

Achmad Fauzan Maulana. 2023. Identifikasi Etnosains Pada Hutan *Mangrove* Pamurbaya Wonorejo Sebagai Sumber Belajar IPA SMP. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan IPA, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Pembimbing Mochammad Yasir.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi etnosains yang terdapat pada hutan *mangrove* pamurbaya wonorejo yang dapat digunakan sebagai sumber belajar IPA SMP. Waktu penelitian pada bulan Juli bertempat di Ekowisata *mangrove* Wonorejo Surabaya. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data, kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Terdapat triangulasi data menggunakan triangulasi metode dengan mencocokkan hasil wawancara dengan lembar observasi. Hasil temuan data lalu diverifikasi oleh guru IPA SMP. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) hasil kajian etnosains terlihat dalam ekosistem, teknik masyarakat dalam merawat dan menjaga hutan mangrove pamurbaya, konservasi dan rehabilitasi yang dilakukan serta produk olahan dari hutan mangrove yang dihasilkan masyarakat setempat. 2) hasil kajian etnosains terhubung dan erat kaitannya dengan materi konsep IPA SMP kelas 7 & kelas 8 kurikulum merdeka yaitu materi klasifikasi makhluk hidup, ekosistem, ekologi dan keanekaragaman hayati, bumi dan tata surya, struktur tumbuhan, interaksi dalam ekosistem, konservasi pada kelas 7 dan materi makanan dan sistem pencernaan kelas 8. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa hutan *mangrove* pamurbaya wonorejo dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar IPA SMP.

Kata kunci: Etnosains, Hutan mangrove pamurbaya wonorejo, Sumber belajar IPA SMP

Achmad Fauzan Maulana. 2023. Identification of Ethnoscience in Mangrove Forest of Pamurbaya Wonorejo as a Source for Middle School Science Learning. Thesis, Science Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, Trunojoyo University Madura, Supervisor Mochammad Yasir.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the ethnoscience found in the mangrove forest of Pamurbaya Wonorejo which can be used as a source of learning natural sciences for junior high schools. The time of research was in July at the Wonorejo mangrove ecotourism, Surabaya. Methods of data collection using the method of observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques use data reduction, data presentation, conclusions and verification. There is data triangulation using the triangulation method by matching the interview results with the observation sheet. The results of the data findings were then verified by the SMP science teacher. The results of the study show that: 1) the results of ethnoscientific studies are visible in ecosystems, community techniques in caring for and maintaining the Pamurbaya mangrove forests, conservation and rehabilitation carried out as well as processed products from mangrove forests produced by local communities. 2) the results of the ethnoscience study are connected and closely related to science concept material for junior high school grades 7 & 8 independent curricula, namely material for classification of living things, ecosystems, ecology and biodiversity, earth and the solar system, plant structure, interactions in ecosystems, conservation in grade 7 and material for food and digestive systems for grade 8. These results indicate that the mangrove forest of Pamurbaya Wonorejo can be used as a source for learning natural sciences for junior high schools.

Keywords: Ethnoscience, Pamurbaya Wonorejo mangrove forest, Science learning resources for junior high schools