

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR KERUSAKAN PADA TANAMAN MANGROVE DI DESA SUMBER NADI, KECAMATAN KETAPANG, LAMPUNG SELATAN, PROVINSI LAMPUNG, INDONESIA

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Hutan mangrove memiliki peran penting baik secara ekologis maupun ekonomis, di antaranya sebagai pelindung garis pantai, penyeimbang darat dan laut, habitat biota perairan, dan sumber mata pencaharian masyarakat pesisir. Masalah pemanfaatan mangrove di Indonesia mengalami kerusakan serius akibat alih fungsi lahan, eksploitasi berlebih, dan pencemaran. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi kerusakan morfologi pada daun, akar, dan batang tanaman mangrove, mengetahui faktor penyebab kerusakan, serta mengukur intensitas dan insidensi serangan hama. Objek penelitian ini adalah kawasan hutan mangrove. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juni-September 2024 di Desa Sumber Nadi, Kecamatan Ketapang, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik observasi yaitu pengamatan secara visual meliputi kondisi morfologi akar, batang, dan daun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya penurunan kualitas ekologis mangrove disebabkan oleh faktor eksternal, seperti aktivitas manusia dan pemanfaatan sumber daya mangrove, serta faktor internal seperti serangan hama, hambatan reproduksi, dan kualitas lingkungan fisik-kimia. Berdasarkan hasil penamatan identifikasi kerusakan paling dominan adalah disebabkan oleh aktivitas hama dan serangan infeksi jamur dan paling banyak terjadi pada organ daun yaitu 73,53%. Hasil perhitungan tingkat insidensi serangan mangrove keseluruhan didapat 37,15%, sedangkan insidensi serangan kerusakan mangrove rata-rata sebesar 51,65%. Berdasarkan nilai intensitas dan insidensi kerusakan dan serangan pada pohon mangrove dengan kategori ringan dan sedang. Hal ini perlu adanya dorongan dan partisipasi mulai dari masyarakat sekitar untuk pengembangan dan peningkatan dalam penerapan pengelolaan yang terencana untuk mengembalikan fungsi lingkungan di sekitar kawasan hutan mangrove.

Kata kunci: Insidensi, Intensitas, Kerusakan, Mangrove

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF DAMAGE FACTORS TO MANGROVE PLANTS IN SUMBER NADI VILLAGE, KETAPANG DISTRICT, SOUTH LAMPUNG, LAMPUNG PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Mangrove forests have important roles both ecologically and economically, including as shoreline protectors, land and sea balancers, aquatic biota habitats, and sources of livelihoods for coastal communities. The purpose of this study was to identify morphological damage to the leaves, roots, and stems of mangrove plants, determine the factors causing the damage, and measure the intensity and incidence of pest attacks. The object of this study was the mangrove forest area. The research was conducted from June to September 2024 in Sumber Nadi Village, Ketapang District, South Lampung Regency. Data collection used observation techniques, namely visual observations including the morphological conditions of roots, stems, and leaves. The results showed a decrease in the ecological quality of mangroves caused by external factors, such as human activities and utilization of mangrove resources, as well as internal factors such as pest attacks, reproductive barriers, and the quality of the physical-chemical environment. Based on the results of observations of the identification of the most dominant damage is caused by pest activity and fungal infection attacks and most occur in the leaf organ which is 73.53%. The results of the calculation of the overall mangrove attack incidence rate obtained 37.15%, while the average mangrove damage attack incidence of 51.65%. Based on the value of intens. Based on the value of intensity and incidence of damage and attacks on mangrove trees with mild and moderate categories. This requires encouragement and participation from the surrounding community for development and improvement in the application of planned management to restore environmental functions around the mangrove forest area.

Keywords: Damage, Incidence, Intensity, Mangrove.