ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KESESUAIAN DAN DAYA DUKUNG KAWASAN EKOWISATA MANGROVE DI LABUHAN KERTASARI, KABUPATEN SUMBAWA BARAT

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Kawasan mangrove Labuhan Kertasari memiliki potensi sebagai kawasan konservasi berbasis ekowisata. Meskipun telah dimanfaatkan sebagai kawasan ekowisata, pemanfaatannya belum didukung oleh informasi mengenai kesesuaian wisata dan daya dukung. Sehingga belum diketahui batas pengunjung yang dapat diterima tanpa menimbulkan tekanan ekosistem. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kondisi vegetasi mangrove, kualitas perairan, kesesuaian wisata, daya dukung kawasan dan daya dukung riil serta memberikan arahan pengelolaan ekowisata.

Metode pengumpulan data dicocokkan sesuai parameter. Kondisi vegetasi diperoleh melalui metode *purposive sampling* sebanyak 18 titik sampel dengan parameter berupa indeks nilai penting dan indeks keanekaragaman. Kualitas lingkungan perairan diperoleh melalui pengukuran langsung dengan 6 titik sampel berdasarkan SNI 6964-8-2015 yang terdiri atas parameter suhu, pH, DO, dan salinitas. Indeks kesesuaian wisata diperoleh melalui survei pemetaan, wawancara dengan *accidental sampling* serta data sekunder. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis deskriptif dan pembobotan untuk memperoleh indeks kesesuaian wisata. Daya dukung kawasan diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan parameter jumlah kunjungan wisata serta data daya dukung riil melalui data sekunder berupa pasang surut dan curah hujan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan indeks nilai penting tertinggi dimiliki oleh *Sonneratia alba* = 242,43 % dan indeks keanekaragaman secara keseluruhan tergolong rendah = 0,2414 – 0,5189 menurut *Shannon-Wiener*. Kualitas lingkungan perairan tergolong baik menurut KepMen LH No.51 tentang Baku Mutu air Laut dengan suhu = 29,1-30,1˚C ; pH = 8,1-8,3 ; DO = 5,7-6,7 mg/l dan salinitas = 25-26,7 ‰. Indeks kesesuaian wisata sebesar 61,5384 % termasuk kategori sesuai (S2). Daya dukung kawasan = 432 orang/hari dan daya dukung riil = 179 orang/hari. Arahan pengelolaan yang disarankan yaitu menambahkan infrastruktur seperti gapura, warung, jalur *tracking*, pembuatan trotoar serta pendekatan sosial ekonomi dan institusi berupa pengembangan UMKM dan melaksanakan kegiatan rutin yang terorganisir seperti penanaman mangrove.

Kata kunci: daya dukung kawasan, ekowisata, kesesuaian sumber daya, mangrove

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF RESOURCE SUITABILITY AND CARRYING CAPACITY FOR MANGROVE ECOTOURISM IN LABUHAN KERTASARI, WEST SUMBAWA REGENCY

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The Labuhan Kertasari mangrove forest area has the potential to be developed as an ecotourism-based conservation area. Although the area has already been used for ecotourism activities, its development has not been supported by adequate information regarding tourism suitability and carrying capacity. As a result, the maximum number of visitors that can be accommodated without causing ecological stress has not yet been determined. This study aims to analyze the condition of mangrove vegetation, water quality, tourism suitability, carrying capacity, and Real Carrying Capacity (RCC), as well as to formulate management recommendations for mangrove ecotourism.

Data collection methods were tailored to the parameters. Vegetation conditions were obtained through purposive sampling at 18 sample point,using parameters such as the importance value index and diversity index. Aquatic environmental quality was determined through direct measurements at 6 sample point in accordance with SNI 6964-8-2015 with temperature, pH, DO, and salinity. The tourism suitability index was determined through mapping surveys, interviews using accidental sampling, and secondary data collection. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive analysis and weighting method to obtain the tourism suitability index. Data on area carrying capacity were obtained through interviews regarding tourist visitation, while data on Real Carrying Capacity (RCC) were obtained from secondary data, including tidal conditions and rainfall.

The results of the study show that Sonneratia alba had the highest importance value index = 242,43% while the overall diversity index was relatively low = 0,2414 – 0,5189 based on Shannon-Wiener. Water quality was classified as good with temperature = 29,1˚C – 30,1˚C, pH = 8,1 – 8,3, DO = 5,7 – 6,7 mg/l and salinity levels = 25 – 26,7‰. The area carrying capacity = 432 visitors/day and actual carrying capacity = 179 visitors/day. The recommended management strategies include supporting infrastructure, such as entrance gates, food stalls, parking area, hiking trails, sunset view, and pedestrian paths. In addition, socio-economic and institutional approaches are recommended, including the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and the organization of regular conservation activities such as mangrove planting.

Keywords: Area carrying capacity, ecotourism, resource suitability, mangrove