

ABSTRAK

PELESTARIAN HUTAN MANGROVE DI DESA PEMATANG KUALA KABUPATEN SERDANGBERDAGAI PROVINSI SUMATERA UTARA

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Hutan mangrove memiliki berbagai manfaat baik dari segi ekologi ekonomi dan sosial sehingga hutan mangrove ini memiliki potensi yang tinggi untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aspek ekologis dan sosiologis dalam upaya pelestarian hutan mangrove di Desa Pematang Kuala, Kecamatan Teluk Mengkudu, Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai, Provinsi Sumatera Utara, pada bulan Oktober-November 2024. Kajian ekologis difokuskan pada struktur vegetasi dan keanekaragaman satwa, dengan pendekatan analisis vegetasi menggunakan metode petak contoh, *Systematic Sampling with Random Start* dan identifikasi satwa melalui metode jelajah eksploratif. Analisis sosiologis dilakukan melalui survei kuantitatif menggunakan kuesioner tertutup untuk mengevaluasi persepsi, pengetahuan, dan partisipasi masyarakat terhadap konservasi mangrove. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komunitas vegetasi didominasi oleh *Avicennia marina*, dengan Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) tertinggi, serta keanekaragaman jenis mangrove dan satwa pada tingkat sedang. Meskipun tingkat kesadaran masyarakat terhadap pentingnya ekosistem mangrove tergolong baik, tekanan antropogenik seperti alih fungsi lahan menjadi tambak dan perkebunan masih menjadi tantangan utama dalam upaya konservasi. Implikasi hasil penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya penguatan model pengelolaan berbasis masyarakat serta integrasi strategi konservasi ekologis dan sosial untuk mewujudkan keberlanjutan ekosistem mangrove di kawasan pesisir.

Kata Kunci: Mangrove, konservasi, keanekaragaman hayati, partisipasi masyarakat, pengelolaan berbasis komunitas.

ABSTRACT

FOREST CONSERVATION IN PEMATANG KUALA VILLAGE SERDANGBERDAGAI DISTRICT NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

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Mangrove forests have various benefits both in terms of economic ecology and social so that these mangrove forests have high potential to improve the welfare of the community. This study aims to analyze the ecological and sociological aspects of mangrove forest conservation efforts in Pematang Kuala Village, Teluk Mengkudu District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, North Sumatra Province in October – November 2024. Ecological studies focused on vegetation structure and animal diversity, with a vegetation analysis approach using the sample plot method, Systematic Sampling with Random Start and animal identification through exploratory cruising methods. Sociological analysis was conducted through a quantitative survey using a closed questionnaire to evaluate community perceptions, knowledge, and participation in mangrove conservation. The results showed that the vegetation community was dominated by *Avicennia marina*, with the highest Index of Importance (INP), and the diversity of mangrove species and animals at a moderate level. Although the level of community awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems is relatively good, anthropogenic pressures such as land conversion into ponds and plantations are still a major challenge in conservation efforts. The implications of the results of this study emphasize the importance of strengthening community-based management models and integrating ecological and social conservation strategies to realize the sustainability of mangrove ecosystems in coastal areas.

Keywords: Mangroves, conservation, biodiversity, community participation, community-based management.