



SPECIES AND ITS DISTRIBUTION OF BAMBOO IN A COMMUNITY FOREST OF AIK BUAL VILLAGE KOPANG DISTRICT, CENTRAL LOMBOK REGENCY



Febriana Tri Wulandari

Forestry Department, Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Mataram

Email : febriana.wulandari@unram.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Community has widely known that bamboo has several advantages, namely: the stem is strong, flexible, straight, flat, hard, easy to split, easy to form and easy to work with and light so it is easy to transport. One of the areas that produced bamboo in West Nusa Tenggara was a community forest (HKm) of Aik Bual Village, Kopang district, Central Lombok Regency. Bamboo from this area has never been studied for its species and distribution. The purpose of this research was to find out the bamboo species and its distribution in the HKm of Aik Bual Village, Kopang District, Central Lombok Regency. The method used in this study was the observation method. Based on the results of the research, it might be concluded that the bamboo species in the HKm of Aik Bual village as many was four, namely bamboo rope (*Gigantochloa apus*), bamboo petung (*Dendrocalamus asper* Backer), bamboo ampel (*Bambusa vulgaris* Scharder ex Wendland) and bamboo galah (*Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz ex Munro). The largest number of clumps of bamboo was *G. apus* and the lowest was *B. vulgaris*. As for the highest number of bamboo stems per clump was *G. apus* and the lowest was *D. asper*. For the distribution of bamboo species in the HKm of Aik Bual Village was widely scattered around the river banks and there were few in the community gardens.

INTRODUCTION

Bamboo for the community has been widely known for having several advantages, namely: the stem is strong, tenacious, straight, flat, hard, easy to split, easy to form and easy to work with and light so it is easy to transport (Widjaya, 2001).

One of the kawasaan that produces bamboo in West Nusa Tenggara is HKm village Aik Bual Kopang District Central Lombok Regency. Bamboo in the area has never been conducted research for the identification of the species and distribution. Bamboo identification information is important to know the species and distribution of bamboo in the area.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to find out the species of bamboo and its distribution in the village area of Aik Bual Kopang District Central Lombok Regency.

Research Method

The research method used in this study was observational research method. Observation method is interpreted as observation, systematic recording of the phenomena investigated (Natsir, 2011).

Tools and Materials

The necessary tools used in this study were: GPS, measuring tape, taly sheet, camera and stationery. The material used in the study was bamboo.

Data Analysis

The data obtained in the field was analyzed in a descriptive way by describing in the form of tables and images.

RESULT

No	Types of Bamboo	Number of Clumps	Number of Stem
1	Bambu Tali (<i>Gigantochloa apus</i>)	1,298	41,357
2	Bambu Galah (<i>Gigantochloa atter</i> (Hassk) Kurz ex Munro)	837	24,670
3	Bambu Petung (<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> Backer)	239	4,382
4	Bambu Ampel (<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Scharder ex Wendland)	70	1,667
		2,444	49,873

Table 1. Number and Species of Bamboo in HKm area of Aik Bual village

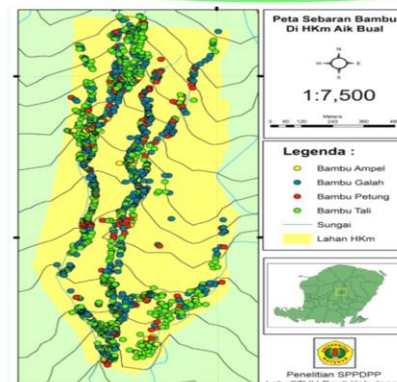


Figure 1. Bamboo distribution map in HKm area of Aik Bual village

As for the number of bamboo stems per clump the most on bamboo rope and the lowest on bamboo petung. For the distribution of bamboo species in the HKm Aik area is widely scattered around the river flow and there are few in the community garden area.



Figure 2. Bamboo Rope (*Gigantochloa apus* (Bi. Ex Schult.) Kurz)



Figure 3. Bamboo Petung (*Dendrocalamus asper* Backer)



Figure 4. Bamboo Ampel (*Bambusa vulgaris* Scharder ex Wendland)



Figure 5. Bamboo Galah (*Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz ex Munro)

CONCLUSION

Species of bamboo found in the HKm area of Aik Bual village were many four species, namely bamboo rope (*Gigantochloa apus*), bamboo petung (*Dendrocalamus asper* Backer), bamboo ampel (*Bambusa vulgaris* Scharder ex Wendland) and bamboo galah (*Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz ex Munro). The largest number of clumps was bamboo ropes and the lowest was bamboo ampels. The highest number of bamboo stems per clump was bamboo rope and the lowest was bamboo petung. The distribution of bamboo species in the HKm Aik area was widely scattered around the river flow and there are few in the community garden area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks are conveyed to the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mataram for funding this research.

REFERENCE

Eskak, Edi. 2016. Bambu ater (*Gigantochloa atter*) as a wood substitution material on asmat carving. Journal of the dynamics of handicrafts and batik. Vol 33.No1.
Manuhuwa, E. 2006. Lecture Materials of Non-Timber Forest Products (Bamboo I-III). Department Forestry Faculty of Agriculture, Pattimura University ambon.
Natsir, 2011. Cet Research Method 7. Ghalia Indonesia. Bogor. 2011.
Duryatmo, S. 2000. Bamboo Handicraft Entrepreneur. Puspa Swara. Jakarta.
Nilansari, R and Kasmudjo, 2014. Effect of Age Difference And Trunk Parts Bamboo Legi (*Gigantochloa atter*) As Furniture And Handicraft Materials. Faculty of

Puji rahayu, N. 2012. Study of The Physical Properties of Several Types of Bamboo in Tonggauna Subdistrict Regency of Konawe Regency. Faculty of Agriculture Faculty of Forestry eaching Staff. Haluoleo University, Kendari. ISSN 0854-0128 Environment.
Rini D.S, F.T.Wulandari, I.M.L.Aji. 2017. Study of bamboo species and distribution in forest areas special needs (KHDK) Senaru. Sangkareang Mataram Journal. Vol 4 no.2.2017
Wulandari, F.T., 2014.. Physical Properties of Four Types of Local Bamboo in West Sumbawa Regency. Scientific Development Media Vol.08 No.07.
Wulandari F.T, 2018. Identification of Types and Properties of Bamboo Physics in Hkm Area of