To support food production, collected fruit and timber trees would be undershown with carbohydrate-resulting tuber species. Tuber species were chosen as food crops in the collection model because of their suitability to grow under the trees as usually found in the natural forest. Compared to commonly consumed food crops such as rice and corn, production of tuber crops was five to seven times higher in the tropical region including the study area [18]. Integration between traditional and modern knowledge systems would also be useful to develop tuber crops production [19].

In order to run its function as an information center for tree and tube species collection, the area should be equiped with information facilities, spreaded out in the field and in such a place used as an information center. The information included the site plant map showing the location of each species, description of plant taxonomy, origins of species, and the beneficial of the plant traditionally and scientifically. Other facilities included pedestrian and jogging tracks, car parks and public utilities that could be used for tourism purposes.

IV. Conclusions

Three suitable models of agroforestry proposed for food production in the post-mined land of study sites were agrisiviculture, silvihorticulture and local-species collection of agrihortisilviculture. The three models occupied areas of 1,730 ha located at two mining sites in Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatera, Indonesia. Agrisilviculture model was a mixed farming system between woody perennial trees and cash crops, silvihorticulture model was a fruit trees system as a supporting objeck of tourism, and collection model was an area grown with various local and endangered food-

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