

ABSTRAK

Indonesia memiliki tingkat keanekaragaman mangrove tertinggi di dunia, dengan jumlah 202 jenis mangrove. Total keanekaragaman jenis mangrove sekitar 51%, terdapat 89 jenis mangrove di dunia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui struktur komunitas mangrove, indeks kesesuaian wisata dan daya dukung kawasan ekowisata. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Martajasah Kabupaten Bangkalan. Ditemukan 6 jenis mangrove yaitu *Sonneratia alba*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Avicennia alba* dan *Lumnitzera racemosa*. INP pohon, pancang dan semai termasuk kategori tinggi karena nilai INP 300. Memiliki tingkat indeks dominansi sedang terdapat pada stasiun 1 dan 10, stasiun 2 sampai 9 dominansi rendah indeks. Analisis IKW yang memiliki nilai 82% terdapat pada stasiun 5 dan 6, stasiun 1 sebesar 62%, stasiun 2 sebesar 72%, stasiun 3 dan 4 sebesar 69%, stasiun 7 dan 8 sebesar 69% dan stasiun 9 dan 10 sebesar 62%. berarti dikategorikan (sesuai kondisional). Analisis daya dukung kawasan ini menyediakan 56 orang per hari sedangkan untuk perjalanan sebanyak 7 orang. Analisis daya dukung utilisasi dengan persentase 10% didapatkan hasil sebanyak 6 orang per hari. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar kawasan wisata tetap terjaga ekologi, keindahan dan kelestariannya untuk dijadikan ekowisata.

Kata Kunci : *Struktur Komunitas, Ekowisata Mangrove, Daya Dukung dan Pemanfaatan Mangrove, Martajasah Bangkalan*

NOVITA TRI PUJIYANTI NIM. 19.03.5.1.1.00040. Analysis of Community Structure, Suitability Index and Carrying Capacity of the Mangrove Ecotourism Area in Martajasah Village **Dr. Akhmad Farid, S.Pi., M.T**

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has the highest level of mangrove diversity in the world, with a total of 202 mangrove species. Having a total diversity of mangrove species of about 51%, there are a total of 89 species of mangroves in the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the structure of the mangrove community, the tourism suitability index and the carrying capacity of the ecotourism area. This research was conducted in Martajasah Village, Bangkalan Regency. Found 6 mangrove species, namely *Sonneratia alba*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Avicennia alba* and *Lumnitzera racemosa*. The IVI for trees, saplings and seedlings is included in the high category because the IVI values are 300. Having a moderate dominance index level is found at stations 1 and 10, stations 2 to 9 are low dominance indexes. The IKW analysis which has a value of 82% is at stations 5 and 6, station 1 is 62%, station 2 is 72%, stations 3 and 4 are 69%, stations 7 and 8 are 69% and stations 9 and 10 are 62%. means categorized (conditionally appropriate). Analysis of the carrying capacity of this area provides 56 people per day while for a trip as many as 7 people. Analysis of the carrying capacity of utilization with a percentage of 10% results obtained as many as 6 people per day. This is intended so that the tourist area is maintained its ecology, beauty and sustainability to be used as ecotourism.

Keywords : *Mangrove Ecotourism, Community Structure, Supportability and utilization of mangroves, Martajasah Bangkalan*