, Ori, Tutul, and Kuning. The village which has high level in distribution and population was Krasak village with 3108.9 bamboo population. For the most extensive land use were also found in the Krasak village with 75, 7 m² area wide. There were many products from bamboo plant. They were tray polybag, baskets cob, stakes and building materials. The present of bamboo among villages did not have significant differences. However the little differences were still found. It was happened in Krasak village where there was a Getangan hamlet with the lowest population among others hamlet in Krasak village.

Key Word: Bamboo, Distribution and Potential, Salaman District.