

Forasih. NIM 220341100080. Strategi Reforestasi Mangrove di Desa Ujung Piring Kabupaten Bangkalan. Dibawah Bimbingan **Dr. Maulinna Kusumo Wardhani, S.Kel., M.Si.**

ABSTRAK

Ekosistem mangrove memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan lingkungan pesisir, namun keberadaannya rentan terhadap tekanan lingkungan dan aktivitas manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kondisi lingkungan, Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) mangrove, dan menyusun strategi reforestasi mangrove di Desa Ujung Piring, Bangkalan. Metode yang digunakan meliputi analisis kualitas perairan, vegetasi mangrove, dan pendekatan DPSIR (*Driving Force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa parameter suhu, salinitas, dan pH masih sesuai dengan baku mutu, sedangkan DO, nitrat, dan fosfat belum memenuhi baku mutu perairan untuk mangrove. Vegetasi mangrove yang ditemukan terdiri atas *Sonneratia alba*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Avicennia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, dan *Aegiceras corniculatum*. Nilai INP tertinggi pada tingkat pohon dimiliki oleh *Sonneratia alba*, tingkat pancang oleh *Rhizophora apiculata*, dan tingkat semai oleh *Avicennia alba*. Strategi reforestasi yang direkomendasikan meliputi penentuan jenis mangrove yang sesuai dengan kondisi habitat, penerapan zonasi penanaman, reforestasi berbasis kesesuaian lahan, pengelolaan limbah tambak, penyediaan sarana pengelolaan sampah, edukasi masyarakat, pembatasan aktivitas perahu di area penanaman, serta pembentukan zona perlindungan kawasan rehabilitasi. Jenis mangrove yang direkomendasikan sebagai spesies utama reforestasi adalah *Sonneratia alba*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, dan *Avicennia alba* karena memiliki nilai INP tinggi dan kemampuan adaptasi yang baik terhadap kondisi lingkungan setempat.

Kata kunci: mangrove, Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), kualitas perairan, DPSIR, reforestasi mangrove.

Forasih. NIM 220341100080. Mangrove Reforestation Strategy in Ujung Piring Village Bangkalan Regency. Under the Guidance of **Dr. Maulinna Kusumo Wardhani, S.Kel., M.Si.**

ABSTRACT

Mangrove ecosystems play an important role in maintaining the balance of the coastal environment, but their existence is vulnerable to environmental pressures and human activities. This study aims to analyze environmental conditions, the Important Value Index (INP) of mangroves, and develop a mangrove reforestation strategy in Ujung Piring Village, Bangkalan. The methods used include analysis of water quality, mangrove vegetation, and the DPSIR (*Driving Force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response*) approach. The results showed that the parameters of temperature, salinity, and pH were still in accordance with the quality standards, while DO, nitrate, and phosphate did not meet the water quality standards for mangroves. The mangrove vegetation found consisted of *Sonneratia alba*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Avicennia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, and *Aegiceras corniculatum*. The highest INP value at the tree level was held by *Sonneratia alba*, at the sapling level by *Rhizophora apiculata*, and at the seedling level by *Avicennia alba*. Recommended reforestation strategies include determining mangrove species appropriate to the habitat, implementing planting zones, land suitability-based reforestation, managing pond waste, providing waste management facilities, educating the public, restricting boat activity in planting areas, and establishing protected zones for rehabilitation areas. The recommended mangrove species for reforestation are *Sonneratia alba*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, and *Avicennia alba* due to their high INP values and good adaptation to local environmental conditions.

Keywords: mangrove, Importance Value Index (INP), water quality, DPSIR, mangrove reforestation.