

**PEMANFAATAN POTENSI WILAYAH SEMENANJUNG MURIA  
BAGIAN UTARA, KABUPATEN JEPARA DENGAN PENDEKATAN  
GEOEKOLOGI**

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**INTISARI**

Geoekologi dapat digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi potensi wilayah berdasarkan karakteristik fisik, biologi dan sosial-budaya. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Semenanjung Muria bagian utara. Semenanjung Muria bagian utara merupakan wilayah yang kompleks. Bentanglahan yang ada di wilayah ini sangat dipengaruhi oleh aktivitas vulkanisme di masa lalu dari Gunungapi Muria dan Gunungapi Genuk serta proses geomorfologi masa kini seperti fluvial dan marin. Satuan geoekologi di Semenanjung Muria bagian utara dapat dikelompokkan menjadi Satuan Geoekologi Laut Dangkal, Pulau Gunungapi, Pesisir Berlumpur, Pesisir Berpasir, Dataran Aluvial Marin, Bukit Sisa, Dataran Kaki Gunungapi Genuk, Kaki Gunungapi Genuk, Lereng Gunungapi, Kerucut Gunungapi Genuk, Dataran Fluvio-vulkanik, Dataran Kaki Gunungapi Muria, Kaki Gunungapi Muria, Lereng Gunungapi Muria, Kerucut Gunungapi Muria, dan Kaldera Gunungapi Muria. Setiap satuan geoekologi memiliki potensi yang bersifat positif dan negatif. Potensi sumberdaya di Semenanjung Muria bagian utara antara lain potensi laut, tambang, pertanian, perkebunan, pariwisata, dan ekonomi-perdagangan. Potensi sumberdaya yang dapat dioptimalkan berdasarkan konsep geoekologi antara lain: tambak, dermaga nelayan, perkebunan karet, perkebunan jati, perkebunan damar, perkebunan kopi, penambangan batuan feldspar, pariwisata, dan sebagai pusat ekonomi lokal. Pemanfaatan wilayah di Semenanjung Muria hendaknya disesuaikan dengan potensi dan fungsi dari masing-masing kawasan, sehingga tidak menimbulkan degradasi lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Bentanglahan, Geoekologi, Pengelolaan sumberdaya, Lingkungan, Geomorfologi

***REGIONAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION IN NORTHERN MURIA  
PENINSULA, JEPARA REGENCY USING GEOEKOLOGICAL APPROACH***

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**ABSTRACT**

*Geoecology can be used to identify potential resources based on its physical, biological and socio-cultural characteristics. This research was conducted in the northern part of the Muria Peninsula. The northern Muria Peninsula is a complex area. Landscape in this region is strongly influenced by volcanism in the past of Muria Volcano and Genuk Volcano also recent geomorphological processes such as fluvial and marine. Geoecological unit in the northern Muria Peninsula can be grouped into several units, such as Shallow Marine Geoecological Unit, Volcanic Island, Muddy Coast, Sandy Coast, Marine Alluvial Plains, Residual Hills, Genuk Volcano Footplains, Foothlope of Genuk Volcano, Genuk Volcano Slopes, Genuk Volcano Cone, Fluvio-volcanic Plains, Muria Volcano Footplains, Muria Volcano Foot, Muria Volcano Slopes, Muria Volcano Cone, and Caldera of Muria Volcano Caldera. Every geoecological unit have both negative and positive characteristics. Potential resources in the northern part of the Muria Peninsula such as potential for marine, mining, agriculture, plantations, tourism, and economic-trading. Potential resources that can be optimize based on geoecological concepts such as fishpond, fishing harbour, rubber plantations, teak wood plantations, agathis plantations, coffee plantations, feldspar rock mining, tourism, and centre of regional bussiness. Muria Peninsula regional management should be adapted to the potential and function of each area, so that will not cause environmental degradation.*

*Keywords: Landscape, Geocology, Resource management, Environmental, Geomorphology*