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International Conference of Indonesia Forestry Researchers

5-7 December 2011

*"Strengthening Forest Science and Technology
for Better Forestry Development"*



Ministry of Forestry
Forestry Research and Development Agency

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International Conference of Indonesia Forestry Researchers

"Strengthening Forest Science and Technology for Better Forestry Development"
Bogor, 5-7 December 2011

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Ministry of Forestry
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2012

PREFACE

“Society is the ultimate beneficiary of research”. This statement means that all the result of research activities should be equally distributed to all users and stakeholders. There are many tools to disseminate research findings, and one of them is through a scientific conference. Its role as a media for researchers and users includes policy-makers to cooperate closely to understand specific needs, ensure relevance of topics, and improve communication, dissemination and implementation of the research recommendations makes scientific conference essential to any research agency.

The International Conference of Indonesia Forestry Researchers (INAFOR) was an endeavour of Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), the Ministry of Forestry to actively improve the quality of Indonesian forestry research and publications as well as establish a robust scientific forum for Indonesia forestry professionals from research and development entities including government agencies, private sectors and universities. Its first event was conducted in 5-7 December 2011 in Bogor under the theme of **“Strengthening Forest Science and Technology for Better Forestry Development”.**


This conference aimed to provide international experience for Indonesia forestry researchers, and develop forestry research and development activities in Indonesia. In regards to international forestry research forum, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) involved numerous Indonesian participants. Unfortunately, this impressive complicity has failed to be redeemed by numbers of accepted papers. This mainly due to lack of experience in international conference mechanism and less technical knowledge in preparing the drafts.

This proceeding is a documentation and publication of papers and posters presented in the conference. It consist of 110 succesfully presented oral presentations, when 77 papers out of them have been selected to be sent to IUFRO forum. I expect this publication could be distributed to all participants, users, partners and other stakeholders throughout Indonesia.

In addition, I would like to acknowledge all the authors of papers and posters contributed in this proceeding. The comments and review from the editors towards the publishing of the proceeding are also greatly appreciated. I am also grateful for the participants who had actively involved in the conference. Finally, I wish this proceeding and the conference could contribute endless benefits to the society toward strengthening forest science and technology for better forestry development.

Jakarta, November 2012

Director General of FORDA



Dr. R. Iman Santoso

TABLE OF CONTENT

PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	ii
REMARKS	
Laporan Kepala Badan Litbang Kehutanan	xi
Sambutan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia	xv
Sambutan Menteri Negara Riset Dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia.....	xix
WRAP UP	xxiv
KEYNOTE SPEECHES	
International Union of Forest Research Organizations: The Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation (Michael Kleine).....	xxvii
Dynamics of Agroforestry: Some Thoughts (Ujjwal Pradhan).....	xxxiii
Making Forestry Research Work : Bridging Science, Practice And Policy (Robert Nasi).....	xlii
ACIAR's Forestry Research for Development in Indonesia and the Region (Mirah Nuryati).....	xlvi
INVITED PAPERS	
Managing <i>Ganoderma</i> for Sustainable Plantation Forests in Indonesia (Abdul Gafur, Budi Tjahjono and Marthin Tarigan).....	xlix
Genetic Conservation and Tree Improvement (Eko Bhakti Hardiyanto).....	lvii
Promoting Research On Indonesian Community Forestry Practices Towards Global Issues (Mustofa Agung Sarjono).....	lxi
Kebijakan Kehutanan: Masalah, Penelitian dan Diseminasinya (Bambang Hero Saharjo).....	lxxii
Roles of Growth and Yield Modelling in Sustainable Forest Management (Udiansyah)	lxxix
ORAL PRESENTATIONS	
Section A Sustainable Forest Management	
INAFOR11A-001 Paper Mill Sludge as Soil Ameliorant to Enhance Land Rehabilitation in Indonesia: Prospects and Limitation (Enny Widyati)	1
INAFOR11A-002 The Influence of Pruning on the Growth of <i>Shorea stenoptera</i> Burck at KHDTK Haurbentes, West Java, Indonesia (Riskan Effendi, Nina Mindawati and A.Syaffari Kosasih).....	9
INAFOR11A-003 Evaluating the Ideal Silvicultural System for Natural Production Forest Management (Wahyudi).....	15
INAFOR11A-004 Effect of Inundation Degree on the Growth of <i>Rhizophora</i>	

INAFOR11G-059	The Influence of Teak Forest on Ground Water Fluctuation at Cepu, Central Java (Irfan B. Pramono and Nining Wahyuningrum).....	527
INAFOR11G-060	Change of Carbon Stock of Necromass in Tropical Peat Forest of Indonesia (Ujang Suwarna).....	537
INAFOR11G-061	Deconstruction of Carbon Offsetting Schemes and Rebuilding Integrated Approach for Environmental Services in Forest Management (Dodik Ridho Nurrochmat and Tatang Tiryana).....	545

Section H Community and Social Forestry

INAFOR11H-062	Aren (<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr.) Traditional Management System in Batang Toru, North Sumatra and Tomohon, North Sulawesi, Indonesia (Endri Martini and James M. Roshetko).....	551
INAFOR11H-063	Evaluation of Sustainable Forest Management: Review on Teak Forests Management (Case Study at KPH Mantingan, Central Java) (Baharinawati W. Hastanti and Hasanu Simon).....	562
INAFOR11H-064	Vulnerability of Mountains People of Papua to the Climate Change (Susan T. Salosa).....	575
INAFOR11H-065	Growth and Production of Porang (<i>Amorphophallus oncophyllus</i> Prain) under Damar (<i>Agathis borneensis</i>) Stand (Murniati and Sumarhani).....	585
INAFOR11H-066	Integrating Community Forestry and Forest Products Based-Rural Industrialization for Enhancing Rural Community Welfare and Sustaining Forest Resources (Didik Suharjito).....	596
INAFOR11H-067	Carbon and Watershed Function as Conditionality for Community Forestry (Case study in Sesaot Lombok) (Noviana Khususiyah, Subekti Rahayu, Tonni Asmawan and S.Suyanto)...	604

Section I Forest Policy and Economics

INAFOR11I-068	Effectiveness of The Institution on The Forest Seed Source Certification: Case Study in East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan (Faiqotul Falah, Bramasto Nugroho and Iskandar Zulkarnaen Siregar).....	615
INAFOR11I-069	SILIN: Risks and Opportunities (Ika Heriansyah).....	628
INAFOR11I-070	Characteristics of Households as Drivers for Forest Transition: A Case Study in Baghdevi CFUG, Chitwan District, Nepal and LMDH Galang Taruna, Ciamis District, Indonesia (Ellyn K. Damayanti, Lilik B. Prasetyo, Maheswar Dhakal, Misa Masuda, Mardiana Wachyuni).....	635

Section J Non Timber Forest Products

INAFOR11J-071	Enhancing Carbon Stock and Economics Potency for REDD+ Activity on Oil Palm-Eaglewood Agroforestry System (Yanto Rochmayanto).....	644
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INAFOR11J-072	Phytochemical and Antibacterial Properties of Gewang (<i>Coryphautan</i> Lamk.) Fruits and Roots (Dani Sulistiyo Hadi and Eritrina Windyarini).....	656
INAFOR11J-073	Improvement Technique of Traditional Lac Culture in East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara (Sujarwo Sujatmoko, Dani Sulisty Hadi and Soenarno).....	665
INAFOR11J-074	Aluminum levels on leaves, bark, and root of two Loba species: Loba Wawi (<i>Symplocos fasciculata</i> Zoll.) and Loba Manu (<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>) (Dani Sulistiyo Hadi and Siswadi).....	671
INAFOR11J-075	Studi On Bamboo Weaving Small Medium Industry Resources Area Management At Moyudan Sleman (Retno Widiastuti, San Afri Awang, T.A. Prayitno and Sofyan P. Warsito).....	675
INAFOR11J-076	The Potency of Mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) Bark as a Hypercholesterolemia-preventing Agent in Sprague-Dawley Rats (Syamsul Falah and Sulistiyani).....	685
INAFOR11J-077	The Natural Chemical Contents of Trees and Existence of Six Medicinal Trees Species in Indonesia: A Review (Andianto).....	690

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

INAFOR11P-001	Enhancing Permanent Sample Plot System in Indonesian Forest Resource Management (Emma Soraya)	700
INAFOR11P-002	Ecosystem Services Provided by Birds in Different Habitats (Asep Ayat and Hesti Lestari Tata)	709
INAFOR11P-003	Enrichment Planting Technology in Timor Deer (<i>Rusa timorensis</i> Blainville 1822) Captive Breeding with Mini Ranch System in Semi Arid Land (Siswadi, Grace S. Saragih and Kayat)	713
INAFOR11P-004	The Need to Conserve Mosaic Bamboo in Indonesia (M. Charomaini Z.)	720
INAFOR11P-005	The Potency of Charcoal (BIOCHAR) as Bioconditioner and Provide Carbon-Offset for Mitigating CO ₂ Emission (Gusmailina)	727
INAFOR11P-006	Allometric Equations for Estimating Aboveground Biomass in Papua Tropical Forests (Sandhi Inam Maulana)	740
INAFOR11P-007	Strategies for Developing Private Forests Around Laiwangi Wanggameti National Park in Sumba Timur District (Rahman Kurniadi)	748
INAFOR11P-008	The Study of IBA, BAP and Kinetin Hormones Usage Towards The Buds Multiplications of Agarwood Plant (<i>Gyrinops versteegii</i> (Gilg) Domke) by In Vitro (Oki Hidayat)	755

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INDONESIA FORESTRY RESEARCHERS
INAFOR

Section J

Non Timber Forest Products

**The Potency of Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) Bark as a
Hypercholesterolemia-preventing Agent in Sprague-Dawley Rats**

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The Potency of Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) Bark as a Hypercholesterolemia-preventing Agent in Sprague-Dawley Rats

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ABSTRACT

Bark is a major by-product from the wood processing industries. However, the bark has not been intensively utilized. In this study, mahogany bark was investigated the potency as hypercholesterolemia-preventing agent in white rats. The thirty five male rats were divided into five groups with seven rats in each group. Rats in normal group were fed with standard rat feed. Hypercholesterolemic rats (negative control group) were fed with cholesterol feed (0.86%) and propyl tiouracyl at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg body weight. Lovastatin, a commercial drug, was administered to positive control rats at a dose of 0.286 mg/kg body weight together with cholesterol feed. Mahogany bark hot water extract were administered to the other rats groups at doses of 4.2 mg/kg and 21 mg/kg body weight as well as cholesterol feed. The experiment was carried out for eight consecutive weeks. The total blood cholesterol concentrations were analyzed every two weeks by enzymatic cholesteroloxidase phenol amino phenazone method (CHOD-PAP) and spectrophotometer at 500 nm of wave length. The results showed that administration of cholesterol feed and propyl tiouracyl in hypercholesterolemic group has increased the total cholesterol concentration to reach 52.7%. While the mahogany bark extract at the dose of 21 mg/kg body weight could successfully reduce the increasing of total cholesterol level by 35.8% compared to lovastatin which reduced the increasing of total cholesterol level by 33.8%. Therefore, the mahogany bark has a potential of a hypercholesterolemia-preventing agent.

Keywords: Mahogany bark, hypercholesterolemia-preventing agent, lovastatin, total blood cholesterol

1. INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular disease is a leading cause of death in the worldwide. One of the disease risk factor is the level of cholesterol concentration in the blood above normal level which called hypercholesterolemia. Foods that contain saturated fats and high cholesterol may increase blood cholesterol concentrations when consumed in excess. Another factor that is a genetic condition, obesity, age and the presence of estrogen in women (Grundy, 1991).

More widespread cases of cardiovascular disease among the general population lead to the increasing need of a cheap and effective drug. Medication of cardiovascular disease with herbal therapies has been developed as an alternatives to synthetic drugs. Therapy with herb has been developed in addition because it is cheaper, efficacious, and side effects can be avoided, as well as raw materials available in nature. In order to develop herbal medicines, high potentially mahogany bark was investigated its effectiveness as a supplement in the treatment of coronary heart disease.

Previous study of mahogany bark showed three chemical compounds has been isolated and identified from the bark i.e. swietemacrophyllanin, catechin, and epicatechin (Falah *et al.*, 2008). Those compounds have a high antioxidant activity and potentially prevent the oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) in the blood vessel. Therefore, it will inhibit the development of

atherosclerosis, that is responsible for coronary heart disease. In this study, mahogany bark extract was investigated the potency as an antihypercholesterolemia-preventing agent in white rats. The activity was compared to that of lovastatin as a reference.

2. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS.

2.1 Extract Preparation

Mahogany bark were collected from Sumedang, Indonesia. A dried bark powder of Mahogany (500 g) were boiled in two liters of water for four hours in hot water extraction method. The extract was then filtered and evaporated with a rotary evaporator at 60°C, and the crude extract was used in biological assay.

2.2 Animals

Male Sprague-Dawley rats of 3 weeks old were obtained from The National Agency of Drug and Food Control of Indonesia. They were fed with a standard laboratory diet and allowed food and water ad libitum for an acclimatization periods of 10 weeks prior to experiments. The animals were divided into five groups of seven each and housed individually during the experimental period.

2.3 Experimental Design

- All the rats (*Sprague dawley* albino male rats) were randomly divided into the five groups.
- Group A: Normal (N) rats administered NaCl 0.9% by intraperitoneal and orally aquades 1 ml daily.
- Group B: Hypercholesterolemia (HK) negative control rats were fed with cholesterol feed (0.86%) and propyl tiouracyl at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg body weight.
- Group C: Lovastatin (Lovas) positive control rats administered standard drug lovastatin (0.286 mg/kg, orally) daily together with cholesterol feed and propyl tiouracyl.
- Group D: Hypercholesterolemia rats (E1) administered hot water extract (4.2 mg/kg, orally) daily together with cholesterol feed and propyl tiouracyl.
- Group E: Hypercholesterolemia rats (E2) administered hot water extract (21 mg/kg, orally) daily together with cholesterol feed and propyl tiouracyl.

The experiment was carried out for eight consecutive weeks. Cholesterol feed was prepared from mixture of egg yolk, goat fat, vegetable oil, and standard feed.

2.4 Measurement of Total Blood Cholesterol Level

Blood samples were obtained from the tail vein in fasting rats for 18 h and blood cholesterol levels were measured using an enzymatic method of cholesteroxidase phenol amino phenazone (CHOD-PAP) with a commercial diagnostic kit (Randox). A 10 µL of blood serum was mixed with 1 mL of kit reagent. The solution was then shaken and kept stand for 10 min at room temperature to afford pink solution. Standard was measured as like the same way at different concentration levels (25, 50, 100, 200 and 250 mg/dL). Absorbance's of the samples were measured with spectrophotometer at 500 nm. In this study, analysis of blood cholesterol using blood serum was done over 5 times with each blood sampling at weeks-0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 of the experimental periods.

2.5 Statistical Analysis

All the values of body weight and fasting blood sugar were expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean (S.E.M) and analyzed for ANOVA and Duncan's *t*-test. Differences between groups were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Body Weight

Body weight of the rats increased significantly during the experimental periods in each groups (Figure 1). However, the body weight is not statistically difference at the end of the periods. Normal rats group have a lowest body weight than that of another groups because of unfeeding the cholesterol feed. Consumption of cholesterol feed can lead to increase the body weight of rats.

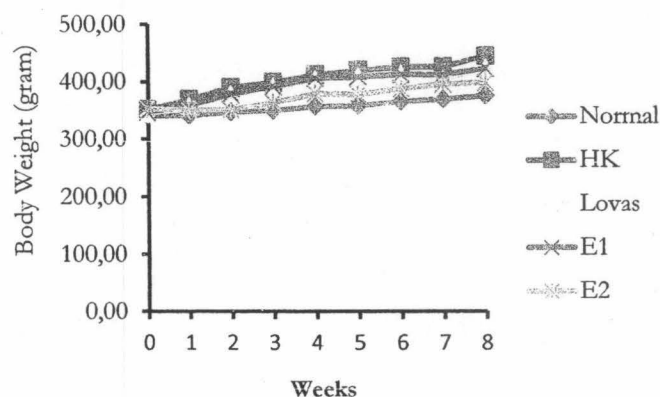


Figure 1: Body weight of the rats during the experimental periods

3.2 Blood Cholesterol Level

Administration of cholesterol-rich feed can also enhance the total of blood cholesterol level. Consumption of foods rich in cholesterol and fatty acids will suppress the formation of LDL receptors, thus will increase cholesterol in the blood. Administration of PTU also can exhibit the increasing of blood cholesterol level. It caused the PTU as an antithyroid agent will inhibit the formation of thyroid hormone, but did not inhibit the secretion. Thyroid hormone deficiency may suppress the formation of LDL receptors in the liver to trigger hypercholesterolemia. Administration of cholesterol feed and propyl tiouracyl in hypercholesterolemia group has increased the total cholesterol concentration to reach 52.7%

Statistically, blood cholesterol level of each the rats groups is not difference significantly at the beginning of experimental periods. Profile of the blood cholesterol levels of the rats shown on Table 1.

Table 1: Blood cholesterol profile of the rats groups for 8 weeks of experimental period [mg/dL]

Groups	Weeks				
	0	2	4	6	8
N	63,77 ± 6,76	47,93 ± 11,03	57,43 ± 14,53	76,64 ± 12,27	76,49 ± 8,23
HK	63,26 ± 7,33	55,18 ± 11,42	76,34 ± 10,96	80,57 ± 8,74	95,34 ± 15,24
Lovas	69,83 ± 15,21	67,47 ± 11,73	82,94 ± 19,36	84,96 ± 14,00	90,67 ± 9,56
E1	64,03 ± 11,61	59,50 ± 15,06	79,90 ± 15,25	108,71 ± 10,43	102,59 ± 13,54
E2	64,41 ± 3,30	60,48 ± 13,50	72,56 ± 12,66	79,86 ± 16,87	86,23 ± 11,43

The lovastatin rats group had an average concentration of blood cholesterol is lower than that of hypercholesterolemia rats at the end of experimental period. It was suggested that statin compound can stop biosynthesis endogen cholesterol via the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase mechanism in liver.

Mahogany extract at a dose of 21 mg/kg body weight has a tendency to prevent the increasing of the blood cholesterol at 33.75% (Figure 2). According to those data, the dose has an effect to prevent the increasing the blood cholesterol as equal to 34.81% of lovastatin. Statistically, the effectiveness of extract at dose 21 mg/kg and lovastatin is no difference significantly ($P > 0,05$).

The capability of the extract at dose of 21 mg/kg to prevent enhancing of cholesterol level more than of hypercholesterolemia group is caused the presence of tannin and saponin, phytochemical components of mahogany extract (Falah *et al.*, 2010). Tannin in our body has an existing deposit the mucous of protein in the small intestine, so that it can reduce the effectiveness of the absorption of cholesterol and fat. In addition, tannin is also led to inhibit the fat absorption that it was stored at adipose. It was proved by the lowest body weight than that of the others. Saponin also can reduce the cholesterol concentration by the inhibition of cholesterol absorption in the alimentary track.

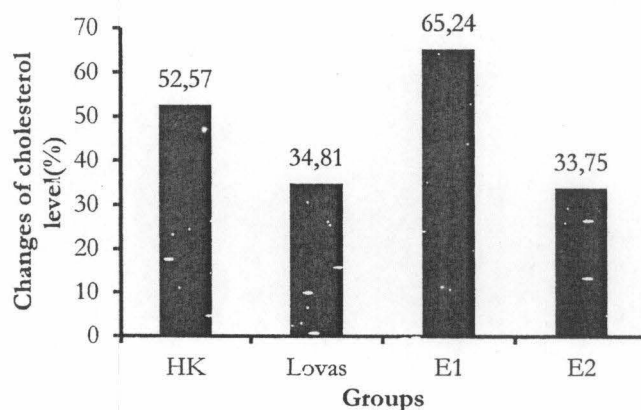


Figure 2: Changes of blood cholesterol level on the rats

4. CONCLUSION

Administration of cholesterol feed and of propyl tiouracyl can enhance the blood cholesterol level of the rats. Administration of mahogany bark extract at a dose of 21 mg/kg body weight has potentially a hypercholesterolemia-preventing agent when compared to that of lovastatin, a commercial drug.

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