

YUNISA TRIARA ANJANI NIM 220351100026 Analisa *Marine Debris* dan *Clean Coast Index* Pantai di Ekowisata Mangrove Lembung, Galis, Pamekasan. Di bawah bimbingan **Dr. Akhmad Farid S.Pi.,MT.**

ABSTRAK

Sampah laut merupakan hasil sisa, dari aktivitas di daratan yang berbentuk padatan, dan berakhir di laut. Kawasan ekowisata mangrove lembung, pamekasan, merupakan salah satu destinasi alam yang memanfaatkan kawasan pesisir dan laut untuk menciptakan panorama alam berupa hamparan vegetasi mangrove yang indah, namun seiring peningkatan jumlah wisatawan, hal ini berbanding lurus dengan tingkat akumulasi sampah di laut. Selain itu faktor oseonografi seperti gelombang, arus dan pasang surut menjadi faktor, dalam peningkatan angka akumulasi sampah laut. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dikawasan lembung dengan menggunakan metode purpose sampling menunjukkan sampah plastik mendominasi seluruh lokasi, dengan persentase tertinggi 89% di Stasiun 3. Kelimpahan sampah tertinggi berada di Stasiun 3 sebesar 14 unit/m²/hari, diikuti Stasiun 2 (0,65 unit/m²/hari) dan Stasiun 1 (0,23 unit/m²/hari). Massa rata-rata harian menunjukkan pola serupa dengan nilai tertinggi di Stasiun 3 (3,4 gram/m²/hari), Stasiun 2 (1,7 gram/m²/hari), dan Stasiun 1 (0,16 gram/m²/hari). Berdasarkan indeks Clean Coast Index (CCI) dan General Index (GI), Stasiun 1 berkategori sangat bersih, Stasiun 2 bersih, dan Stasiun 3 sangat kotor. Temuan ini mengindikasikan sumber utama pencemaran berasal dari daratan melalui aliran sungai dan estuari. Hasil ini menekankan perlu adanya pengelolaan sampah dan penegakan terkait aturan agar ekowisata mangrove lembung dapat terjaga kestabilan alamnya.

Kata kunci: sampah laut, ekowisata mangrove, tingkat kebersihan pantai, *Clean Coast Index*, Pamekasan

YUNISA TRIARA ANJANI NIM 220351100026 Analysis of Marine Debris and Clean Coast Index of Mangrove Ecotourism in Lembung Village, Galis District, Pamekasan Regency. Di bawah bimbingan **Dr. Akhmad Farid S.Pi.,MT.**

ABSTRACT

Marine debris is the residual result of activities on land in the form of solids, and ends up in the sea. The Lembung mangrove ecotourism area, Pamekasan, is one of the natural destinations that utilizes coastal and marine areas to create a natural panorama in the form of a stretch of beautiful mangrove vegetation, but as the number of tourists increases, this is directly proportional to the level of waste accumulation in the sea. In addition, oceanographic factors such as waves, currents and tides are factors in the increasing number of marine debris accumulation. Based on the results of the study in the Lembung area using the purpose sampling method, plastic waste dominates all locations, with the highest percentage of 89% at Station 3. The highest abundance of waste is at Station 3 at 14 units/m²/day, followed by Station 2 (0.65 units/m²/day) and Station 1 (0.23 units/m²/day). The daily average mass showed a similar pattern with the highest values at Station 3 (3.4 grams/m²/day), Station 2 (1.7 grams/m²/day), and Station 1 (0.16 grams/m²/day). Based on the Clean Coast Index (CCI) and General Index (GI), Station 1 is categorized as very clean, Station 2 is clean, and Station 3 is very dirty. These findings indicate that the main source of pollution comes from land through river and estuary flows. These results emphasize the need for waste management and enforcement of regulations so that the Lembung mangrove ecotourism can maintain its natural stability.

Keywords: *marine debris, mangrove ecotourism, beach cleanliness, Clean Coast Index, Pamekasan.*