

## ABSTRAK

### STRATEGI REVEGETASI LAHAN PASCA OPERASI DI AREAL PERTAMBANGAN MINYAK DI PROVINSI RIAU (Studi Kasus PT Pertamina Hulu Rokan)

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Aktivitas pertambangan minyak dan gas memberikan kontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi bangsa, tetapi juga membawa dampak terhadap lingkungan baik secara biofisik, ekonomi, maupun sosial budaya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis karakteristik fisik kimia lahan pasca operasi penambangan minyak, mengidentifikasi jenis vegetasi yang sesuai dengan karakteristik lahan, menganalisis bentuk pelibatan masyarakat dalam program revegetasi, menganalisis kesejahteraan masyarakat yang terlibat dalam program revegetasi, dan menyusun strategi revegetasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada area lahan pasca operasi tambang minyak PHR. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian campuran yang dilakukan melalui penelitian lapangan, penyebaran kuesioner dan wawancara. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari hasil pengamatan lapangan seperti kedalaman solum, jenis tanaman, tinggi tanaman, dan tingkat mortalitas tanaman, hasil analisis sifat fisik dan kimia tanah sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari Laporan Analisis Kesesuaian Tanah Kegiatan Revegetasi WK Rokan, studi literatur, dan peraturan perundang-undangan. Analisis data dilakukan diantaranya karakteristik lahan, jenis vegetasi, bentuk pelibatan dan kondisi ekonomi, dan perumusan strategi revegetasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lahan pasca operasi tambang minyak memiliki karakteristik lahan yang buruk. Hal ini disebabkan oleh menurunnya kualitas tanah baik secara fisik dan kimia. Jenis vegetasi yang ada di lahan pasca operasi penambangan minyak di PHR adalah Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer*), Durian (*Durio zibethinus*), Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*), Jengkol (*Pithecellobium jiringa*), Mahoni (*Swietenia macrophylla*), Mangga (*Mangifera indica*), Matoa (*Pometia pinnata*), Medang (*Litsea* sp), Petai (*Parkia speciosa*), dan Pulai (*Alstonia* sp). Kelas kesesuaian lahan aktual untuk 10 jenis tanaman yang ada di lahan pasca operasi termasuk kedalam kategori sesuai marginal (S3). Bentuk pelibatan masyarakat dalam program revegetasi adalah *Local Business Development* (LBD). 35 LBD yang terlibat dalam program tersebut. Nilai manfaat langsung yang diterima oleh LBD adalah Rp 23 Milyar. Strategi revegetasi yang diterapkan pada lahan pasca operasi penambangan minyak di PHR adalah strategi *turn-around* dimana masalah-masalah internal diminimal sehingga dapat memanfaatkan peluang-peluang yang ada.

**Kata Kunci:** Karakteristik Lahan, *Local Business Development*, Revegetasi, Pasca Operasi

## ABSTRACT

### POST-OPERATION LAND REVEGETATION STRATEGIES IN OIL MINING AREAS IN RIAU PROVINCE (Case Study PT Pertamina Hulu Rokan)

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Oil and gas mining activities contribute to the nation's economic growth, but also impact the environment both biophysically, economically, and socio-culturally. This research aims to analyze the physical and chemical characteristics of land after oil mining operations, identify vegetation types that are suitable for land characteristics, analyze the form of community involvement in revegetation programs, analyze the welfare of communities involved in revegetation programs, and develop revegetation strategies. This research was conducted in the post-operation land area of PHR oil mining. This research is a mixed research conducted through field research, distributing questionnaires and interviews. This research used primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from field observations in the form of data on solum depth, plant species, plant height, and plant mortality rate, results of analysis of soil physical and chemical properties while secondary data were obtained from the WK Rokan Revegetation Activity Soil Suitability Analysis Report, desk studies, and regulations. Data analysis was carried out including land characteristics, vegetation types, forms of involvement and economic conditions, and formulation of revegetation strategies. The results showed that post-oil mining land has poor land characteristics. This is due to the decline in soil quality both physically and chemically. The vegetation types in the post-oil mining operation land in PHR are Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer*), Durian (*Durio zibethinus*), Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*), Jengkol (*Pithecellobium jiringa*), Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Matoa (*Pometia pinnata*), Medang (*Litsea* sp), Petai (*Parkia speciosa*), and Pulai (*Alstonia* sp). The actual land suitability class for the 10 plant species in the post-operation land is categorized as marginally suitable (S3). The form of community involvement in the revegetation program is Local Business Development (LBD). 35 LBDs are involved in the program. The direct benefit received by LBDs is Rp 23 billion. The revegetation strategy applied to post-oil mining operations at PHR is a turn-around strategy in which internal problems are minimized in order to leverage existing opportunities.

**Keyword: Land Characteristics, Local Business Development, Revegetation, Post-operation**