

ABSTRAK

Upaya percepatan pemulihan ekosistem hutan mangrove di Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial (KEE) Muara Kali Ijo Kebumen telah dilakukan melalui kegiatan rehabilitasi dengan penanaman bibit mangrove. Analisis *landscape* berdasarkan kerapatan mangrove dan fraksi sedimen sangat penting dilakukan, sebagai dasar pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove relevan untuk mendukung upaya konservasi ekosistem mangrove. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghitung nilai kerapatan mangrove, mengukur fraksi sedimen, dan membuat *landscape* mangrove berdasarkan kerapatan dan fraksi sedimen. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan September 2024 di KEE Muara Kali Ijo, Kebumen. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa mangrove dan sampel sedimen yang berada di KEE Muara Kali Ijo. Analisis data menggunakan metode kerapatan, analisis fraksi sedimen, dan analisis *landscape*. Hasil penelitian ditemukan empat spesies mangrove yaitu yaitu *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, dan *Nypa fruticans* dengan kerapatan jenis tertinggi *Rhizophora stylosa* 5.000 ind/ha (Sangat Padat) dan terendah *Rhizophora apiculata* 300 ind/ha (Jarang). Hasil penelitian pada stasiun pengamatan menunjukkan terdapat 3 fraksi yang paling dominan yaitu liat halus, pasir kasar, dan pasir halus. Analisis *landscape* menunjukkan *Rhizophora sp.* dapat hidup disemua substrat, sedangkan *Nypa fruticans* pada substrat spesifik yaitu liat halus. Kegiatan penanaman mangrove *Rhizophora sp.* dapat menjadi pilihan utama dalam kegiatan konservasi, karena memiliki adaptasi paling baik diantara mangrove lainnya.

Kata kunci : Fraksi sedimen, KEE, kerapatan, , *landscape*, Mangrove

ABSTRACT

Efforts to accelerate the recovery of mangrove forest ecosystems in the Muara Kali Ijo Kebumen Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) have been carried out through rehabilitation activities involving the planting of mangrove seedlings. Landscape analysis based on mangrove density and sediment fraction is very important as a basis for mangrove ecosystem management relevant to supporting mangrove ecosystem conservation efforts. This study aims to calculate mangrove density values, measure sediment fractions, and create a mangrove landscape based on density and sediment fractions. The study was conducted in September 2024 at the Muara Kali Ijo KEE in Kebumen. The materials used in this study were mangroves and sediment samples from the Muara Kali Ijo KEE. Data analysis employed density analysis, sediment fraction analysis, and landscape analysis. The study identified four mangrove species: *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, and *Nypa fruticans*. The highest species density was *Rhizophora stylosa* at 5,000 individuals per hectare (Very Dense), and the lowest was *Rhizophora apiculata* at 300 individuals per hectare (Sparse). The results of the research at the observation station showed that there were three dominant fractions, namely fine clay, coarse sand, and fine sand. Landscape analysis showed that *Rhizophora* sp. can live on all substrates, while *Nypa fruticans* lives on a specific substrate, namely fine clay. Mangrove planting activities involving *Rhizophora* sp. can be the primary choice for conservation efforts, as it has the best adaptation among other mangrove species.

Keywords: Sediment fraction, KEE, density, landscape, Mangrove