

## **ABSTRAK**

### **ANALISIS SPASIAL EKOWISATA TERUMBU KARANG DI PULAU PAHAWANG KABUPATEN PESARAWAN**

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Seiring perkembangan teknologi, nilai kelayakan suatu wilayah ekowisata dapat ditinjau dengan melihat suatu peta informasi. Hal ini diperlukan untuk mengetahui kondisi standar nilai kelayakan dan daya dukung kawasan ekowisata. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis secara spasial kondisi sebaran terumbu karang, serta menganalisis tentang nilai kelayakan, kesesuaian dan daya dukung ekowisata terumbu karang di Pulau Pahawang, Kabupaten Pesawaran dengan memetakan kondisi di lapangan. Metode penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi nilai kelayakan dan daya dukung di Pulau Pahawang secara spasial dengan metode analisa deskriptif dan kuantitatif. Hasil yang didapat *nilai kesesuaian ekowisata snorkeling di Pulau Pahawang termasuk kedalam kategori sesuai (S2) dengan nilai rata-rata 2,16. Pada timur pulau termasuk kedalam kategori tidak sesuai. Nilai kesesuaian ekowisata diving di Pulau Pahawang termasuk kedalam kategori sesuai (S2) dengan nilai rata-rata 2,065. Bagian timur pulau termasuk kategori tidak sesuai disebabkan oleh kecilnya persentase tutupan karang yang menandakan terumbu karang bagian timur pulau dalam kondisi kurang baik. Analisis daya dukung kawasan wisata snorkeling di utara pulau dapat menampung maksimal 462 wisatawan, sebelah timur pulau dapat menampung maksimal 740 wisatawan dan sebelah barat dapat menampung maksimal 165 wisatawan. Sedangkan analisis daya dukung kawasan wisata selam di utara pulau dapat menampung maksimal 802 wisatawan, sebelah timur pulau dapat menampung maksimal 1.088 wisatawan dan sebelah barat pulau dapat menampung maksimal 357 wisatawan. Berdasarkan analisis penilai potensi objek wisata, didapatkan hasil sebesar 87,87%, sehingga termasuk dalam kategori sesuai sebagai kawasan ekowisata bahari. Kesimpulannya adalah didapatkan hasil peta tutupan karang, peta kesesuaian wisata snorkeling, peta kesesuaian wisata selam, peta daya dukung wisata selam dan snorkeling, serta peta master plan di Pulau Pahawang. Pada bagian timur pulau menunjukkan dominasi terumbu karang yang rusak, sehingga dapat dilakukan transplantasi terumbu karang untuk memperbaiki ekosistem terumbu karang di daerah tersebut.*

*Kata kunci: Peta, IKW, DDK, Ekowisata, Terumbu karang.*

## **ABSTRACT**

### **SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF CORAL REEF ECOTOURISM IN PAHAWANG ISLAND, PESARAWAN DISTRICT**

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Along with the development of technology, the feasibility value of an ecotourism area can be reviewed by looking at an information map. This is needed to determine the standard conditions of the feasibility value and carrying capacity of the ecotourism area. The purpose of the study was to spatially analyze the condition of coral reef distribution, and analyze the feasibility value, suitability and carrying capacity of coral reef ecotourism on Pahawang Island, Pesawaran Regency by mapping conditions in the field. The research method is to identify the value of feasibility and carrying capacity on Pahawang Island spatially with descriptive and quantitative analysis methods. The results obtained the suitability value of snorkeling ecotourism on Pahawang Island is included in the suitable category (S2) with an average value of 2,16. In the east of the island is included in the unsuitable category. The suitability value of diving ecotourism on Pahawang Island is included in the suitable category (S2) with an average value of 2,065. The eastern part of the island is in the unsuitable category due to the small percentage of coral cover which indicates that the coral reefs in the eastern part of the island are in poor condition. Analysis of the carrying capacity of snorkeling tourism areas in the north of the island can accommodate a maximum of 462 tourists, the east of the island can accommodate a maximum of 740 tourists and the west can accommodate a maximum of 165 tourists. While the analysis of the carrying capacity of diving tourism areas in the north of the island can accommodate a maximum of 802 tourists, the east of the island can accommodate a maximum of 1,088 tourists and the west of the island can accommodate a maximum of 357 tourists. Based on the analysis of the potential assessment of tourist objects, the result is 87.87%, so that it is included in the appropriate category as a marine ecotourism area. In conclusion, the results of the coral cover map, snorkeling tourism suitability map, diving tourism suitability map, diving and snorkeling tourism carrying capacity map, and master plan map on Pahawang Island were obtained. The eastern part of the island shows the dominance of damaged coral reefs, so that coral reef transplants can be carried out to improve the coral reef ecosystem in the area.

**Keywords:** Map, IKW, DDK, Ecotourism, Coral reefs