

Suitability of Land in The Coastal Suburb of Tanah Bumbu Regency

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ABSTRACT

Tanah Bumbu Regency is one of the coastal areas that is one of the attractions of local or foreign tourists, but in line with the development of community activities, many settlements around the coastline and continue to increase every year. The coastal area is generally very attractive for fishermen to establish their housing, because it is close to the place where they work as a fisherman in the sea. However, the existing settlements are often not concerned with the environment or applying regulations on development and management in coastal areas that have been set in government regulations such as Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2016 concerning Beach Boundary Limits To discuss this, the research used is the method of reviewing papers or journals, regional government regulations and ministerial regulations, and will be compared and taken several things related to the field. Coastal Areas in Tanah Bumbu Regency are still not suitable. This is because there are no rules regarding the application of coastal boundaries in the coastal suburbs of Tanah Bumbu Regency.

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INTRODUCTION

Tanah Bumbu Regency is one of the Pemekaran Regencies of Kota Baru Regency since April 8, 2003 from 13 districts / cities located in the southeastern part of South Kalimantan Province, where it is located right on the southern tip of the island of Borneo, has an area of 4,890.30 km² or around 13.03 % of the total area of South Kalimantan Province. Geographically, Tanah Bumbu Regency consists of the Sea Coast, Swamp and Lowland areas, Forests and Mountains area located between

2°52' - 3°47' South Latitude and 115°15' - 116°04' East Longitude. The district whose capital in Batulicin has 10 (Ten) Subdistricts, namely Kusan Hilir sub-district, Loban River, Satui, Kusan Hulu, Batulicin, Karang Bintang. Kusan Hulu Subdistrict is the widest Subdistrict covering 30.74 percent of the total area of Tanah Bumbu Regency. Whereas the Kuranji Subdistrict has the smallest area of 114.64 Km² or only 2.34 percent of the Tanah Bumbu Regency area (Tanah Bumbu in Figures 2018).

Table 1. Administrative Region of Tanah Bumbu Regency

No	Sub-district	Total		
		Km ²	Percentage	Village
1	Kuasan Hilir	289,01	5,91	35
2	Sungai Loban	383,91	7,85	17
3	Satui	877,87	17,95	16
4	Angsana	195,95	4,01	9
5	Kuasan Hulu	1.503,24	30,74	21
6	Kuranji	114,64	2,34	7
7	Batulicin	135,16	2,76	9
8	Karang Bintang	201,40	4,12	11
9	Simpang Empat	2,93,48	6,00	12
10	Mentewe	895,64	18,31	12

As explained above, Tanah Bumbu Regency is geographically comprised of the Pantai Laut area, swamps and lowlands, forest and mountain areas. is a mixed area between settlements and Open Space. Coastal Areas Tanah Bumbu Regency is more dominated by the area with residential land use, along with the development of community activities. many settlements around the coast and continue to increase every year. However, the existence of settlements on the coast causes obstacles to the growth of vegetation on the coast.

The characteristics of vegetation in urban environments or coastal areas consider ecological functions that contain all the strata of the vegetation in it, one of which is understory (Rahmani & Wahyunah, 2018). Vegetation is a soft element (soft material) that does not have a fixed shape and always develops according to its growth period, causing an ever-changing shape and size. The change can be seen from the shape, texture, color and size. This change is caused because plants are creatures that always grow and are influenced by natural factors and growth places. Vegetation is the name of a plant or plant which consists of a classification based on its morphology, namely trees, shrubs, shrubs, ground cover and grass (lazy elements). Bumbu land is dominated by mangrove / mangrove vegetation but its distribution is still relatively lacking, only found in some regions only grow well (Tunggadewi, 2010).

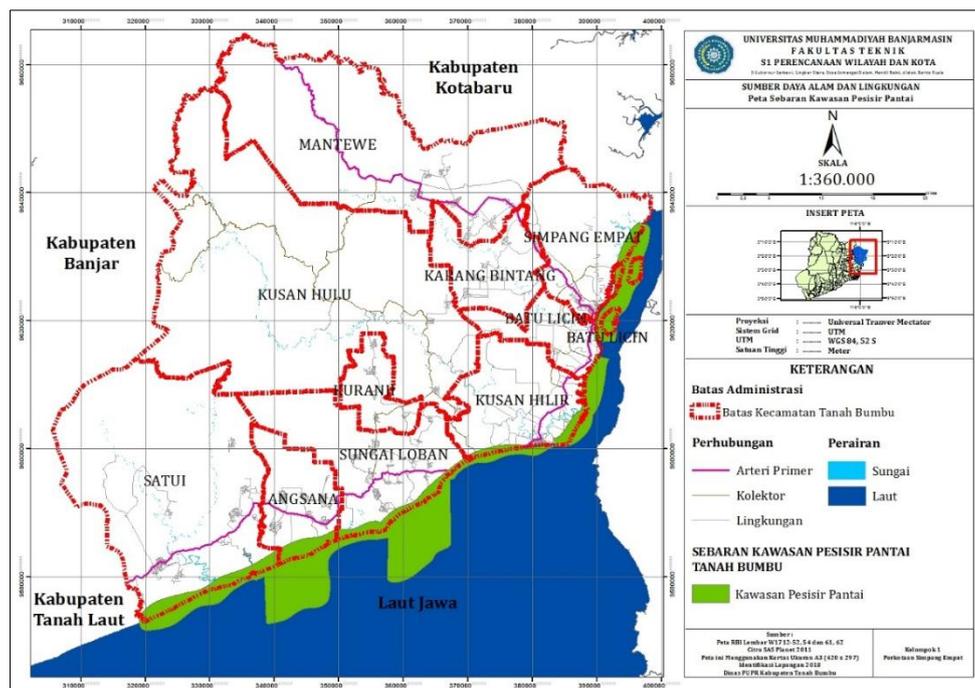


Figure 1. Coastal Distribution Map, Tanah Bumbu Regency (Source: RBI Sheets W1712-52.54 and 61.62, SAS Planet Imagery, Service, Field Identification 2018, PUPR Tanah Bumbu Regency)

The widely used definition of land is an area of the land surface of the earth whose characteristics include all identifiers, both fairly solid and predictable, from the biosphere, atmosphere, soil, geology, hydrology and population of plants and animals, and the results of human activities in the past and present, insofar as these identifiers provide the effect of myrtle on human land use in the present and the future (Notohadiprawiro, 2006).

According to FAO (1995) in Luthfi Rayes (2007: 2), land has many functions namely, (1). Production function, (2). Biotic environmental functions, (3). Climate regulating functions, (4). Hydrological functions, (5). Storage function, (6). Waste control function and pollution, (7). Life space functions, (8). Heritage and storage functions, (9). Spatial connecting functions.

(Jupri, 1989).

The beach is the area between the lowest tide and the highest tide. Beach boundaries are land along the coastline, whose width is proportional to the physical shape and condition of the beach, at least 100 from the highest tide to the land. The purpose of establishing Beach Border Line is intended as an effort to protect, use, and control activities on resources that are adapted in an area, in this case buildings and rivers can be carried out. The aim is that the function of the river is not disturbed by activities that develop around it. With this river border, there is an increase in resources and can also preserve the function of the river from the destructive power of water to the river and the environment and also prevent development on vacant land which is the border of the beach. Then the purpose of the Beach Border setting is to protect and maintain the sustainability of ecosystem functions and all resources in coastal areas and small islands, the lives of people in coastal areas and small islands from the threat of natural disasters, allocation of space for public access through the coast, allocation of space for drains and waste. ("Presidential Regulation 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundary," 2016).

Calculation of coastal boundaries must be adjusted to topographic, biophysical, hydro-oceanographic coastal characteristics, economic and cultural needs, and other related provisions. Coastal boundary calculations must follow provisions for earthquake and / or tsunami protection, coastal protection from erosion or abrasion, protection of coastal artificial resources from storms, floods and other natural disasters, protection of coastal ecosystems, such as wetlands, mangroves, reefs, seagrass beds, dunes, estuaries and deltas, which regulate public access; and arrangements for drains and waste. For the calculation of the tsunami disaster, it is measured from the wave height from the sea level before the tsunami and the inundation height at the location of 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide to the mainland ("Presidential Regulation 51 concerning 2016 regarding Coastal Boundaries," 2016).

METHODS

This research took place in the Tanah Bumbu Regency area. The focus of this study was to determine the suitability of land suitable in the coastal area of Tanah Bumbu Regency. This research data uses the review method of papers or journals, Local Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations, and will be compared and taken several things related to the field.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Some Tanah Bumbu Districts are located on the coastline. For Coastal Areas in Tanah Bumbu Regency there are still no coastal boundary regulations. This resulted in many problems occurring on the outskirts of Tanah Bumbu Regency. Like many settlements that grow around the coastline which will have an impact on reducing resources and disrupting environmental sustainability. To function the coastal area of Tanah Bumbu Regency, land is more suitable for biotic environments. This Biotic Environment consists of components of living things including plant and human components. Land of the Regency Land suitable for use is mangrove / or mangrove. The physical function and benefits of mangroves and mangroves are as coastal abrasion inhibitors. sea water (infiltration) intrusion to land. resistant to storms and salty winds. reduce the content of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the air (air pollution) which binds pollutants (poisons) in coastal waters. From the biological function of the benefits of mangroves / mangroves is a place to live marine life, both for shelter, foraging, spawning and maintaining, a food source for the surrounding species. residence of various other animals, mangroves / mangroves also have economic functions, namely recreation and tourism resources to build wood and fuel wood. producers of food ingredients such as fish, shrimp, crabs, and others, drug-producing ingredients such as *Bruguiera sexangula* leaves that can be used as tumor inhibitors, sources of livelihood for surrounding communities such as fishermen

and pond farmers. (Karuniastuti, nd). The coastal suburb of Tanah Bumbu Regency to make a coastal suburb ... on a regular basis, they must apply rules about determining river boundaries. For the coastal suburbs, Tanah Bumbu Regency must implement a beach border, which is 100 meters from the highest tide to the mainland. (Presidential Regulation Number 51 Year 2016 Regarding River Boundary Limits). The following is a picture of the coastline:

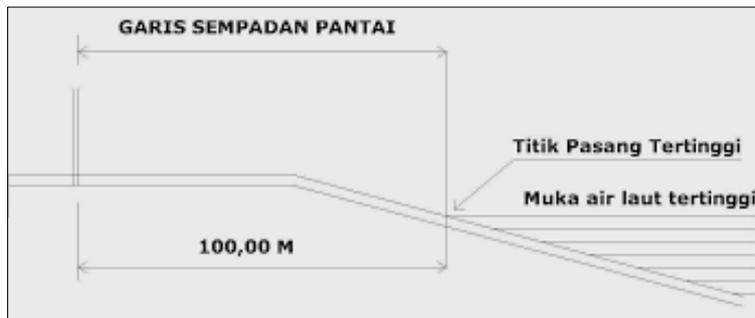


Figure 2. Image of Coastline

The function of land on this beach is suitable for biotic environments, namely components of living things such as humans and plants. In coastal areas, the biotic environment or components of living things suitable for plants are mangrove forests. Mangrove forests or mangrove areas are located on the beach, if arranged well and can be empowered to be a natural tourist location for tourists or tourists. Mangrove forests have great economic value for the surrounding communities. Mangrove forest areas produce economic value for tourism, namely by making mangrove forests as producers of food, antioxidants and renewable energy derived from non-food crops, especially fruits, producing household needs such as fuel wood, charcoal, building materials, food ingredients, drugs, and can make mangrove forests as producers of fish, young shrimp, crab seeds to be used as economic value for tourism. By making mangrove forests as tourism, this affects the environment and society. The impact of developing tourism on the environment is the development of tourism facilities on the coast, infrastructure development and infrastructure development, this affects the capacity of the coastal space. The coastline environment is damaged (eg opening of mangroves or mangroves for the construction of beachfront accommodation), and damage to coral reefs. The impact of developing mangrove tourism on the community is that people can sell, but their opinions go up and down, because tourism is seasonal or tourists come with lots and lots. With community sales, the lack of cooperation is due to the busyness that makes people rarely socialize with their surroundings, so communication between communities and a sense of mutual cooperation diminishes.

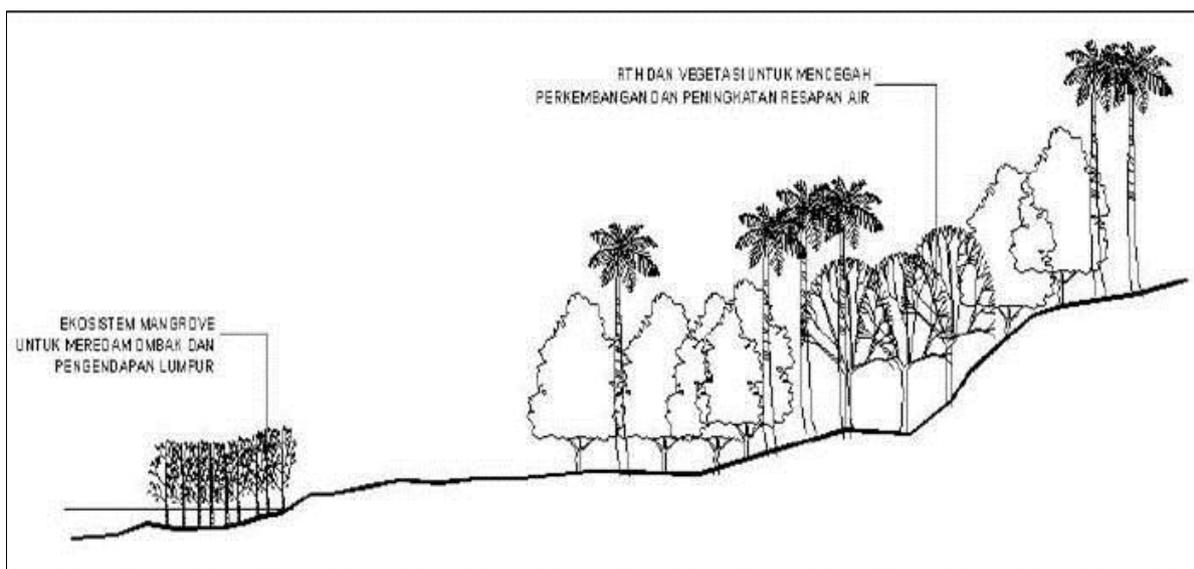


Figure 3. Image of Placement of Vegetation in Coastal Areas (Source: Presidential Regulation Number 51 of 2016 concerning River Rows)

CONCLUSION

In Presidential Regulation No. 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Limits states that the Coastal Border is measured from the wave height from the sea surface before the tsunami arrives and the inundation height at the location with a distance of 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest. plug it to the ground. For the Coastal Border Line, Tanah Bumbu Regency is not in accordance with government regulations. What must be done in the absence of determining the Coastal Boundary is the need to review / manage / control residential buildings on the coast so as not to affect the ecosystem in the area, and revive vegetation as a characteristic of the coastal area.

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