

ABSTRAK

Kelestarian ekosistem mangrove dapat digambarkan dari kelimpahan semaian dibandingkan dengan tingkat pertumbuhan anakan dan pohon yang mengindikasikan terdapatnya potensi regenerasi alami pada mangrove. Penelitian tentang kondisi komunitas mangrove dan potensi regenerasi alami vegetasi mangrove di Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial (KEE) Muara Kali Ijo, Kebumen memiliki tujuan yaitu mengetahui status kondisi komunitas serta potensi regenerasi alami vegetasi mangrove, serta hubungannya dengan karakter ekologi mangrove dalam kawasannya. Area penelitian dibagi menjadi tiga stasiun dipilih secara *purposive sampling method*, dimana penentuan lokasi dipilih berdasarkan perbedaan agen pendegradasi. Data vegetasi mangrove diambil dari tiap transek menggunakan metode transek kuadrat berukuran 10x10 m² (kategori pohon), 5x5 m² (kategori anakan), dan 1x1 m² (kategori semai) sedangkan data parameter lingkungan diambil secara *insitu*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi komunitas mangrove memiliki penutupan dan kerapatan yang baik kategori sangat padat, dimana jenis *Rhizophora mucronata* merupakan jenis yang memiliki peran penting di dalam ekosistem, karena memiliki nilai INP paling tinggi untuk semua tingkat pertumbuhannya pada semua stasiun pengamatan. Status regenerasi mangrove di kawasan ini termasuk kategori cukup baik. Kondisi perairan dan tipe substrat termasuk dalam kondisi baik dan masih sesuai dengan baku mutu untuk kehidupan mangrove, kecuali parameter oksigen terlarut (DO) yang tergolong tercemar.

Kata kunci : *Mangrove; kondisi komunitas; status regenerasi; KEE Muara Kali Ijo.*

ABSTRACT

The sustainability of the mangrove ecosystem can be described from the abundance of seedlings compared to the growth rate of saplings and trees which indicates the potential for natural regeneration in mangroves. Research on the condition of mangrove communities and the potential for natural regeneration of mangrove vegetation in the Essential Ecosystem Area (EEA) of Muara Kali Ijo, Kebumen has the aim of knowing the status of community conditions and the potential for natural regeneration of mangrove vegetation, and its relationship with the ecological characteristics of mangroves in the area. The research area was divided into three stations selected by purposive sampling method, where the location was chosen based on differences in degrading agents. Mangrove vegetation data was taken from each transect using the quadratic transect method measuring 10x10 m² (tree category), 5x5 m² (sapling category), and 1x1 m² (seedling category) and environmental parameter data were taken in situ. The results showed that the condition of the mangrove community had good closure and density, which was a very dense category, where the *Rhizophora mucronata* species had an important role in the ecosystem, because it had the highest important value index (IVI) value for all growth stages at all observation stations. The status of mangrove regeneration in this area is quite good. Water conditions and substrate types are in good condition and are still in accordance with the quality standards for mangrove life, except for the dissolved oxygen (DO) parameter which is classified as polluted.

Keywords : *Mangroves; community conditions; regeneration state; EEA Muara Kali Ijo.*