

**POTENSI HHBK KAYU MANIS (*cinnamomum sp*)
DI KELURAHAN SIRONGO KOTA TIDORE KEPULAUAN**

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ABSTRAK

Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu (HHBK) merupakan hasil hutan hayati baik nabati maupun hewani dan turunannya yang berasal dari hutan kecuali kayu. Pengembangan HHBK telah dilakukan secara berkelanjutan, mengingat potensi HHBK sangat beragam setiap daerah dan banyak melibatkan berbagai pihak dalam prosesnya. Namun manfaat HHBK selama ini hanya bertumpu pada pemungutan dari hutan alam dan bukan dari hasil budidaya sehingga ketika hutan alam rusak pasokan HHBK juga rusak, beragam jenisnya komoditas dan belum berkembangnya teknologi budidaya HHBK. Penelitian ini bertujuan memperoleh informasi potensi HHBK kayu manis di kelurahan sirongo kota tidore kepulauan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu *metode transek* untuk mendapatkan data jumlah pendapatan kayu manis. Data yang diperoleh akan dianalisis menggunakan Indeks nilai penting bismarck, frekuensi relatif dan indeks dominansi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketersediaan pohon kayu manis di desa sirongo sebanyak 88,33 Ind/Ha. Hasil analisis kayu manis menunjukkan bahwa indeks nilai penting 300.00. Keberadaan pohon kayu manis di kelurahan sirongo memiliki jarak 10m dari 1 pohon ke pohon lainnya.

Kata kunci; pohon kayu manis, kelurahan sirongo ;

**POTENTIAL NTFPs OF CINNAMON WOOD
(CINNAMOMUM SP) IN SIRONGO VILLAGE, TIDORE ISLANDS CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are biological forest products, both plant and animal products and their derivatives originating from forest, except wood (ministry of forestry, 2007). The development of NTFPs has been carried out in a sustainable manner, considering that the potential for NTFPs is very diverse in each region and involves many different parties in the process. However, the benefits of NTFPs so far have only relied on collection from natural forests and not from cultivation, so that when natural forests are damaged, the supply of NTFPs is also damaged, there are various types of commodities and the technology for cultivating NTFPs has not yet been developed. This research aims to obtain information on the potential of cinnamon NTFPs in the sirongo sub-district, Tidore City. The method used in this research is the transect method to obtain data on the amount of cinnamon income. The data obtained will be analyzed using the Bismarck relative frequency importance index and dominance index. The results of the research show that the availability of cinnamon trees in sirongo village is 88,33 Ind/Ha. The results of cinnamon analysis show that the importance value index is 300.00. The existence of cinnamon trees in sirongo sub-district has a distance of 10m from one tree to another.

Key words; cinnamon tree, sirongo sub-district;