EVALUASI KESESUAIAN SUMBER DAYA DAN DAYA DUKUNG KAWASAN UNTUK EKOWISATA *TRACKING* MANGROVE DI TAMAN NASIONAL KARIMUNJAWA

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INTISARI

Pesisir adalah zona peralihan darat dan laut yang terseusun oleh berbagai macam ekosistem salah satunya ekosistem mangrove yang berada di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Ekosistem mangrove memiliki berbagai fungsi diantaranya peredam gelombang abrasi, penangkap sedimen, daerah asuhan, daerah mencari makan, dan ekowisata. Sebagian area ekosistem mangrove di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa dimanfaatkan untuk ekowisata. Ekowisata mangrove dibangun pada hutan mangrove asli yang secara lambat akan menurunkan fungsi ekosistem mangrove apabila tidak dikelola dengan baik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui kondisi vegetasi dan kualitas lingkungan perairan pada ekosistem mangrove, mengetahui kesesuaian sumber daya, mengetahui daya dukung kawasan, dan memberikan rekomendasi perencanaan penataan ruang untuk ekowisata mangrove berbasis kesesuaian sumber daya dan daya dukung kawasan.

Metode untuk pengambilan data berbeda pada setiap parameternya. Kondisi vegetasi diperoleh menggunakan metode survei pemetaan dengan parameter yaitu frekuensi, kerapatan, dominansi, indeks nilai penting, serta indeks keanekaragaman. Kualitas lingkungan perairan menggunakan pengukuran langsung dilapangan dengan parameter suhu, pH, salinitas, dan *Dissolved Oxygen*. Kesesuaian sumber daya diperoleh melalui survei pemetaan, wawancara, dan data sekunder dengan parameter yang digunakan yaitu ketebalan mangrove, kerapatan mangrove, jenis mangrove, jenis biota, pasang surut, aksesibilitas, infrastruktur, dan daya terima masyarakat. Daya dukung kawasan diperoleh melalui survei wawancara dan data sekunder dengan parameter jumlah kunjungan wisata serta faktor koreksi berupa pasang surut dan curah hujan. Analisis data dilakukan melalui analisis deskriptif serta skoring untuk kesesuaian sumber daya guna memperoleh indeks kesesuaian wisata.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan indeks nilai penting tertinggi dimiliki oleh spesies *Ceriops tagal* dan *Rhizophora apiculata* dengan indeks keanekaragaman secara keseluruhan tergolong rendah. Kualitas lingkungan perairan masih tergolong baik dengan nilai 32,3 °C - 32,7°C , pH 7,3 - 7,7 , salinitas 23 - 25 %o, dan *Dissolved Oxygen* 5,5 – 6,5 mg/L. Indeks kesesuaian wisata untuk Ekowisata *Tracking* Mangrove di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa sebesar 88,4651% dengan kategori sangat sesuai (S1). Nilai daya dukung kawasan adalah 461 orang/hari dan 92 orang/hari untuk daya dukung riil. Rekomendasi penataan yang disarakan adalah melengkapi infrastruktur berupa trotoar pejalan kaki, panggung edukasi, dan perbaikan jalur *tracking* serta pendekatan sosial ekonomi dan institusi berupa festival kesenian, survei kepuasan berkala, wisata minat khusus, serta pengadaan toilet umum.

Kata kunci : kesesuaian sumber daya, daya dukung, karimunjawa

EVALUATION OF RESOURCE SUITABILITY AND CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE AREA FOR ECOTOURISM TRACKING MANGROVES IN KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

The coast is a land and sea transition zone that is arranged by various kinds of ecosystems, one of which is the mangrove ecosystem in Kaarimunjawa National Park. Mangrove ecosystems have various functions including abrasion wave dampers, sediment catchers, upbringing areas, foraging areas, and ecotourism. Some mangrove ecosystem areas in Karimunjawa National Park are used for ecotourism. Mangrove ecotourism is built on native mangrove forests which will slowly reduce the function of mangrove ecosystems if not managed properly. The purpose of this study is to determine the condition of vegetation and the quality of the aquatic environment in mangrove ecosystems, determine the suitability of resources, know the carrying capacity of the area, and provide recommendations for spatial planning for mangrove ecotourism based on the suitability of resources and the carrying capacity of the area.

The method for data retrieval differs in each parameter. Vegetation conditions are obtained using a mapping survey method with parameters, namely frequency, density, dominance, important value index, and diversity index. The quality of the aquatic environment uses direct measurements in the field with parameters of temperature, pH, salinity, and dissolved oxygen. The suitability of resources is obtained through mapping surveys, interviews, and secondary data with the parameters used, namely mangrove thickness, mangrove density, mangrove type, biota type, tides, accessibility, infrastructure, and acceptance. The carrying capacity of the area is obtained through interviews, surveys and secondary data with parameters of the number of tourist visits and correction factors in the form of tides and rainfall. Data analysis is carried out through descriptive analysis and scoring for resource suitability to obtain a tourism suitability index.

The results showed that the highest importance index was owned by Ceriops tagal and Rhizophora apiculata species with a low overall diversity index. The quality of the aquatic environment is still relatively good with values of 32.3 °C - 32.7°C, pH 7.3 - 7.7, salinity 23 - 25 ‰, and Dissolved Oxygen 5.5 - 6.5 mg / L. Tourism suitability index for Mangrove Tracking Ecotourism in Karimunjawa National Park is 88.4651% with a very suitable category (S1). The value of the carrying capacity of the area is 461 people / day and 92 people / day for real carrying capacity. The recommended arrangement is to complete infrastructure in the form of pedestrian sidewalks, educational stages, and improvement of tracking paths as well as socio-economic and institutional approaches in the form of art festivals, periodic satisfaction surveys, special interest tours and public toilet.
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Keywords: resource suitability, carrying capacity, karimunjawa