

**EVALUASI KEGIATAN REHABILITASI MANGROVE BERDASARKAN  
PERBANDINGAN LEBAR PENANAMAN MANGROVE  
TERHADAP LEBAR JALUR HIJAU  
DI PANTAI LOGENDING, KEBUMEN**

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**INTISARI**

Upaya rehabilitasi mangrove seharusnya didasarkan pada lebar jalur hijau optimal dimana mangrove mampu tumbuh baik di dalamnya. Namun, seringkali rehabilitasi mangrove disesuaikan dengan dana yang tersedia, sehingga kaidah ekologis kurang diperhatikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : (1) mengetahui persentase lebar penanaman mangrove terhadap lebar jalur hijau, (2) mengetahui perbandingan kerapatan vegetasi dan faktor kualitas habitat (tebal lumpur, suhu, pH, salinitas, oksigen terlarut) pada tiga lebar penanaman mangrove, (3) mengetahui pengaruh kerapatan vegetasi terhadap faktor kualitas habitat.

Penelitian dilakukan di kawasan rehabilitasi mangrove Pantai Logending, Kabupaten Kebumen. Pengambilan data lapangan di laksanakan pada bulan Agustus 2009. Untuk mengetahui perbedaan parameter kerapatan vegetasi dan faktor kualitas habitat pada ketiga lebar penanaman mangrove, dilakukan uji anova searah. Sedangkan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kerapatan vegetasi terhadap faktor kualitas habitat dilakukan analisis regresi linier sederhana.

Hasil perhitungan persentase lebar penanaman mangrove terhadap lebar jalur hijau adalah 28,45 %, artinya lebar penanaman yang terbentuk belum memenuhi lebar jalur hijau optimal. Variabel kerapatan vegetasi, tebal lumpur, pH, dan oksigen terlarut tidak menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan pada tiga lebar penanaman mangrove. Sedangkan variabel suhu dan salinitas menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan. Suhu di ketiga lebar penanaman mangrove saling menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan satu sama lain. Untuk variabel salinitas di lebar penanaman I berbeda nyata dengan salinitas di lebar penanaman II dan III. Salinitas di lebar penanaman II berbeda signifikan dengan salinitas di lebar penanaman I, tetapi tidak berbeda nyata dengan salinitas di lebar penanaman III. Sedangkan salinitas di lebar penanaman III berbeda nyata dengan salinitas di lebar penanaman I, namun tidak berbeda nyata dengan di lebar penanaman II. Dari analisis regresi linier sederhana diperoleh hasil bahwa kerapatan vegetasi tidak mempunyai pengaruh signifikan terhadap tebal lumpur, suhu, pH, salinitas, maupun oksigen terlarut.

Kata kunci :persentase lebar penanaman mangrove, lebar jalur hijau, kerapatan vegetasi, kualitas habitat

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**MANGROVE REHABILITATION EVALUATION BASED ON  
THE COMPARATION OF THE WIDTH OF MANGROVE PLANTING  
TOWARDS THE WIDTH OF GREEN LANE  
IN LOGENDING COAST, KEBUMEN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Efforts on mangrove rehabilitation should be based on the width of mangrove green lane, where mangrove vegetation can grow well. Yet, mangrove rehabilitations were often done based on available fund; ecological rules are less considered. The aims of this research are to know: (1) the percentage between the width of mangrove planting towards the width of mangrove green lane, (2) the comparation of mangrove vegetation density and habitat quality factors (mudthickness, temperature, pH, salinity, disolved oxygen) in the three different of the width of mangrove planting, (3) the effect of vegetation density towards habitat quality factors.

The research was conducted in mangrove rehabilitation area of Logending Coast, Kebumen Regency on August 2009. In order to find out the comparation of vegetation density and habitat quality factors among the three different width of the mangrove planting, One Way Anova Test was applied. Simple regression analysis was used to result in the effect of vegetation density towards habitat quality factors.

Results show that the percentage between the width of mangrove planting towards the width of mangrove green lane is 28,45%, it means that the rehabilitation activity in Logending Coast is not optimum yet. Vegetation density, mudthickness, pH, and disolved oxigen do not show significant difference. However, the temperature and salinity show significant difference. The temperature of the three width of mangrove planting show significant difference each other. The salinity in group I has significant difference to the two another. Salinity in group II has significant difference with group I, but not show significant difference with group III. The salinity in group III has significant difference with group I, but do not show significant difference with group II. Simple regression analysis show that vegetation density do not have significant effect on mudthickness, temperature, pH, salinity and disolved oxygen.

Keywords : the percentage of the mangrove planting, the width of mangrove green lane, vegetation density, habitat quality

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