

Perencanaan Pengembangan Ekosistem Mangrove untuk Ekowisata di Wilayah Pesisir Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

INTISARI

Vegetasi mangrove di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) yang telah membentuk zona ekosistem dan telah terdapat kegiatan pengelolaan, terletak di Ds Jangkaran, Kec. Temon, Kab. Kulon Progo; dan Ds Tirtohargo, Kec. Kretek, Kab. Bantul. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kondisi eksisting dan pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove, serta perencanaan pengembangan ekosistem mangrove untuk ekowisata. Kondisi eksisting diperoleh melalui analisis foto udara hasil perekaman UAV, observasi, pengukuran lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Berbagai kegiatan pengelolaan yang telah dilakukan selama ini diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan pihak-pihak yang telah berkontribusi. Perencanaan pengembangan diperoleh dari hasil perencanaan partisipatif dan FGD. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa ekosistem mangrove di DIY merupakan ekosistem buatan, sehingga persebarannya tidak merata dan tidak membentuk zonasi secara alami. Terdiri dari 14 spesies mangrove sejati dan 11 mangrove asosiasi. Jenis *Rhizophora* dan *Avicennia* merupakan vegetasi mangrove yang dominan. Terdapat berbagai jenis fauna air, lantai, dan darat yang khas pada ekosistem mangrove, seperti: *Periophthalmus* (ikan Glodog), kepiting bakau, dan berbagai jenis burung. Kegiatan pengelolaan yang telah dilakukan meliputi: penanaman, pembibitan, perawatan, dan perintisan sebagai lokasi wisata. Kelompok masyarakat merupakan pihak yang memegang peranan penting dalam kegiatan pengelolaan tersebut. Berbagai pihak seperti akademisi, pemerintah daerah, LSM, dan swasta; ikut berperan dalam keberadaan ekosistem mangrove di DIY. Terdapat banyak area yang dapat digunakan untuk pengembangan ekosistem mangrove, terutama pada area-area yang ditetapkan sebagai kawasan perlindungan setempat. Area perencanaan pengembangan ekosistem mangrove meliputi: area rencana penanaman, penanaman baru, penanaman sulam, penghijauan pesisir, konservasi penyu, dan *silvofishery*. Sedangkan perencanaan pengembangan ekowisata berisi berbagai rencana penempatan dan pembangunan fasilitas wisata, papan edukasi, dan jalur-jalur ekowisata.

Kata kunci: Perencanaan, ekosistem mangrove, ekowisata, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Planning Development of Mangrove Ecosystem for Ecotourism In the Coastal Area of Yogyakarta Special Region

Abstract

Mangrove vegetations in Yogyakarta Special Region which has formed ecosystem zone and there are management activities, located in Jangkaran Village, Temon Subdistrict, Kulon Progo Regency; And Tirtohargo Village, Kretek Subdistrict, Bantul Regency. This study aims to analyze the existing condition and management of mangrove ecosystems, as well as planning the development of mangrove ecosystems for ecotourism. Existing conditions obtained through the analysis of aerial photographs of UAV recording, observation, field measurement, and documentation. Various management activities that have been done so far have been obtained through in-depth interviews with the contributing parties. Development planning is derived from the results of participatory planning and FGD. The results show that mangrove ecosystem in Yogyakarta Special Region is an artificial ecosystem, so the distribution is uneven and does not form natural zonation. Consisting of 14 species of true mangrove and 11 mangrove associations. *Rhizophora* and *Avicennia* are the dominant mangrove vegetation. There are various types of water, floor and terrestrial fauna typical of the mangrove ecosystem, such as: *Periophthalmus* (mud skipper), mangrove crabs, and various bird species. Management activities that have been carried out include: planting, seeding, maintenance, and piloting as a tourist location. Community groups are parties that play an important role in the management activities. Various parties such as academics, local government, NGOs and the private sector; Play a role in the existence of mangrove ecosystems in Yogyakarta Special Region. There are many areas that can be used for the development of mangrove ecosystems, especially in areas designated as local protected areas. Areas of planning for mangrove ecosystem development include: planting plan area, new planting, embroidery planting, coastal greening, turtle conservation, and silvofishery. Meanwhile, ecotourism development planning contains various plans for placement and construction of tourism facilities, educational boards, and ecotourism routes.

Keywords: Planning, mangrove ecosystem, ecotourism, Yogyakarta Special Region