

EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN DAN DAYA DUKUNG KAWASAN PARIWISATA DI PANTAI KRAKAL, KALURAHAN NGESTIREJO, KAPANEWON TANJUNGSARI, KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Pantai Krakal merupakan salah satu wisata pantai yang terletak di Gunungkidul. Pantai Krakal memiliki panorama alam yang indah berupa hamparan pasir putih, namun masih banyak bangunan fasilitas penunjang wisata yang dibangun tidak sesuai terhadap RTRW Gunungkidul mengenai peraturan batas sempadan pantai. Batas sempadan pantai yaitu 100 meter dari titik pasang tertinggi ke arah darat. Peningkatan jumlah pengunjung di Kabupaten Gunungkidul menjadi salah satu alasan untuk menganalisis daya dukung kawasan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi tingkat kesesuaian lahan, menganalisis daya dukung kawasan pariwisata, dan menentukan arahan pengelolaan dan penataan di pantai tersebut.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Perolehan data dilakukan dengan metode survey dan pemetaan, wawancara, analisis deskriptif dan matematis berupa pembobotan. Parameter kesesuaian lahan terdiri dari lebar pantai, tipe pantai, kedalaman perairan, material dasar perairan, kelajuan arus, kemiringan pantai, kcerahan perairan, tutupan lahan pantai, biota berbahaya, dan ketersediaan air tawar. Perhitungan daya dukung kawasan pariwisata menggunakan rumus daya dukung kawasan (DDK).

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan kesesuaian lahan dan daya dukung kawasan di Pantai Krakal, didapatkan hasil Indeks Kesesuaian Wisata (IKW) sebesar 80,95% yaitu Sangat Sesuai (S1). Daya dukung kawasan (DDK) di Pantai Krakal dapat menampung pengunjung sebanyak 1.230 orang/hari dengan luas area 31.741 m². Jumlah perhitungan pengunjung sebanyak 300 orang/hari saat hari biasa dan 600 orang/hari saat hari libur, nilai tersebut belum melebihi nilai daya dukung kawasan (DDK) di Pantai Krakal. Perlu adanya upaya pengelolaan di pantai tersebut yaitu dengan relokasi bangunan yang masih berada di sempadan pantai dengan jarak minimal 100 m dari batas pasang tertinggi dan melakukan penanaman vegetasi berupa cemara udang.

Kata Kunci: Daya Dukung Kawasan, Kesesuaian Lahan, Pariwisata

***EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY AND SUPPORTING CAPACITY
OF TOURISM AREA IN KRAKAL BEACH, NGESTIREJO VILLAGE,
TANJUNGSARI SUBDISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY,
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA***

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ABSTRACT

Krakal Beach is one of the beach tourism located in Gunungkidul. Krakal Beach has a beautiful natural panorama in the form of white sand, but there are still many tourist support facilities that are not built in accordance with the Gunungkidul RTRW regarding the regulation of coastal boundaries. The coastal boundary is 100 meters from the highest high tide point towards the land. The increase in the number of visitors in Gunungkidul Regency is one reason to analyze the carrying capacity of the area. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the level of land suitability, analyze the carrying capacity of the tourism area, and determine the direction of management and arrangement on the beach.

The research method used is quantitative and qualitative methods. The data was collected by survey and mapping methods, interviews, descriptive and mathematical analysis in the form of weighting. Land suitability parameters consist of beach width, beach type, water depth, water base material, current speed, coastal slope, water clarity, coastal land cover, hazardous biota, and freshwater availability. The calculation of the carrying capacity of the tourism area uses the regional carrying capacity formula.

Based on the results of the calculation of land suitability and the carrying capacity of the area on Krakal Beach, the results of the Tourism Suitability Index is 80.95% are Very Appropriate (S1). The carrying capacity of the region in Krakal can accommodate visitors as many as 1,230 people / day and an area of 31 741 m². The number of visitors calculated is 300 people/day on weekdays and 600 people/day on holidays, this value has not exceeded the area carrying capacity (DDK) on Krakal Beach. There is a need for management efforts on the beach, namely by relocating buildings that are still on the coastal border with a minimum distance of 100 m from the highest tide limit and planting vegetation in the form of pine shrimp trees.

Keywords: Regional Carrying Capacity, Land Suitability, Tourism