

ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Pamekasan memiliki hutan mangrove dengan luas hutan sebesar 1,174.53 Ha berdasarkan data Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Pamekasan (2015). penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat dan menilai kondisi kerusakan hutan mangrove yang berada di Kecamatan Pademawu Kabupaten Pamekasan, supaya masyarakat setempat bisa mengetahui dan menjaga hutan mangrove agar nantinya tidak akan terjadi kerusakan pada hutan mangrove tersebut. Metode yang digunakan yakni dengan melakukan observasi lapangan dengan menerapkan pengambilan sampling transek di setiap titik. penelitian ini menggunakan 3 stasiun dan 3 titik. analisis data menggunakan indeks nilai penting (INP), Hemispherical Photography, serta data pendukung berupa parameter kualitas perairan. Hasil analisa menunjukkan rata-rata tutupan kanopi di Desa Pagagan Kecamatan Pademawu Kabupaten Pamekasan sebesar 81,17 %. Hasil analisis tersebut berdasarkan Kepmen LH Nomor 201 Tahun 2004 tentang kriteria baku dan pedoman penentuan kerusakan hutan mangrove berada dalam kategori baik. Kondisi tutupan mangrove yang cukup baik didukung oleh nilai kerapatan pohonnya, banyaknya jumlah individu, usia hutan, daya dukung lingkungan pengaruh kegiatan manusia. Kerusakan hutan mangrove yang ada di Desa Pagagan Kecamatan Pademawu Kabupaten Pamekasan dikatakan rendah dikarenakan tingkat kerapatan jenis bisa dikatakan melebihi Standar Baku Kerusakan Hutan Mangrove Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No.201 tahun 2004 sebesar 81,17% (baik).

Kata kunci : Mangrove, Hutan mangrove, Kerusakan mangrove.

ABSTRACT

Pamekasan Regency has a mangrove forest with a forest area of 1,174.53 Ha based on data from the Forestry and Plantation Service of Pamekasan Regency (2015). this research was conducted to see and assess the condition of mangrove forest damage in Pademawu Subdistrict, Pamekasan Regency, so that local people can know and protect mangrove forests so that later there will be no damage to the mangrove forest. this research uses 3 stations and 3 points. data analysis using importance value index (INP), Hemispherical Photography, and supporting data in the form of mangrove forest parameters. The method used is by conducting field observations by applying transect sampling at each point. this study used 3 stations and 3 points. data analysis using the important value index (INP), Hemispherical Photography, and supporting data in the form of water quality parameters. The results of the analysis showed that the average canopy cover in Pagagan Village, Pademawu District, Pamekasan Regency was 81.17%. The results of the analysis based on Kepmen LH No. 201 Year 2004 on standard criteria and guidelines for determining damage to mangrove forests are in the good category. Mangrove cover conditions are quite well supported by the value of tree density, the number of individuals, the age of the forest, the environmental carrying capacity of the influence of human activities. Damage to mangrove forests in Pagagan Village, Pademawu District, Pamekasan Regency is said to be low because the density of species can be said to exceed the Mangrove Forest Damage Standard Based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment No.201 of 2004 of 81.17% (good).

Keywords: Mangrove, mangrove forest, mangrove damage.