

Decreasing in masohi [*Cryptocarya massoy* (Oken) Kosterm] Bark Stock in Nature: Case study of Nabire Regency

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As a member of Lauraceae family, masohi [*Cryptocarya massoy* (Oken) Kosterm] has a high economic value. This plant has the ability to produce secondary metabolites that have long been known to have a potential as anti-cancer and anti-microbial, and used as flavor enhancer in the food industry. Due to the high demand for the bark of masohi, the standing stock of masohi as source of masohi bark will decline. This study aimed to analyze the condition of masohi standing stock in Nabire by identification of the thick of masohi bark collected by the trader, analysis of the trend of masohi bark production, interviews with key informants related to the bark harvesting and production and tracking the availability of the stands in its habitat through field surveys. From the data obtained indicated that there has been a decline in the production of masohi bark dramatically to 68% in Nabire in the period 2012-2015, with most of the production was dominated by this masohi bark which was harvested from young plants (57%). According to the people who harvested and collected masohi bark from the forest, stands of adult masohi have been difficult to find in its habitat. It was indicated that harvesting have been done on the class of small diameter (<18 cm). The declining of the standing stock of natural masohi as a source of masohi bark has occurred in Nabire. Plantation development action of masohi plant in large scale is urgently needed.