



Research project of stakeholders funded at BKSDA, the Ministry of Forestry

Name

Counterpart

Title

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Identification of potential Jernang in Jebak village, Batang Hari district

Background

Jernang (*Daemonorops* sp), the Dragon's blood rattan palm, produces a red resin that is one of the non timber commodities produced from the forest. Jernang resin is used as medicine against diarrhoea, dysentery and asthma, to help heal wounds, and as a dental powder (Waluyo, 2008). The resin is also used as a varnish for ceramics, marble, stone tools, wood, rattan, bamboo, paper, and as paint. Due to the increasing demand the price of the resin is increasing at well. At the farm level in the local market it is as much as Rp. 400,000 800,000 per kilogram (Matangarandan Puspitasari 2012). The price in overseas markets, such as in Singapore, is around US\$ 300 per kilogram (Kemenhut 2013). Jernang is used by the Jambi community. The resin is harvested by collecting young fruit from the forest. In Batang Hari district, three villages (Jebak, BulianBaru and Jangga Baru) have implemented agroforestry exploitation of Jernang and rubber. The OBJECTIVES of this study were 1) to know the potential of Jernang available near Jebak village, Batang Hari district, and 2) to obtain data and information about the cultivation of Jernang to be developed in Jangga Baru village in an agroforestry system using rubber and Jernang.

Methods

At each location, 2 to 3 plots of 0.1x0.1km were set up, each containing subplots of 0.01x0.01m, in total 100 subplots. In each subplot the population of Jernang and of other rattan species was counted and assigned to one of four growth stages (after Dransfield 1984; INTAG 1989; Kalima 1991; and Siswanto 1991. Descriptive analysis was used based on interviews with farmers of agroforestry Jernang and rubber to obtain information about the cultivation.

Results

Two types of Jernang were found in the areas: Jernang kemalau (*Daemonorops draco*) and Jernang kelukup / berkarung / kelemunting (*Daemonorops didymophylla*). In the Tahura area 20 trees species and 14 rattan species were found whereas in the Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve there were 7 trees species and 2 rattan species.

The community of Jebak village and Bulian Baru village has cultivated Jernang in an agroforestry systems with rubber. The combination of these two species is quite beneficial to the community and are in the form of rubber latex and Jernang resin. According to this research, it can be concluded that Jernang can also be developed in Jangga Baru village which is a buffer village of Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve. Jangga Baru has the same landscape and topography as Jebak and Bulian Baru villages.

