

PERANAN REHABILITASI MANGROVE  
TERHADAP PERBAIKAN FAKTOR BIOFISIK HABITAT  
DI KAWASAN REHABILITASI MANGROVE PANTAI UTARA  
KABUPATEN REMBANG

INTISARI

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Sejak awal tahun 1990-an fenomena degradasi bio-geofisik sumber daya pesisir semakin meluas akibat pemanfaatan yang berlebihan yang menyebabkan hilangnya ekosistem mangrove, terumbu karang dan estuaria yang selanjutnya dapat mengganggu lingkungan biosfer wilayah pantai dan pesisir yang memiliki peran produksi yang besar. Kerusakan hutan mangrove perlu segera diatasi dengan mengadakan kegiatan konservasi bahkan merestorasi hutan mangrove. Untuk melihat dan memahami perkembangan kegiatan rehabilitasi mangrove di kabupaten Rembang, maka perlu diadakan penelitian mengenai peranan rehabilitasi mangrove terhadap perbaikan faktor biofisik habitat mangrove di pesisir Pantai Utara Desa Pasar Banggi Kabupaten Rembang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kerapatan, tinggi, diameter, dan lebar perakaran vegetasi mangrove (rehabilitasi mangrove), mengetahui keanekaragaman plankton dan nekton, ketebalan lumpur (faktor biofisik habitat), serta mengetahui hubungan antara peranan rehabilitasi mangrove terhadap perbaikan faktor biofisik habitat. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada vegetasi mangrove tahun tanam 1975, 1988, 1989, dan 1990 Desa Pasar Banggi. Pada setiap tahun tanam dibuat jalur yang didalamnya terdapat petak ukur 5x5 m dengan jarak antar petak 10m. Setiap petak ukur dilakukan pengukuran tinggi, diameter, jumlah dan jenis mangrove, ketebalan lumpur, lebar perakaran, jenis nekton, dan jenis plankton. Data dianalisis dengan menghitung kerapatan, indeks diversitas, dan dilakukan analisis regresi berganda

Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Mangrove di kawasan rehabilitasi Desa Pasar banggi Kecamatan Rembang Kabupaten Rembang terdiri dari empat jenis vegetasi yaitu *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, dan *Soneratia alba*. Kerapatan jenis terbesar yaitu 6120/Ha, tinggi pohon rata-rata tertinggi yaitu 11,63314 m dan rata-rata lebar perakaran terbesar yaitu 1,627754 m pada tahun tanam 1988. Sedangkan diameter terbesar yaitu pada tahun tanam 1989 sebesar 0,116211m. Terdapat 300 jenis dan 9 jenis nekton. Jenis plankton terbanyak yaitu *Pseudovellula americana* dan jenis nekton terbanyak yaitu ikan teri glagah. Diversitas nekton terbesar pada tahun 1988 sebesar 0,671992 dan diversitas plankton terbesar yaitu 0,867711. Ketebalan lumpur tertinggi yaitu 0,52064 m pada tahun tanam 1975. Rehabilitasi mangrove sangat berpengaruh terhadap faktor biofisik habitat (ketebalan lumpur, keanekaragaman plankton, dan keanekaragaman nekton), parameter rehabilitasi tersebut adalah kerapatan, tinggi, diameter, dan lebar perakaran.

Kata kunci : mangrove, rehabilitasi, biofisik habitat, plankton, nekton

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THE ROLE OF MANGROVE REHABILITATION  
FOR THE FACTORS OF HABITAT BIOPHYSIC IMPROVEMENTS  
IN REHABILITATE AREA THE NORTH COASTAL MANGROVE  
REMBANG REGENCY

ABSTRACT

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Phenomenon of degradation bio-geophysics of resource of coastal area progressively extend since year 1990's as the effect of overexploiting causing the loss of mangrove ecosystem, coral reef, and estuaria. It can bother the biosphere environment coastal regional and coastal area that have important production function. Forest mangrove degradation should be overcome immediately by conservation even restoration mangrove forests. Research concerning the role of mangrove rehabilitation for the factors of habitat biophysical improvements in rehabilitate area the north coastal mangrove rembang regency need to be held in order to comprehend the growth of rehabilitation mangrove in Rembang Regency.

The objectives of this research are to find out density, height, diameter, wide root of mangrove vegetation (mangrove rehabilitation), variety of plankton and nekton, thick of mud (the factor of habitat biophysical), and also relation between the role of mangrove rehabilitation and the factors of habitat biophysical improvements. This research was held to mangrove vegetation 1975, 1988, 1989, and 1990 plantation year at Pasar Banggi Village. In each plantation year, made a strip which in it there are 5x5 m plots sample with distance 10 m each plot. Measurement of height, diameter, quantity and species of mangrove, thick of mud, wide root of mangrove vegetation, species of plankton and nekton. Data analysed by counting density, diversity index, and doubled analysis regression.

The result of this research indicate that rehabilitation area at Pasar Banggi Village, Rembang Subdistrict, Rembang Regency consisted of four species that is *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, and *Sonneratia alba*. The highest density is 6120/Ha, the average height of tree is 11,63314m, the highest wide root of mangrove vegetation 1,627754m in the plantation year of 1988. While the biggest diameter that is in the plantation year of 1989 that is 0,116211m. The variety of species plankton there are 300 species and 9 species nekton. The biggest species of plankton is *Pseudovellula americana* and nekton is teri glagah as the most quantities. Assess the biggest diversity of nekton in the year 1988 that is 0,671992. The biggest diversity of plankton that is 0,867711 and also highest thick of mud that is 0,52064 m in the plantation year of 1975. Mangrove rehabilitation very influential with the factor of habitat biophysical (thick of mud, diversity of plankton, and diversity of nekton), the parameter of mangrove rehabilitation is density, height, diameter, and wide root.

Keywords: mangrove, rehabilitation, habitat biophysical, plankton, nekton

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