

ABSTRACT

SUHARDI YUSUP. NPM 05161711048. Analysis of Growth and Success Rate of Mangrove Forest Rehabilitation Activities in Figur Village, Moti District, Ternate City. Guided by **SALIM ARUBAKAR**, and **MOHAMMAD ARIAN FABANJO**.

Mangrove ecosystem is an important ecosystem to maintain coastal stability in the form of providing habitat for aquatic biota, abrasion barrier, wave barrier, as well as supporting the economic income of the community who can take advantage of associated biota in the mangrove ecosystem. In general, rehabilitation activities in Indonesia have always failed. It is possible to misjudge that degraded coastal land can be restored by simply planting mangrove seedlings. Research objectives 1. To determine the composition of mangrove species in Figur Village, Moti District. 2. Determine the growth of mangrove trees planted on rehabilitation land in Figur Village, Moti District. 3. Determine the success rate of mangrove rehabilitation activities carried out. This research uses mixed research methods between quantitative and qualitative research methods with the aim of complementing the description of the study results regarding the phenomenon under study and to strengthen the research analysis. Data collection consisted of interviews, questionnaires and field observations. In general, the composition of mangrove species found in the research location in Figur Village was 5 families with 9 species. The composition of the highest mangrove species in Figur Village was 8 species, namely *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. stylosa*, *R. murconata*, *Bruguiera gymnorrgiza*, *sonneratia alba*, *Xylocapus granatum*, *Avicennia offincinalis* and *Nypa fruticans*. The plant height growth (Growth rate) in Figur Village generally experienced good growth with an average of 63 cm. Village Figure survival rate (Survival rate) is considered successful with a success of 80%.

Keywords: *Mangrove, Growth, success, rehabilitation, Moti Island.*

RINGKASAN

SUHARDI YUSUP. NPM 05161711048. Analisis Pertumbuhan dan Tingkat Keberhasilan Kegiatan Rehabilitasi Hutan Mangrove di Desa Figur Kecamatan Moti Kota Ternate. Dibimbing oleh **SALIM ABUBAKAR**, dan **MOHAMMAD ABJAN FABANJO**.

Ekosistem mangrove merupakan ekosistem penting untuk menjaga kestabilan pesisir berupa penyediaan habitat biota akuatik, penahan abrasi, penahangelombang, serta sebagai penunjang pendapatan ekonomi masyarakat yang dapat memanfaatkan biota yang berasosiasi di ekosistem mangrove. Kegiatan rehabilitasi umumnya di Indonesia selalu mengalami kegagalan. Hal ini dimungkinkan kesalahan menilai bahwa lahan pesisir yang terdegradasi dapat dipulihkan hanya penanaman bibit mangrove secara sederhana. Tujuan penelitian

1. Mengetahui komposisi jenis mangrove di Desa Figur Kecamatan Moti. 2. Menentukan pertumbuhan pohon mangrove yang ditanam pada lahan rehabilitasi di Desa Figur Kecamatan Moti 3. Menentukan tingkat keberhasilan kegiatan rehabilitasi mangrove yang dilakukan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian gabungan (*mixed methods*) antara metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan tujuan saling melengkapi gambaran hasil studi mengenai fenomena yang diteliti dan untuk memperkuat analisis penelitian. Pengumpulan data terdiri dari wawancara, kuesioner dan observasi lapangan. Komposisi jenis mangrove secara umum ditemukan di lokasi penelitian Desa Figur sebanyak 5 famili dengan 9 jenis. Komposisi jenis mangrove di Desa Figur sebanyak 8 jenis yaitu *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. stylosa*, *R. murconata*, *Bruguiera gymnorrgiza*, *sonneratia alba*, *Xylocapus granatum*, *Avicennia offincinalis* dan *Nypa fruticans*. Pertumbuhan tinggi tanaman (*Growth rate*) di Desa Figur umumnya mengalami pertumbuhan yang baik dengan rata-rata 63 cm. Desa Figur tingkat kelangsungan hidup (*Survival rate*) dianggap berhasil dengan keberhasilan 80 %.

Kata Kunci : *Mangrove, Pertumbuhan, kberhasilan, rehabilitasi, Pulau Moti.*