



## **DAYA DUKUNG KAWASAN WISATA PANTAI PRIGI DI KECAMATAN WATULIMO KABUPATEN TRENGGALEK**

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### **INTISARI**

Kawasan Wisata Pantai Prigi merupakan salah satu pantai yang menjadi sasaran pengembangan wisata bagi pemerintah Kabupaten Trenggalek. Pengembangan wisata alam yang rentan terhadap adanya penurunan atau perubahan kualitas lingkungan memerlukan perencanaan pengembangan pariwisata yang sesuai dengan kapasitas ekosistem wisata atau daya dukung kawasan wisata. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk a) mengidentifikasi besaran daya dukung kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi di Kecamatan Watulimo, b) menemukan zonasi kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi berdasarkan kenyamanan fisiologis, dan c) menganalisis adanya implikasi terhadap wisatawan di kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Metode kuantitatif digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi besaran daya dukung, menentukan zonasi kenyamanan fisiologis, dan menganalisis implikasinya terhadap wisatawan. Teknik pengumpulan data secara sekunder dan primer. Teknik pengumpulan data secara sekunder melalui olah data sekunder laporan iklim harian BMKG dan olah data sekunder jumlah kunjungan wisatawan Pantai Prigi. Sedangkan teknik pengumpulan data secara primer melalui olah data primer pengukuran iklim harian di kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi dan hasil kuesioner terhadap 145 wisatawan Pantai Prigi. Pengolahan data persepsi wisatawan diolah dengan menggunakan *software* SPSS.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil akhir besaran daya dukung kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi sebanyak 390 wisatawan/hari. Jumlah ini menandakan kawasan wisata Pantai Prigi tergolong aman dan terkendali apabila dibandingkan dengan data jumlah kunjungan wisatawan di Pantai Prigi pada tahun 2011-2016. Zonasi kawasan wisata berada di luar zona *optimum*, tepatnya pada zona *heat* dan *stress* berdasarkan kenyamanan fisiologis. Zona ini memiliki suhu udara antara 20-32°C dan kelembaban udara lebih besar dari 55%. Besaran daya dukung dan zonasi kenyamanan fisiologis berimplikasi pada wisatawan, baik dalam hal jumlah dan frekuensi kunjungan maupun dalam pemilihan aktivitas wisata.

**Kata Kunci :** Wisata Alam, Daya Dukung Kawasan Wisata, Kenyamanan Fisiologis, Wisatawan

## **PRIGI BEACH TOURISM CARRYING CAPACITY IN WATULIMO DISTRICT TRENGGALEK REGENCY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Prigi Beach Tourist Area is one of the beaches area that became the target of tourism development for the government of Trenggalek Regency. The development of natural tourism is susceptible to the decreases or changes in the quality of the environment, so the planning of tourism development requires in accordance with the capacity of the tourist ecosystem or the carrying capacity of the tourism area. Therefore, the aims of this research are a) to identify the magnitude of Prigi beach tourism carrying capacity in Watulimo district, b) to know the area zonation based on physiological comfort, and c) to analyze the implications of tourists in the Prigi Beach tourist area.

This research using quantitative methods. Quantitative methods were used to identify the magnitude of Prigi beach tourism carrying capacity, to determine the area zonation based on physiological comfort, and to analyze the implications of tourists in the Prigi Beach tourist area. Data were obtained from primary and secondary data. The secondary data collection conducted by the secondary data of BMKG daily climate report and the data of the number of tourist visit in Prigi Beach Tourist Area. While the primary data collection conducted by measuring the daily climate in Prigi Beach Tourism Area and questionnaire to 145 tourists in Prigi Beach Tourist Area. The tourist's perception data processed by using SPSS software.

The results of this research show that the tourism carrying capacity in Prigi Beach Tourist Area is 390 tourists each day. This number indicates that Prigi Beach Tourist Area is safe and still controlled when compared with the data of the number of tourist visit in 2011-2016. Tourist area zonation based on physiological comfort are outside the optimum zone, precisely in the heat and stress zone. This zone are about 20-32°C in temperature and more than 55% in relative humidity. Tourism carrying capacity and physiological comfort zonation have implications for tourists, both in terms of number and frequency of visits and in the selection of tourism activities.

**Key words** : Natural Tourism, Tourism Carrying Capacity, Physiological Comfort, Tourist