

RINGKASAN

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Identifikasi Kerusakan Mangrove dan Upaya Pengelolaan Ekosistem Mangrove di
Wisata Ekasoghi Kecamatan Saronggi Kabupaten Sumenep; Komisi Pembimbing,
Ketua: Dr. Apri Arisandi, S.Pi., M.Si, Anggota: Dr. Akhmad Farid, S.Pi., M.Si.

Wilayah Kecamatan Saronggi, Desa Tanjung mengalami perubahan struktur mangrove yang berakibat pengurangan jumlah mangrove disebabkan adanya wisata mangrove, minimnya kesadaran pentingnya mangrove, dan adanya kerusakan akibat ulah manusia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk merumuskan kebijakan dalam pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove di wilayah wisata Ekasoghi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pengamatan visual (naratif deskriptif) dan analisis SWOT untuk mempertimbangkan strategi kebijakan pengelolaan. Jenis-jenis mangrove yang ditemukan di pantai Ekasoghi Kabupaten Sumenep terdiri dari spesies *Osbornia octodonta*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, dan *Rhizophora apiculata* yang mengalami kerusakan akibat faktor alam maupun ulah manusia. Penyebab Kerusakan mangrove diantaranya yaitu tingginya abrasi pantai sehingga terjadi pengikisan pantai dan menyebabkan berkurangnya unsur hara, adanya budidaya rumput laut yang menyebabkan kerusakan pohon mangrove akibat bagan yang digunakan. Kebijakan yang perlu dilakukan untuk pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove di Pantai Ekasoghi yaitu dengan mengadakan budi daya wanamina (*silvofishery*) dan penerapan sistem *ecopreneurship* dapat dipertimbangkan untuk menyusun kebijakan yang diarahkan untuk menggali potensi profit dan menjaga keberlanjutan eksistensi melestarikan ekosistem mangrove. Kebijakan tersebut tentunya perlu didukung dengan penguatan lembaga-lembaga masyarakat dan kerja sama antar institusi pemerintah.

Kata kunci : Mangrove, ekosistem, analisis SWOT, kebijakan pengelolaan

SUMMARY

Syukron Maulidharta, 220361100003, Master of Natural Resources Management, Faculty of Agriculture, Trunojoyo University of Madura, November 4, 2022. Identification of Mangrove Damage and Mangrove Ecosystem Management Efforts in Ekasoghi Tourism, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency; Supervisory Commission, Chairman: Dr. Apri Arisandi, S.Pi., M.Si, Member: Dr. Akhmad Farid, S.Pi., M.Si.

The Saronggi District area, Tanjung Village has experienced changes in the structure of mangroves which resulted in a decrease in the number of mangroves due to mangrove tourism, lack of awareness of the importance of mangroves, and damage due to human activities. The purpose of this study is to formulate policies in the management of mangrove ecosystems in the Ekagoghi tourist area. This research was conducted with visual observation (descriptive narrative) and SWOT analysis to consider management policy strategies. The types of mangroves found on the coast of Ekasoghi in Sumenep Regency consist of species *Osbornia octodonta*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, and *Rhizopora apiculata* which have been damaged by natural factors and human actions. The causes of mangrove damage include the high abrasion of the beach so that beach erosion occurs and causes a reduction in nutrients, the cultivation of seaweed which causes damage to mangrove trees due to the charts used. Policies that need to be carried out for the management of mangrove ecosystems on Ekasoghi Beach, namely by holding wanamina cultivation (silvofishery) and the implementation of an ecopreneurship system, can be considered to develop policies directed to explore profit potential and maintain the sustainability of the existence of preserving mangrove ecosystems. This policy certainly needs to be supported by strengthening community institutions and cooperation between government institutions.

Keywords: Mangrove, ecosystem, SWOT analysis, management policy