

Karakteristik Komunitas Hutan Pantai Berdasarkan Kegiatan Fisik di Taman Nasional Baluran

INTISARI

Hutan pantai merupakan ekosistem yang dinamis dan rentan terhadap gangguan. Salah satu gangguan yang dapat mengancam ekosistem hutan pantai adalah gangguan akibat kegiatan fisik (gangguan antropogenik). Gangguan antropogenik dapat menyebabkan berubahnya iklim mikro, struktur dan keragaman vegetasi, bahkan menyebabkan hilangnya vegetasi hutan pantai. Begitu pula dengan hutan pantai yang terdapat di Taman Nasional Baluran, dimana terdapat kegiatan fisik yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat. Beberapa kegiatan fisik yang memanfaatkan hutan pantai di Taman Nasional Baluran, yaitu kegiatan wisata dan aktivitas nelayan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik dan perbedaan komunitas hutan pantai berdasarkan kegiatan fisik di Taman Nasional Baluran.

Pengambilan data telah dilakukan pada empat lokasi hutan pantai yang mewakili hutan pantai yang dimanfaatkan untuk wisata, aktivitas nelayan, akses terbatas bagi masyarakat, dan satu lokasi hutan pantai yang tidak terdapat kegiatan fisik. Petak ukur yang telah digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *nested plot* dengan teknik *systematic sampling* dan intensitas sampling sebesar 5%. Data yang telah diambil meliputi data biotik dan abiotik. Data biotik meliputi jumlah dan jenis vegetasi. Data abiotik meliputi suhu udara, kelembaban udara, intensitas cahaya matahari dan pH tanah. Analisis statistik untuk uji beda yang digunakan adalah *Kruskal-Wallis test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik komunitas hutan pantai yang terdapat kegiatan fisik dan tidak terdapat kegiatan fisik memiliki perbedaan pada faktor abiotik maupun biotiknya. Perbedaan karakteristik yang nyata di antara empat komunitas hutan pantai tersebut berdasarkan hasil *Kruskal-Wallis test*, terletak pada faktor kerapatan semai, jumlah jenis vegetasi, suhu udara, kelembaban udara dan pH tanah. Faktor-faktor yang berbeda nyata tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai pertimbangan bagi pihak pengelola Taman Nasional Baluran dalam hal pemantauan ekosistem hutan terkait dengan adanya kegiatan fisik di hutan pantai.

Kata kunci: hutan pantai, kegiatan fisik, Taman Nasional Baluran

Characteristics of Coastal Forest Community Based on Physical Activities in Baluran National Park

ABSTRACT

Coastal forests are dynamic and vulnerable ecosystems disturbance. One of the disturbances that can threaten coastal forest ecosystems is a disruption due to physical activities (anthropogenic disturbance). Anthropogenic disturbance can cause the changes in microclimate, structure and diversity of vegetation even causes loss of coastal forest vegetation. Likewise, the coastal forest is located at *Baluran* National Park, where physical activities occur due to the utilization coastal forest by the community. Some of the coastal forest uses in the *Baluran* Park National is used for tourism and fishing activities. Therefore, this study aims to determine the characteristics and differences of coastal forest community based on physical activities in the *Baluran* National Park.

Data collection has been carried out at four coastal forest locations that represent coastal forests that are used for tourism, fishing activities, limited access for the community, and one coastal forest location that has no physical activities. Measuring plots that have been used on this research is a nested plot with systematic sampling and intensity techniques sampling of 5%. The data that has been taken include biotic and abiotic ones. The data biotic include the number and type of vegetation. Abiotic data include air temperature, air humidity, sunlight intensity and soil pH. The statistical analyses for different tests used were the Kruskal-Wallis test.

The results showed that the characteristics of coastal forest communities which has physical activities and hasn't physical activities had differences in abiotic and biotic factors. The difference is significant between four coastal forest community are based on the results of the Kruskal-Wallis test, located at seedling density, number of vegetation types, air temperature, air humidity and pH soil. These significantly different factors can be used as considerations for the management of *Baluran* National Park in terms of monitoring forest ecosystems related to physical activities in coastal forests.

Keywords: coastal forest, physical activities, *Baluran* National Park