ABSTRAK

STRUKTUR DAN KOMPOSISI JENIS VEGETASI HUTAN MANGROVE DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

oleh

M. FIQRI RAMADHAN

Mangrove merupakan salah satu ekosistem penting di kawasan pesisir yang banyak mengalami pemanfaatan yang berlebihan, sehingga menurunkan kuantitas dan kualitas ekosistem mangrove. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur vegetasi mangrove di Desa Sidodadi Kecamatan Teluk Pandan Kabupaten Pesawaran dan Desa Margasari Kecamatan Labuhan Maringgai Kabupaten Lampung Timur Provinsi Lampung, yang dilaksanakan pada bulan April –juli 2020. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei, dengan menggunakan metode *systematic sampling with random start*. Plot sampel yang digunakan berukuran 20 m x 20 m dengan jumlah 25 petak dan 100 petak. Data yang diambil adalah jenis-jenis mangrove yang dibedakan antara pohon, pancang, dan semai. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis vegetasi yaitu kerapatan jenis, kerapatan relatif, frekuensi jenis, frekuensi relatif, dominansi jenis, dominansi relatif, dan indeks nilai penting/INP. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan 5 jenis tumbuhan mangrove yaitu *Rhizophora apiculata, Rhizophora Stilosa, Sonneratia alba, Excoecaria agallocha* dan *Thespesia populnea.* dan 2 jenis *Avicennia marina* dan *Rhizophora mucronata*. Jenis *Rhizophora apiculata* memiliki INP tertinggi di Desa Sidodadi yaitu 146% dan di Desa Margasari jenis *Avicennia marina* sebesar 194%.

Kata kunci: Analisis vegetasi, dominansi jenis, indeks nilai penting, kerapatan jenis, *Rhizophora apiculata* dan *Avicennia marina.*

ABSTRACT

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF MANGROVE FOREST VEGETATION IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

by

M. FIQRI RAMADHAN

Mangrove is one of the important ecosystems in coastal areas that experience a lot of excessive utilization, thus decreasing the quantity and quality of mangrove ecosystems. This study aims to find out the structure of mangrove vegetation in Sidodadi Village, Teluk Pandan District, Pesawaran Regency and Margasari Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung Regency, Lampung Province, which was held in April –July 2020. This research is a survey study, using systematic sampling method with random start. The sample plot used is 20 m x 20 m in size with a total of 25 tiles and 100 tiles. The data taken are mangrove species that are distinguished between trees, stakes, and seedlings. The data was analyzed using vegetation analysis, namely density, relative density, frequency type, relative frequency, type dominance, relative dominance, and index of important values /INP. Based on the results of the study found 5 types of mangrove plants namely *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora Stilosa*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Excoecaria agallocha* and *Thespesia populnea*. and 2 types of *Avicennia marina and Rhizophora mucronata*. *Rhizophora apiculata* has the highest INP in Sidodadi Village at 146% and in Margasari Village *Avicennia marina* by 194%.

Keywords: Vegetation analysis, type dominance, important value index, density type, *Rhizophora apiculata* and *Avicennia marina*