

Researching People's Forest in Gunungkidul, Ayu Dewi Gained Doctoral Degree


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Until now, the state forest area in Gunungkidul is still considered not steady. This condition results in the state's lack of control of forest areas in Gunungkidul regency.

According to Ir. Ayu Dewi Utari, M.Si, the management of the state forests in Gunungkidul faces many obstacles and problems. In addition that since 1952 a detailed management plan of Yogyakarta forest was never made, this region also never performed a standard control system of forest management that is based on proper silvicultural forest management system. "The pattern of planting in these forests is forester-centric, that the wood became the main results," said this Head of BPDAS of BPDAS Solo, Ministry of Forestry, Wednesday (15/12) during an open examination of UGM Forestry doctoral program.

Even so, said Ayu Dewi, the management of community forest in this region is considered successful. Besides supported by the development of community forests that are flexible and adapt to society's ability, the success is also due to crop management control systems that work effectively and efficiently. "Agroforestry cropping pattern, while the development of the community forests also could occur due to the impact of the implementation of reforestation program," she said.

In the dissertation *State Forest Management Strategy Based on Successful People Forest Management* in the province of Yogyakarta, a case study of Gunungkidul Regency ", she proposed the recommended strategies in the management of state forests in the province is to conduct social forestry-based forest management and management of production forest by considering the optimal extent of LP analysis results in polyculture. We can also conduct the management of the area to support its potential as a tourist area.



As a bureaucrat, Ayu Dewi sees the forest management in Gunungkidul so far is not based on ecological studies. The management is based on the existing plants, such as teak, eucalyptus and acacia. Therefore, to improve the forest management in Gunungkidul, various existing types of plants need to be optimized . "This would be more successful when performed in conjunction with the spatial arrangement and intensive management with various crop types, especially in the Panggang area of Gunungkidul, more appropriate plants are required," said the lady who was born in Sukoharjo, May 22, 1969.

Therefore in the future, the forest management planning should be done routinely every 5-10 years. The program shall be developed in detail based on the ecological suitability, considering the welfare of forest communities.

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