

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) identify the types of income from the components of silvopasture and agrisilvikulture (2) to know the income of farmers from the components of silvopasture and agrisilvikulture.

This study was conducted for 3 months from April to July 2016. The respondent sample is a member of the

community who earn income from the components of silvopasture and agrisilvikulture.

Sampling technique

conducted in this research is census method that is 20 head of family from population to be sample. The

results showed that the farmers who apply the silvopasture component combine the plant component of

forestry in the form of Goomar teak (*Gmelina arborea*) with an average income of

Rp.3.310.773/year and

livestock components in the form of cattle Rp. 2.307.727/year. The agrisilvikulture component is a

forestry component of Goomar teak (*Gmelina arborea*) with an average income of

Rp.2.155.889/year

combined with agricultural crops such as rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) with an average income of Rp.

1.372.500/year, corn (*Zea mays* L.) of Rp. 4.232.000/year, cassava (*Manihot utilissima*) Rp.

4.347.500 / year,

long beans (*Vigna sinensis* L.) of Rp. 627,500 / year, cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) of Rp.

505.000/year and

bitter melon (*Momordica charantia* L.) of Rp. 530,000/year. Silvopasture component income is

Rp.61.803.500/year with an average of Rp.5.618.500/year or 47,08%. While the results from

agrisilvikultur

with a value of Rp 56.834.000/year with an average of Rp 6.314.889/year or 52,92%. This shows that the

audiovisual income is higher than that of silvopasture.

Keywords: Income, Silvopasture, Agrisilvikulture