

PERAN REHABILITASI MANGROVE TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN SEMAI DI KABUPATEN BELITUNG, PROVINSI BANGKA BELITUNG

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INTISARI

Kerusakan hutan mangrove di Kabupaten Belitung sudah sangat memprihatinkan sehingga fungsi – fungsinya hilang. Dampak negatif yang banyak dirasakan masyarakat membuat Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Belitung melakukan upaya rehabilitasi mangrove tahun 2005 di beberapa lokasi di antaranya adalah Pantai Tanjung Pendam dan Pantai Pulau Bayan. Untuk melihat keberhasilan rehabilitasi diperlukan penelitian guna mengetahui persentase pertumbuhan semai dan faktor habitat yang berpengaruh. Selain itu perlu dilakukan perbandingan kondisi habitat pada kawasan rehabilitasi dengan kawasan alami. Pantai Air Saga adalah kawasan habitat alami mangrove yang dipilih.

Penelitian ini mengambil data jumlah semai yang tumbuh serta kondisi faktor habitat. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuadrat sistematis dengan PU 5x5 meter pada 3 zona yaitu darat, tengah, dan laut, dan dilakukan 5 kali ulangan. Persentase pertumbuhan semai diketahui dengan melakukan perbandingan jumlah saat penanaman dengan jumlah pada saat pengambilan data. Perbandingan kondisi lingkungan dilakukan dengan anova. Pengaruh faktor lingkungan dilakukan dengan analisis korelasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persentase pada Pantai Tanjung Pendam adalah 2,23 %, sedangkan pada Pantai Pulau Bayan persentasenya mencapai 58,89 %. Kondisi faktor habitat (salinitas, ketebalan lumpur, kepadatan plankton, kandungan B.O., suhu, pH) pada kawasan rehabilitasi yaitu Pantai Tanjung Pendam dan Pantai Pulau Bayan berbeda nyata dengan kawasan habitat alami yaitu Pantai Air Saga. Pada Pantai Tanjung Pendam hubungan faktor habitat terhadap persentase semai adalah sebagai berikut : salinitas, kepadatan plankton, dan kandungan bahan organik berkorelasi negatif, ketebalan lumpur dan suhu berkorelasi positif, sedangkan pada Pantai Pulau Bayan sebagai berikut : salinitas, ketebalan lumpur, kepadatan plankton, dan suhu berkorelasi negatif, kandungan bahan organik berkorelasi positif. Hanya salinitas yang berpengaruh nyata terhadap persentase pertumbuhan semai.

Kata kunci : mangrove, rehabilitasi, persentase, faktor habitat.

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THE ROLE OF MANGROVE REHABILITATION ON SEEDLING GROWTH IN BELITUNG REGENCY, BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Mangrove forest defrivation in Belitung Regency is very severe, so the function of forest is lost. The negative impact felt by community makes Local Government of Belitung Regency to make mangrove rehabilitation effort in 2005 at same location, such as Tanjung Pendam Beach and Pulau Bayan Beach. To analyze the succes of rehabilitation it needs a research to know the percentage of seedling growth and habitat factors influencing. In addition, it needs to do comparison of habitat condition in rehabilitation area and the natural area. Air Saga Beach is a natural habitat area of mangrove selected.

This research obtained data of number of seedling grown and the condition of habitat factor. The method used was the systematic quadrat using 5x5 meters in 3 zones of land, middle, and marine, and was conducted in 5 repetitions. Seedling growth percentage was known by conducting comparison of the number of seedling at the time of planting and number of seedling at data collection. The comparison of environmental condition was conducted using Anova. Environmental factor effect was conducted using correlation analysis.

The result of the research showed that the percentage in Tanjung Pendam Beach was 2.23%, while the percentage in Pulau Bayan Beach reached 58.89%. Habitat factor condition (salinity, mud thickness, plankton density, organic material content, temperature, pH) in rehabilitation area for Tanjung Pendam Beach and Pulau Bayan Beach was significantly different from natural habitat area of Air Saga Beach. In Tanjung Pendam Beach, the relationship of habitat factor on seedling growth percentage was as follows : salinity, plankton density, and organic material content had negative correlation, mud thickness and temperature had positive correlation, while in Pulau Bayan Beach was as follows : salinity, mud thickness, plankton density, and temperature had negative correlation, organic material content had positive correlation. Only salinity had significant effect on percentage of seedling growth.

Key words : mangrove, rehabilitation, percentage, habitat factor.

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