

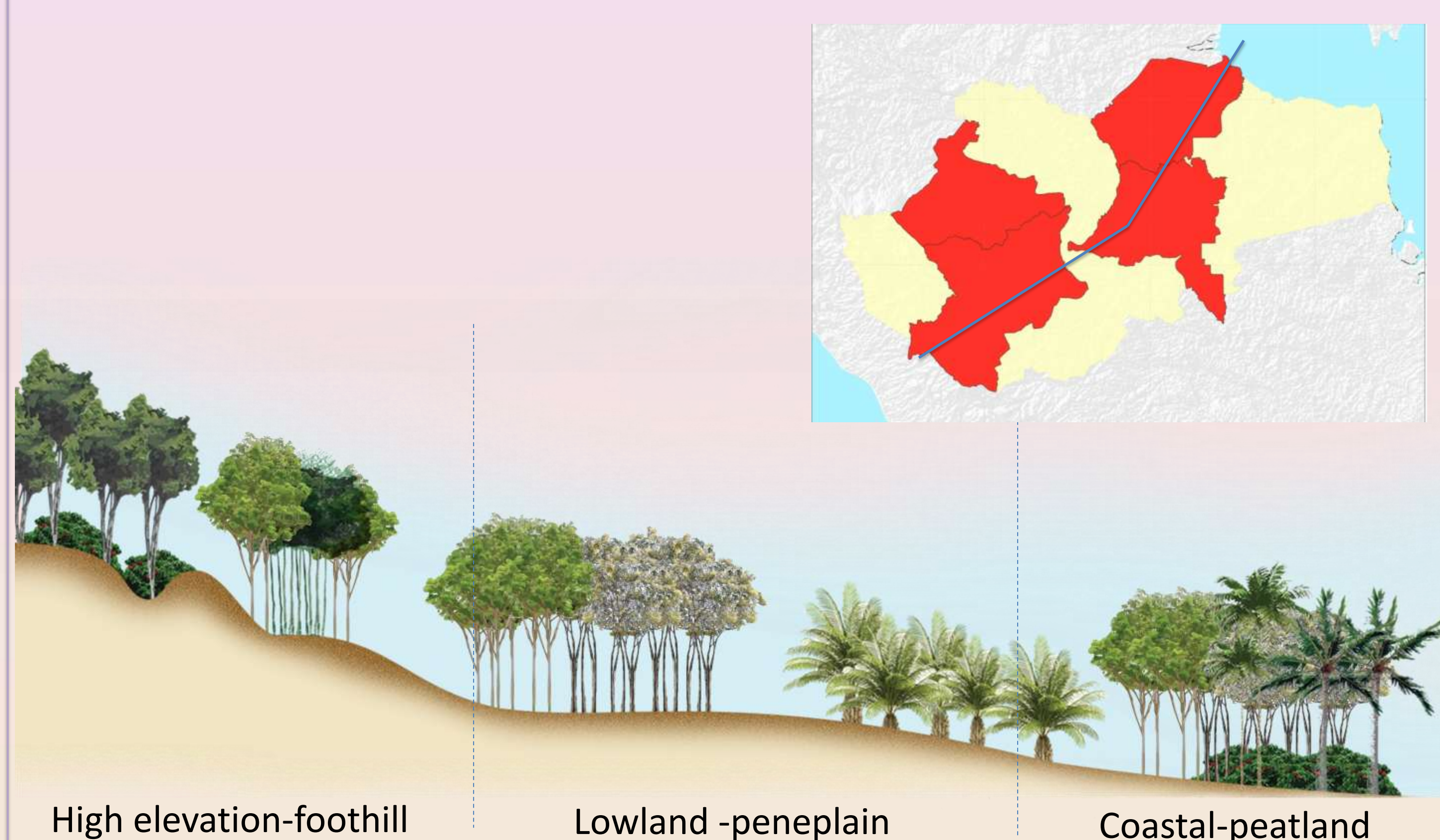


Tree cover transitions in space and time

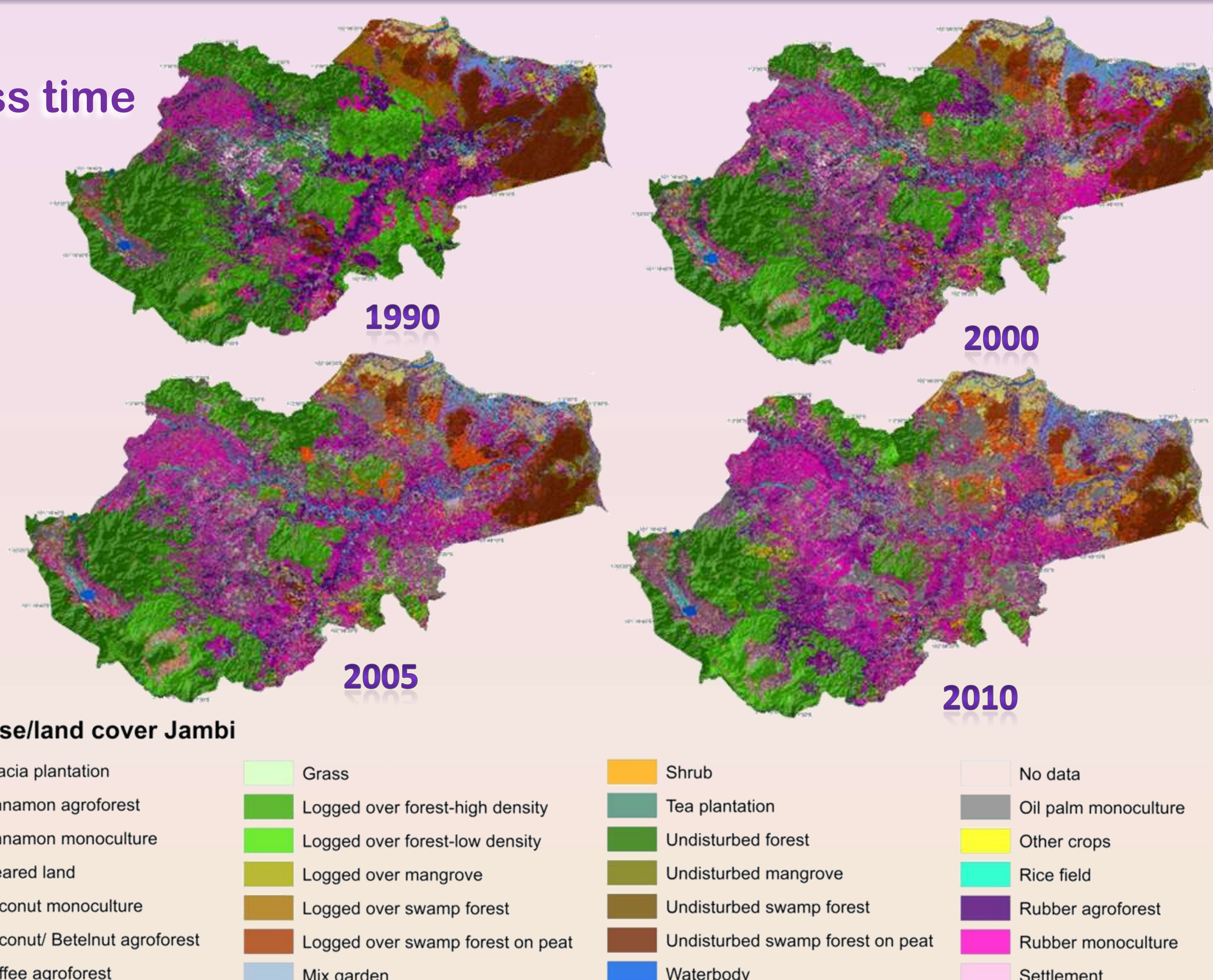
What are the effects of landscape management on the land cover and vegetation patterns and how are the dynamics across time?

Jambi tree cover variation

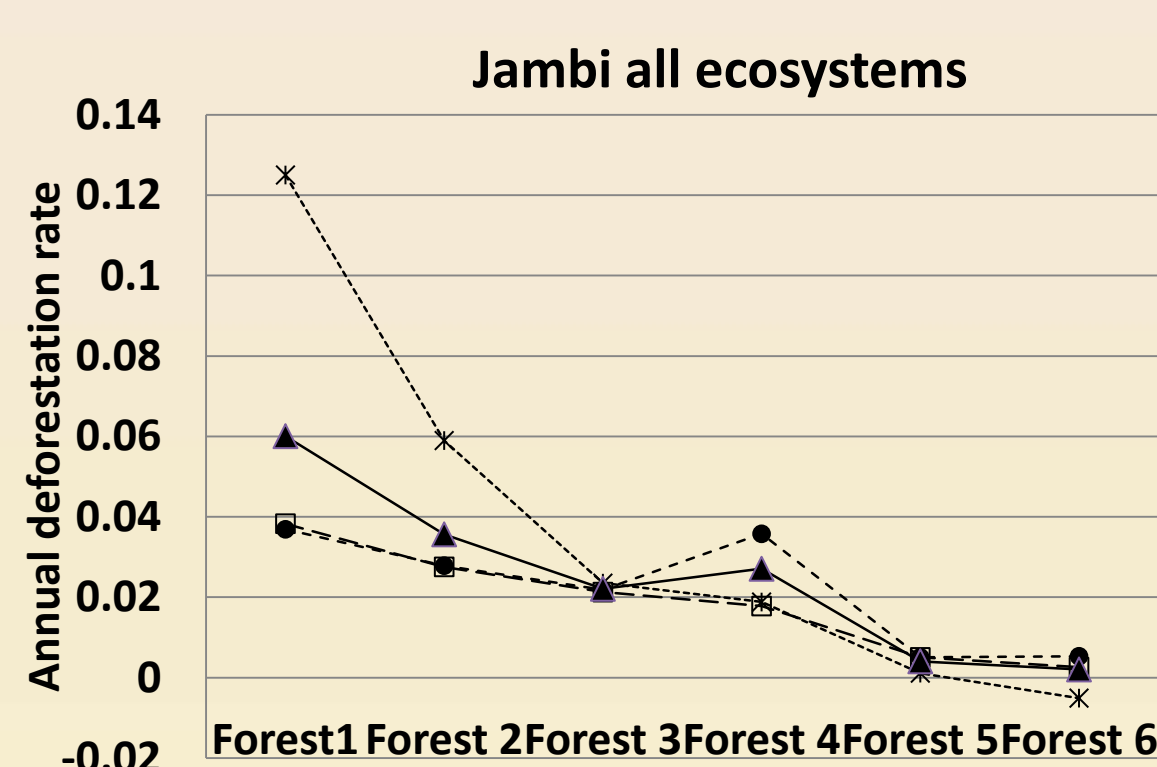
.. across space – from coastal to the high-elevation regions



... across time



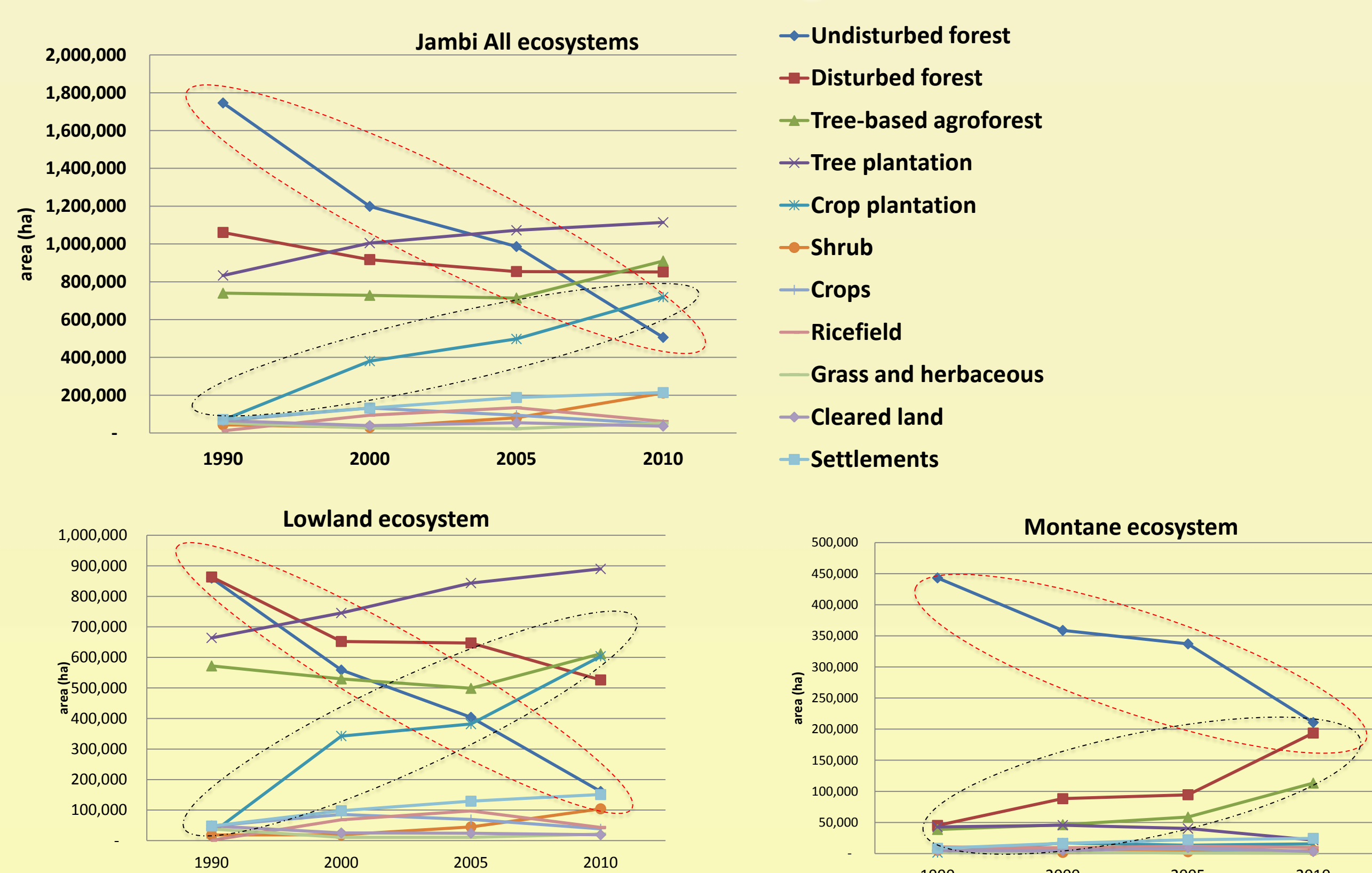
Deforestation rate across different forest definitions in Jambi



Under different definitions of forest, which have been widely contested, rates of deforestation in Jambi may range from 12%/yr, if it takes only undisturbed forest category (Forest 1), and down to negative rate, or reforestation stage, if it includes most vegetation categories (Forest 6)

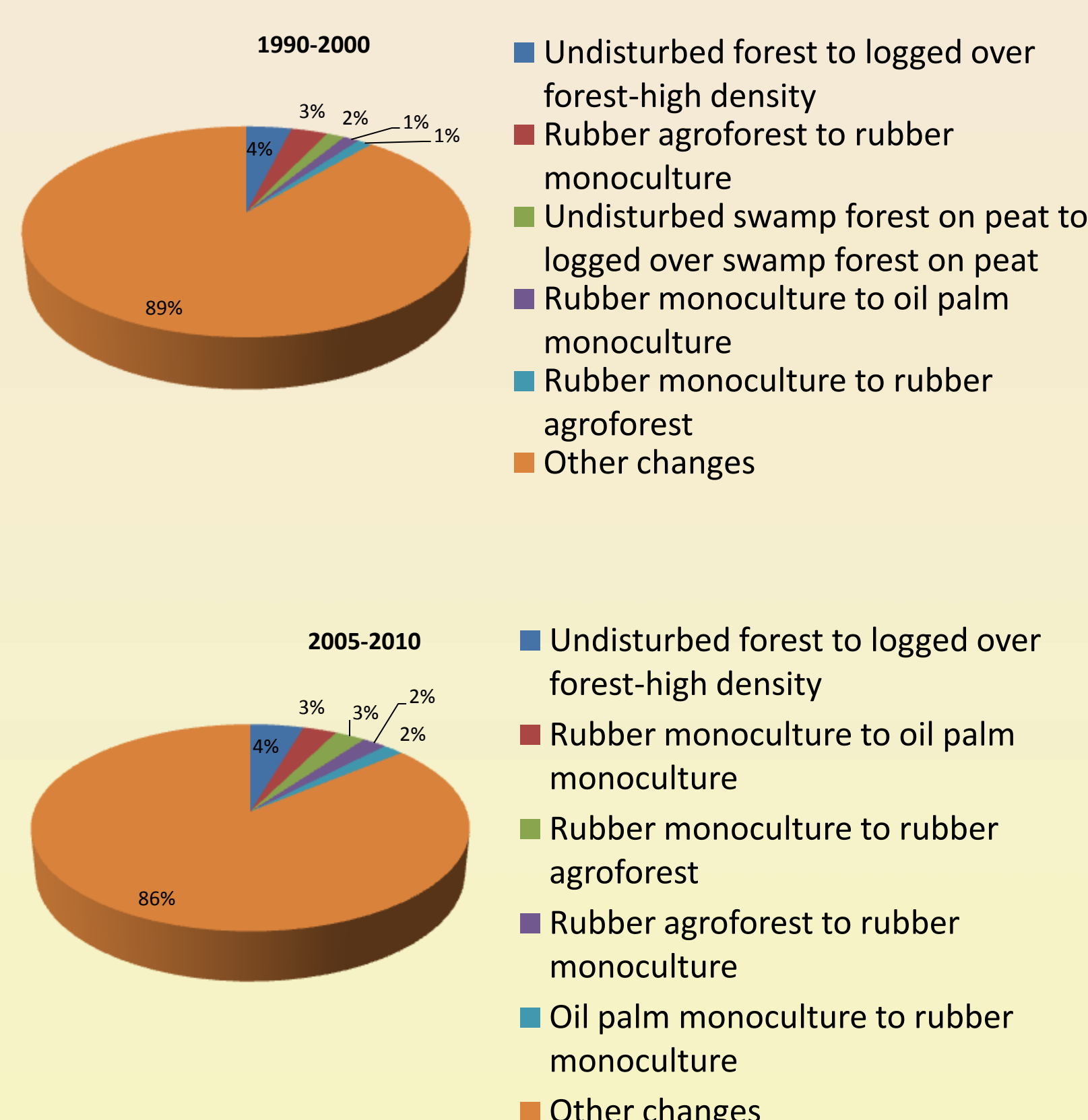
Forest 1= Undisturbed forest, Forest 2= Undisturbed and disturbed forest, Forest 3= Forest 2+Tree plantation, Forest 4= Forest 3+Tree-based agroforest, Forest 5= Forest 4+Crop plantation, Forest 6= Forest 5+shrubs

Land use and land cover changes



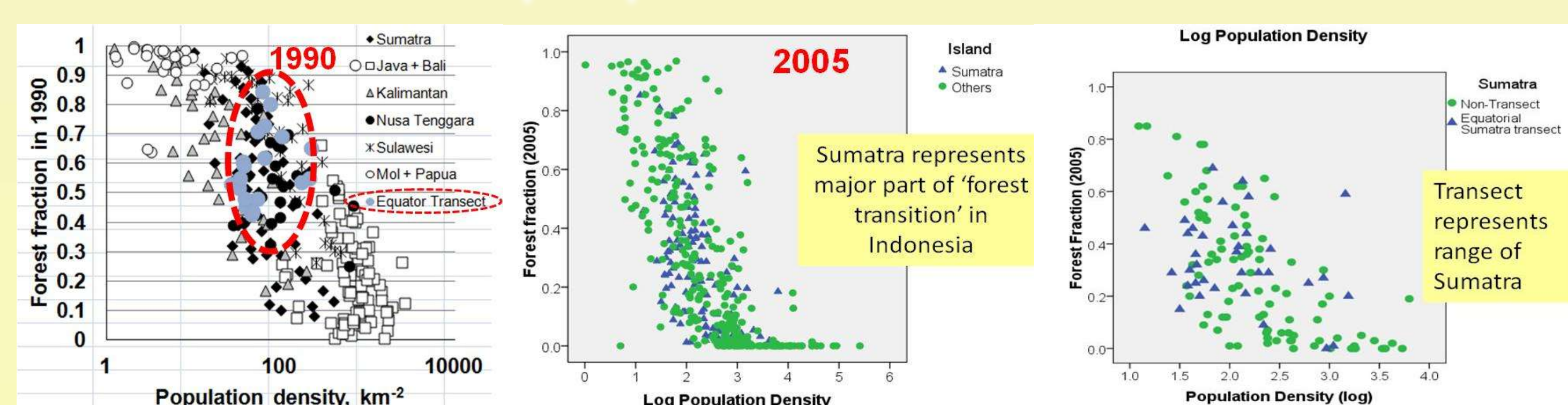
In all ecosystems in Jambi, forest decreased during the past two decades (1990-2010). The areas of crop plantation (mostly oil palm), and tree plantations (including forest plantation) constantly increased especially in the lowland ecosystems. For montane ecosystems, forest degradation still dominated, shown by the increase of disturbed forest.

Which replaces which



Trajectory of changes in Jambi demonstrates that in 1990s and in late 2000s forest degradation was still the highest. Other trajectories are the change from rubber agroforest to monoculture rubber (in 1990s) and from rubber to oil palm plantations (in 2000s)

Forest/trees and people



In Jambi and Central Sumatra in general, the forest fraction for each district covers a variation from 0.3 to 0.9 with the population density being in mid-range compared to Indonesia. Compared to Sumatra island, however, Jambi shows to be representative of Sumatra forest-people characters. That shows the extent of development as well as forest loss for this island and the landscape.

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