



**Group B06-ABS FUND**  
**Distribution Of Invasive Alien Plant Species And Their Recommendation For**  
**Management Action At Bukit Duabelas, Jambi, Sumatra**

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Bukit Duabelas National Park is one of the remaining forest in Sumatra which has to be conserved. Conversion of the surrounding areas into rubber and oil palm plantations might leading the invasion of IAPS (Invasive Alien Plant Species) to the forest. This research work is a continuation of the previous work funded by Start-up project CRC 990. The aims of the study are: 1). Gathering a list of IAPS at Bukit Duabelas Jambi and their surrounding areas, 2). To determined their distribution in each of the ecosystem types of natural forest, jungle rubber, rubber plantation, oil palm plantation and residential areas, 3). Prioritizing the management of IAPS invasions based on the level it causes using risk analysis. Field works were carried out in June 3-13, 2014. Exploration and sample collections were carried out at those permanent plots and their surrounding areas. Spatial distribution pattern was conducted by creating vegetation profile diagram horizontally on the permanent plots. Spatial distribution pattern was conducted by creating vegetation profile diagram horizontally on the permanent plots. Scoring system of risk analysis was also conducted based on the IAPS protocol of risk management by Tjitrosoedirdjo et al (2013) modified from Virtue (2008). Observation on the natural forest there is no IAPS found inside the plot (BF3 & BF4), 12 species at the jungle rubber (BJ4 & BJ5), 16 species at the rubber plantations (BR3 & BR4) and 23 species at the oil palm plantations (BO2 & BO4). Although there is no IAPS found inside the plot in the forest, there are 24 species found outside the forest, 44 species was found outside of the jungle rubbers, 16 species outside of the rubber plantations, 16 species outside the oil palm plantations and 45 species at the residential areas. Spatial distribution pattern was conducted by creating vegetation profile diagram horizontally at the permanent plots. Horizontal vegetation profile diagram of BJ5 plot show that *Dicranopteris linearis* has the highest coverage (639.977 m<sup>2</sup>) followed by *Clidemia hirta* (140,877 m<sup>2</sup>). The spatial distribution patterns of IAPS will be overlay with spatial data of canopy openness using ARCVIEW 3.3 program to observe the relation between their distribution and light intensity. The horizontal vegetation profile diagram and spatial distribution pattern of other plot are still in progress. Risk analysis and their feasibility of important IAPS of *Clidemia hirta* was value at the rate of 4 and their feasibility factor 8 which interpreted as medium in the range of important IAPS. Other species will follow to be analysis.