

NURLIAH PRATIWI. 04341711017. POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN EKOWISATA HUTAN MANGROVE DESA GAMTALA KECAMATAN JAILOLO KABUPATEN HALMAHERA BARAT

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RINGKASAN

Mangrove adalah lingkungan hutan tropis yang memiliki kualitas yang unik karena pengalaman yang terjadi di antara sistem biologi darat dan laut. Mangrove melengkapi kemampuan dan keunggulannya yang memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupan manusia, baik secara biologis, sosial maupun moneter. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi pengembangan hutan mangrove Desa Gamtala Kecamatan Jailolo Kabupaten Halmahera Barat dan bagaimana nilai kelayakan objek ekowisata Mangrove. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara dan studi pustaka. Analisis data menggunakan metode deskriptif dan analisis unsur-unsur penunjang ekowisata, menggunakan metode skoring dan pembobotan. Hasil potensi pengembangan ekowisata hutan mangrove gamtala di peroleh nilai sebesar 540 yang artinya ekowisata hutan mangrove desa Gamtala tergolong potensial yang bisa dan layak dikembangkan. Dapat dilihat oleh enam unsur ekowisata yaitu, Sarana dan Prasarana, Aksesibilitas, Kondisi Sekitar kawasan, Ketersediaan air bersih dan Akomodasi. Unsur penunjang yang berperan optimal yaitu Daya Tarik sedangkan yang belum optimal yaitu Akomodasi.

Kata kunci : Ekowisata, potensi hutan mangrove, Desa Gamtala

NURLIAH PRATIWI. 04341711017. POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANGROVE FOREST ECO-TOURISM, GAMTALA VILLAGE, JAILOLO DISTRICT, WEST HALMAHERA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Mangroves are tropical forest environments that have unique qualities due to the experiences that occur between terrestrial and marine biological systems. Mangroves complement the capabilities and advantages that play an important role in human life, both biologically, socially and monetarily. This study aims to determine the potential for developing mangrove forests in Gamtala village, West Halmahera sub-district and how the feasibility value of Mangrove ecotourism objects is. This study uses the method of observation, interviews and literature study. Data analysis used descriptive methods and analysis of ecotourism supporting elements, using scoring and weighting methods. The result of the potential for developing Gamtala mangrove forest ecotourism was obtained a value of 540 which means that Gamtala village mangrove forest ecotourism is classified as potential that can and is feasible to be developed. It can be seen by the six elements of ecotourism, namely, Facilities and Infrastructure, Accessibility, Conditions around the area, Availability of clean water and accommodation. The supporting elements that play an optimal role are Attractiveness, while those that are not optimal are Accommodation.

Keywords: Ecotourism, mangrove forest potential, Gamtala Village