

ABSTRAK

Ekowisata mangrove merupakan kegiatan wisata berbasis konservasi yang memanfaatkan potensi ekosistem mangrove untuk mendukung pelestarian lingkungan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis mangrove yang terdapat di kawasan Ekowisata Mangrove Adventureland, Surabaya, menganalisis nilai keindahan lanskap menggunakan metode *Scenic Beauty Estimation* (SBE), serta merumuskan arahan pengembangan ekowisata berkelanjutan berdasarkan pendekatan DPSIR (*Driving Force, Pressure, State, Impact, Response*). Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2025 di Ekowisata Mangrove Adventureland, Kelurahan Romokalisari, Kecamatan Benowo, Kota Surabaya. Metode yang digunakan meliputi observasi lapangan, identifikasi vegetasi mangrove, pengambilan foto lanskap pada 2 stasiun penelitian (masing-masing 10 foto), serta penyebaran kuesioner SBE kepada 45 responden. Analisis data dilakukan dengan perhitungan nilai SBE dan analisis keterkaitan komponen DPSIR. Hasil penelitian menemukan 7 jenis mangrove di kawasan tersebut, yaitu *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Avicennia marina*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Bruguiera Cylindrica*, and *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*. Nilai SBE menunjukkan 70% lanskap berkategori tinggi, 20% sedang, dan 10% rendah, dengan nilai tertinggi 141,708 pada Stasiun 2 Foto ke-19 dan terendah 0,000 pada Stasiun 2 Foto ke-13. Arahan pengembangan berdasarkan DPSIR meliputi pengaturan zona wisata, penyediaan tempat sampah yang memadai, pemantauan fasilitas dan sarana prasarana, pengembangan lanskap berbasis edukasi rehabilitasi dan konservasi, serta pembatasan aktivitas nelayan dan wisata di area rehabilitasi untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekowisata dan kelestarian ekosistem mangrove

Kata kunci: *ekowisata mangrove, Pengembangan lanskap, Scenic Beauty Estimation, DPSIR*

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ABSTRACT

Mangrove ecotourism is a conservation-based tourism activity that utilizes the potential of mangrove ecosystems to support environmental preservation and community empowerment. This study aims to identify the mangrove species found in the Mangrove Adventureland Ecotourism area, Surabaya, analyze the landscape beauty values using the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method, and formulate sustainable ecotourism development directions based on the DPSIR (Driving Force, Pressure, State, Impact, Response) approach. The research was conducted in December 2025 at the Mangrove Adventureland Ecotourism area, Romokalisari Village, Benowo District, Surabaya City. The methods used included field observation, mangrove vegetation identification, landscape photography at 2 research stations (10 photos each), and distribution of SBE questionnaires to 45 respondents. Data analysis was carried out using SBE value calculations and analysis of the interrelationships between DPSIR components. The results found 7 species of mangroves in the area, namely *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Avicennia marina*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. The SBE values showed that 70% of the landscapes were in the high category, 20% in the medium category, and 10% in the low category, with the highest value of 141.708 at Station 2 Photo 19 and the lowest value of 0.000 at Station 2 Photo 13. The DPSIR-based development directions include tourism zone regulation, provision of adequate waste bins, monitoring of facilities and infrastructure, development of rehabilitation and conservation education-based landscapes, as well as restriction of fishing and tourism activities in rehabilitation areas to maintain the balance of ecotourism and the sustainability of the mangrove ecosystem.

Keywords: *mangrove ecotourism, Landscape development, Scenic beauty estimation, DPSIR*