

ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Kerinci memiliki salah satu bentuk kawasan pelestarian alam yang ada di kerinci adalah Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat dengan luasan 1.375.349,8876 Hektar yang di tetapkan berdasarkan SK Menhutbun No. 901 Tahun 1999 Penetapan Kawasaan TNKS di 4 Provinsi. Danau kaco merupakan salah satu potensi ekowisata yang berada di Seksi Pengelolaan Taman Nasional (SPTN) Wilayah 1 Kerinci tepatnya di Resort Kerinci Selatan.

Pengumpulan data bersumber dari persepsi pihak-pihak terkait dilakukan metode wawancara dan kuesioner dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, Penghitungan daya dukung fisik kawasan terhadap jumlah maksimal pengunjung ditentukan dengan menggunakan penghitungan daya dukung fisik (PCC), daya dukung sebenarnya (RCC) dan daya dukung efektif (ECC) menurut Cifuentes (1992) dan Maldonado and Montagnini (2001) dalam Khair (2006).

Dari hasil pembagian kuisisioner rata-rata pengunjung berkisar 17 sampai 25 tahun, dan dari hasil tersebut pengunjung menikmati Danau Kaco rata-rata 3-4 jam. Beberapa masyarakat mengatakan bahwa peluang untuk meningkat ekonomi masyarakat sekitar wilayah wisata Danau Kaco ingin membuat souvenir khas Danau Kaco tetapi hal ini belum terlaksana karena belum ada dukungan dari pemerintah setempat. Danau kaco memiliki ketertarikan sendiri bagi pengujung yang sudah mengunjungi wisata Danau Kaco dilihat dari struktur jalan yang tidak terlalu curam, keunikan danaunya, dan memiliki beberapa spot foto yang sangat diminati oleh kalangan anak muda.

Daya dukung fisik (*Physical Carrying Capacity/PCC*) di dapatkan sebesar 75 orang/hari dan 2.250 orang/bulan, untuk Daya Dukung Riil (*Real Carrying Capacity/RCC*) di dapatkan nilai sebesar 34 orang/hari dan 1.031 orang /bulan dan namun untuk nilai Daya Dukung Efektif (*Effective Carrying Capacity/ECC*) di dapatkan nilai 19 orang/hari dan 577 orang/bulan.

Kata Kunci :Daya Dukung Wisata, Danau Kaco, Lempur Lekuk 50 Tumbi

ABSTRACT

Kerinci Regency has a form of nature conservation area in Kerinci, namely the Kerinci Seblat National Park with an area of 1,375,349.8876 hectares which was determined based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantation No. 901 of 1999 Determination of TNKS Areas in 4 Provinces. Kaco Lake is one of the ecotourism potentials located in the Kerinci Region 1 National Park Management Section (SPTN), precisely at the South Kerinci Resort.

Data collection was sourced from the perceptions of the relevant parties using interviews and questionnaires using purposive sampling techniques. Calculation of the physical carrying capacity of the area for the maximum number of visitors was determined by using the calculation of physical carrying capacity (PCC), actual carrying capacity (RCC) and effective carrying capacity (ECC) according to Cifuentes (1992) and Maldonado and Montagnini (2001) in Khair (2006).

From the results of the distribution of questionnaires, the average number of visitors ranged from 17 to 25 years, and from these results, visitors enjoyed Lake Kaco for an average of 3-4 hours. Some people say that there is an opportunity to improve the economy of the people around the Lake Kaco tourist area who want to make Lake Kaco souvenirs, but this has not been done because there is no support from the local government. Lake Kaco has its own interests for visitors who have visited Lake Kaco tourism, seen from the road structure which is not too steep, the uniqueness of the lake, and has several photo spots that are in great demand by young people.

Physical carrying capacity (Physical Carrying Capacity/PCC) is obtained at 75 people/day and 2,250 people/month, for Real Carrying Capacity (RCC) values are obtained at 34 people/day and 1,031 people/month and however for the value of Effective Carrying Capacity (ECC) is 19 people/day and 577 people/month.

Keywords: Tourism Carrying Capacity, Lake Kaco, Lempur Lekuk 50 Tumbi