

STRUCTURE, FUNCTION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OF KABUN  
KALAKA : A TRADITIONAL AGROFORESTRY SYSTEM OF DAYAK  
MAANYAN COMMUNITY IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

*Agroforestry systems have been widely practicing in many developing countries. This system has been developing traditionally in accordance with the customs of each regions, and then it is known as a traditional agroforestry. This study aims to determine the structure and crop combination, functions, local knowledge and the development strategies of Dayak Maanyan traditional agroforestry which well known as Kabun Kalaka . This study used quantitative method for the vegetation and economic function analysis, where 41 households were selected as the sample from 70 households, while the qualitative method of data collection was used to analyse ecological and sicio-cultural functions, local knowledge and existing management of Kabun Kalaka. SWOT analysis was used to construct the development strategies.*

*Traditional Agroforestry of Dayak Maanyan known as Kabun Kalaka consists of two types namely Pulau Wawuaan and Kabun Pararaba. At Pulau Wawuaan were found 41 species of fruit trees which is dominated by species of Cempedak ( Artocarpus champeden), as well as non- timber plant such as medical plants. Kabun Pararaba is dominated by species of rubber tree (Havea brasilliensis). Ecologically, Pulau Wawuaan has some functions in the conservation of typically endemic crops, especially for fruit tree species, timber crops; conservation and preservation of wild animals and sacred birds for Dayak Maanyan tribe i.e Hornbill bird (Buceros rhinoceros ), while Kabun Pararaba has function in the conservation of plants which are producing high economic value products, as well as serves as animal habitat. Economically, Pulau Wawuaan contributed higher to total revenue of housholds than Kabun Pararaba. From Socio-cultural aspects, Kabun Kalaka has function in terms of aspects of tenure,cultural identity, local institution, customary laws and local knowledge. The proposed development strategies for Kabun Kalaka include mentoring and community outreach, agricultural extension, establishment of credit union or cooperation, post-harvest processing and improvement of marketing systems.*

*Key words : traditional agroforestry, structure and functions, indigenous knowledge, development strategies*

# STRUKTUR DAN FUNGSI SERTA STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN “KABUN KALAKA” : SISTEM AGROFORESTRY TRADISIONAL MASYARAKAT DAYAK MAANYAN DI KALIMANTAN TENGAH

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## ABSTRAK

*Agroforestry telah banyak dipraktekkan di berbagai negara berkembang. Sistem ini berkembang sesuai dengan kebiasaan di daerah masing masing, sehingga dikenal sebagai agroforestri tradisional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur dan komposisi penyusun, fungsi, pengetahuan lokal dan strategi pengembangan sistem agroforestry tradisional masyarakat Dayak Maanyan yang dikenal sebagai Kabun Kalaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif untuk analisis vegetasi dan fungsi ekonomi, dimana 41 KK dipilih sebagai sampel dari Populasi sebanyak 70 KK, sedangkan metode kualitatif digunakan pada pengumpulan data fungsi ekologi dan ekonomi, pengetahuan lokal dan kondisi aktual pengelolaan. Analisis SWOT digunakan untuk menyusun strategi pengelolaan.*

*Agroforestry Tradisional Dayak Maanyan yang dikenal sebagai Kabun Kalaka terdiri dari dua tipe yaitu **Pulau Wawuaan** dan **Kabun Pararaba**. Pada Pulau Wawuaan ditemukan 41 spesies tanaman keras atau buah buahan dan didominasi oleh species Cempedak (*Artocarpus champeden*), serta ditemukan tanaman non kayu kebanyakan berupa tanaman obat. Kabun Pararaba didominasi oleh species karet (*Havea brasilliensis*). Secara ekologi Kabun Kalaka Pulau Wawuaan mempunyai fungsi dalam pelestarian tanaman khas lokal terutama jenis buah buahan, penghasil kayu, pelestarian hewan buruan dan pelestarian hewan keramat suku Dayak Maanyan yaitu burung Enggang (*Buceros rhinoceros*), sedangkan Kabun Pararaba mempunyai dalam pelestarian jenis tumbuhan penghasil produk yang bernilai ekonomi tinggi, serta berfungsi sebagai koridor satwa. Secara ekonomi, Pulau Wawuaan memberi kontribusi lebih besar terhadap total pendapatan masyarakat dibandingkan Kabun Pararaba. Secara sosial budaya, Kabun Kalaka mempunyai fungsi dalam hal aspek tenurial, identitas kultural, kelembagaan lokal, adat istiadat dan pengetahuan lokal. Strategi pengembangan kedua tipe Kabun Kalaka yang diusulkan meliputi pendampingan dan penyuluhan masyarakat, pembenahan pemasaran, pengolahan pascapanen serta perbaikan sistem pemasaran.*

Kata Kunci: agroforestry tradisional, fungsi, struktur, strategi pengembangan