



Evidence 15.2.1

Events about sustainable use of land

Events on USU (consisting of workshop/training/general lecture/conference; research; and community service) about conservation and sustainable utilization of the land-related events on 2023

Kabar Kampus | Kabar SUMUT

Kegiatan AKSIKU, Aksi Bersama Konservasi Sumber Daya Hutan 21

by redaksi | 23 December 2023 | 368



GUEST LECTURE

Mata Kuliah Konservasi Flora

Narasumber:
Sunardi, M.Si.
Pusat Riset Ekologi dan Etnobiologi
Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

Hari, Tanggal	Pukul (WIB)	Topik Kuliah
Rabu, 29 Mei 2024	13.20-15.00	Konservasi flora: Dampak dan mitigasi jenis invasif terhadap flora Indonesia

Host: **Mariah Ulfa, S.Hut., M.Sc.**



Tim PPM Fakultas Kehutanan USU Kembangkan Pusat Pelatihan Konservasi Ramah Lingkungan di Langkat

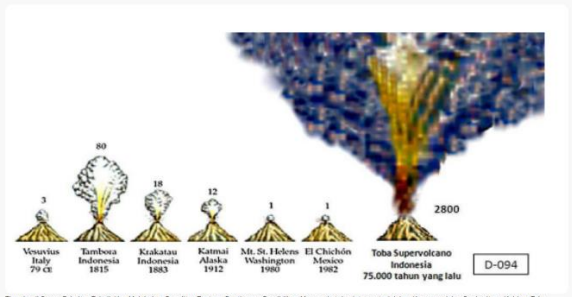
Dipublikasi Pada: 20 Desember 2023
Dipublikasi Oleh: David Kevin Handel Hutabarat



Thumbnail Tim PPM Fakultas Kehutanan USU Kembangkan Pusat Pelatihan Konservasi Ramah Lingkungan di Langkat

Dosen Fakultas Teknik Usu Melakukan Penelitian Tentang Pentingnya Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Interpretasi dalam Konservasi dan Geoheritage Kaldera Toba Provinsi Sumatera Utara

Dipublikasi Pada: 20 Februari 2023
Dipublikasi Oleh: Anonymous Writer



Thumbnail Dosen Fakultas Teknik Usu Melakukan Penelitian Tentang Pentingnya Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Interpretasi dalam Konservasi dan Geoheritage Kaldera Toba



Prodi Kehutanan USU Gelar Pengenalan Ekosistem Hutan

18 Juli 2023
Tercatat 129 mahasiswa Prodi Kehutanan menjadi peserta P2EH beserta 22 asisten lapangan, pendamping lapangan, dosen pembimbing dan panita mengikuti kegiatan yang dilaksanakan di Kawasan Hutan Dengan Tujuan Khusus (KHDTK) Hutan Diklat Pondok Buluh, Kecamatan Dolok Panribuan, Kabupaten Simalungun Sumatera Utara. Lokasi tersebut berada di kawasan dekat Danau Toba.

[Baca Selengkapnya](#) →

Populasi Pohon Penting di Pulau Mursala Kian Terancam, Forum Pohon Langka Indonesia (FPLI) Melaksanakan Kolaborasi dengan Fakultas Kehutanan USU sebagai Upaya Pelestarian

Dipublikasi Pada: 08 Maret 2024
Dipublikasi Oleh: Anonymous Writer



Thumbnail Populasi Pohon Penting di Pulau Mursala Kian Terancam, Forum Pohon Langka Indonesia (FPLI) Melaksanakan Kolaborasi dengan Fakultas Kehutanan USU sebagai Upaya Pelestarian

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSE 2023

BAMBOO FOR BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT, AND LIVELIHOOD

Ir. Rahmi Karolina ST., MT., IPM

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, THE DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHITECTURE, AND FORESTRY FACULTY, UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA



Course Description



Bamboo has been identified as a potential instrument for socio-economic development due to its fast growth, perceived environmental benefits, good material properties, myriad applications, and relative underdevelopment as a global industrial product.

Bamboo, a versatile commodity plant growing abundantly in many tropical, subtropical, and temperate climates, has been identified throughout sustainable development discourse as a potential source of climate-smart income generation for communities in bamboo-producing countries. Still, more projects aim to develop the bamboo industry indirectly through field trials into best practices for management and harvesting, research into the ecological benefits of bamboo plantations, and market research. Interventions may occur in collaboration with various stakeholders, including universities, community groups, industry partners, and non-governmental organizations.

Bamboo industry development is considered a climate resilient and inherently sustainable source of income, with many potential ecological co-benefits such as land restoration, watershed regulation, and reduction in soil erosion. Bamboo grows well in some of the world's poorest areas, and communities living in bamboo-producing regions may be some of the most vulnerable to climate change. Unlike trees, bamboo culms can be harvested many times on a shorter rotation cycle, providing faster income for farmers than equivalent tree plantations. In just 4-7 years, many giant bamboo species can be ready for structural applications such as housing, whereas wood species used in the timber trade are generally harvested after several decades. Also, unlike trees, bamboo is self-propagating, meaning that it can be harvested without killing the plant, encouraging regrowth, continually sequestering carbon, and creating a regenerative income source for farmers over time. Harvesting bamboo is promoted as a strategy to reduce deforestation in areas with abundant bamboo resources and scarce timber availability. Knowledge of traditional crafts, processing and harvesting methods represents a valuable cultural heritage in bamboo-producing areas. Many processing industries for bamboo, including hand weaving and the manufacture of household products, require little investment and can build on technical knowledge that already exists in rural communities so that they may provide a source of supplementary income for vulnerable communities.

