

INTISARI

Indonesia merupakan negara yang memiliki potensi sumber daya hutan mangrove yang besar. Hutan mangrove di Indonesia memiliki beragam jenis mangrove. Akan tetapi, kondisi mangrove di Indonesia selalu mengalami perubahan. Perubahan sebaran dan kerapatan mangrove merupakan salah satu indikasi untuk memantau kualitasnya. Teknologi penginderaan jauh merupakan salah satu teknologi yang digunakan untuk menganalisis sebaran dan kerapatan mangrove. Citra satelit Landsat merupakan salah satu citra yang digunakan untuk menganalisis sebaran dan kerapatan mangrove. Analisis ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui sebaran dan kerapatan mangrove serta luas tiap kerapatan mangrove yang teridentifikasi di Segara Anakan, Cilacap menggunakan citra satelit Landsat 7 tanggal akuisisi 26 Januari 2017.

Tahapan awal pengolahan citra satelit dilakukan koreksi *radiometric*. Kemudian dilakukan pemotongan citra, dilanjutkan dengan *image enhancement*. Tahap selanjutnya dilakukan komposit band RGB 573, kemudian membuat sampel (*training area*) yang selanjutnya dilakukan klasifikasi *supervised*. Tahap selanjutnya dilakukan analisis kerapatan mangrove dengan *Normalized Difference Vegetation Index* (NDVI).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luasan mangrove di Segara Anakan, Cilacap sebesar 14.543,77 Ha, dimana kerapatan jarang 1.193,22 Ha, kerapatan sedang 2.107,44 Ha dan kerapatan lebat 11.243,22 Ha.

Kata Kunci : Sebaran, Kerapatan, Mangrove, NDVI, Landsat 7, Segara Anakan

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that has a large potential of mangrove ecosystem resources. Mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia have various types of mangroves. However, the condition of mangroves in Indonesia always changes. Changes in the distribution and density of mangroves is one indication to monitor its quality. Remote sensing technology is one of the technologies used to analyze the distribution and density of mangroves. Landsat satellite imagery is one of the images used to analyze the distribution and density of mangroves. This analysis was conducted to determine the distribution and density of mangroves as well as the area of each mangrove density identified in Segara Anakan, Cilacap using Landsat 7 satellite imagery on the acquisition date of January 26, 2017. The initial stages of processing satellite images are radiometric corrections. Then the image is cut, followed by image enhancement. The next stage was performed by the RGB 573 composite band, then made a sample (training area) which was then performed a supervised classification. The next step is to analyze the density of mangroves with Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). The result of research showed that mangrove area in Segara Anakan was about 14,543.77 hectares, where the rare density 1,193.22 hectares, medium density 2,107.44 hectares and dense density 11,243.22 hectares.

Key Words: *Distribution, Density, Mangrove, NDVI, Landsat 7, Segara Anakan*