Post-mining Landscape Evaluation For Agroforestry Practice
in PT. Arutmin Indonesia South Kalimantan
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Abstract
Coal mining practice that carried out by PT. Arutmin Indonesia, Satui mine, especially Pit Antasena, has already entered the stage of mine closure. One of the company's responsibility is to restore the mined land, to its original state, or be able to be re-used by the community in that particular place. Agroforestry is a favored type of land use which is supported by the stakeholders, in this case the community in the area, government, and PT. Arutmin Indonesia itself. Apart from providing community’s economical benefits, agroforestry can also preserve the environment. Therefore, the strategy of sustainable management of post-mining landscape is needed to achieve this goal. The objective of research is to arrange the landscape management plan of post-mining landscape according to landscape characteristic evaluation and suitability, designation for agroforestry practice. This research used Land evaluation method, according to FAO (1983), to have land suitability for agroforestri purpose. Morphoedaphic index method was used for assessing the productivity of waters, Socio-economic analyze method was used for discovering the extent to which the company’s commitment regarding mine closure practice, and SWOT analyze method for planning the scenario of landscape management strategies. Based on the research results, it’s found the limiting factor of this land is lowly pH level. Company’s commitment regarding mine closure practice is high. The landscape management strategies based on SWOT analyses are to define the practice zone; to handle PETI; to increase land pH level; to optimal the land restoration practice; to educate the community; to increase the environmental either in restoration practice supervision, or against the PETI.