

ABSTRAK

Pariwisata dapat memiliki dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan dikarenakan pemanfaatan yang berlebihan. Penghitungan *Carrying capacity* merupakan langkah awal pencegahan jangka panjang untuk mengatasi kerusakan lingkungan dan penurunan kualitas kunjungan. Hal ini juga berkaitan dengan isu keberlanjutan lingkungan dan sumber daya alam pariwisata yang terancam. Penelitian dilakukan di Pantai Drini, yang merupakan salah satu pantai yang termasuk dalam kawasan lindung, kawasan peruntukan perikanan dan pengembangan rute pelayaran wisata bahari. Terdapat kasus kunjungan wisata yang melebihi batas kapasitas di pantai yang berdekatan dengan Pantai Drini. Pantai Drini dibagi menjadi tiga zona, yaitu zona berpasir, intertidal, dan Pulau Drini. Tiap zona dihitung menggunakan teori yang dikembangkan oleh Cifuentes dengan mempertimbangkan perhitungan daya dukung fisik, daya dukung riil dan daya dukung efektif. Penghitungan daya dukung riil dikembangkan dengan menggunakan faktor koreksi pasang dan surut. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu, daya dukung fisik dapat menampung jumlah maksimum wisatawan sebanyak 4.148 per hari. Lalu daya dukung riil dengan mempertimbangkan faktor koreksi, dapat menampung jumlah maksimum wisatawan sebanyak 1481 per hari. Daya dukung efektif mempertimbangkan aspek fisik, ekologi dan manajemen dapat menampung jumlah maksimum wisatawan sebanyak 1144 per hari.

Kata Kunci: Daya Dukung Pariwisata, Daya Dukung Fisik, Daya Dukung Riil, Daya Dukung Efektif, Kapasitas Pantai, Pantai Drini

ABSTRACT

Tourism can have negative impacts on the environment due to overuse. Carrying capacity is the first step in long-term prevention to overcome environmental damage and decrease the quality of visits. This also relates to the issue of environmental sustainability and threatened natural resources for tourism. The study was conducted at Drini Beach, which is one of the beaches located in protected areas, fisheries areas and the development of marine tourism routes, as well. There is case of tourist visits that exceed the capacity limit on the beach adjacent to Drini Beach. In this study divided, Drini Beach divided into three zones, *i.e* sandy zone, intertidal, and Pulau Drini. Each zone calculated using theory by Cifuentes, considered the calculation of physical carrying capacity, real carrying capacity and effective carrying capacity. The calculation of the real carrying capacity is developed using the tide correction factors. The results of this study contain three aspects. First, physical carrying capacity can accommodate a maximum number of tourists as much as 4.148 per day. Second, the real carrying capacity by considering the five correction factors can accommodate a maximum number of tourists as much as 1481 per day. Third, the effective carrying capacity by considering the aspects of physical, ecological and management, can accommodate a maximum number of tourists as much as 1144 per day.

Keywords: Tourism Carrying Capacity, Physical Carrying Capacity, Real Carrying Capacity, Effective Carrying Capacity, Beach Carrying Capacity, Drini Beach