

COASTAL AREA ZONING DUE TO SEA LEVEL RISE IN TUBAN DISTRICT

Name : Andik Isdianto
NRP : 4107 205 201
Supervisor : Dr. Ir. Wahyudi Citrosiswoyo, MSc
Co Supervisor : Kriyo Sambodho, ST, M.Eng, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

The issue of global warming have an impact on the occurrence of sea level rise, Nurmaulia, et al (2005) conducted a study to the time period 1992-2002 for the Java Sea region results returned by 11.1 mm / year. Sea level rise would be a problem if the sea water has reached land and cause damage in coastal areas.

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of land use in the coastal plain region, analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the pattern of land use change and the disaster vulnerability to sea level rise in the coastal plain region and provide guidance on the land use of Pantai Utara (North Beach) coastal land area of Tuban district related impacts of sea level rise.

Based on the analysis in 2001, most of the land use in the reasearch area is used for agriculture and plantation; a moor/field (9358.23 ha); irrigated paddy field (4693.41 ha) and rainfed paddy field (4583.43 ha). In 2010, the majority of land use such as agricultural land and plantations; a moor/fields of 9388.88 Ha; Rice Irrigation (4632.22 ha) and the Rainfed Rice (4461.14 ha). Rising sea levels appropriate with the results of analysis in the study area, leading to the potential inundated area in the year 2050 (466.20 mm) and an area of 457.54 hectares in 2100 (1,021 mm) covering an area of 565.80 hectares. Areas with very high vulnerability found in coastal areas directly adjacent to the beach. Zoning of land use in coastal areas due to the impacts of sea level rise in coastal areas of Pantai Utara (North Beach) in Tuban District are divided into 3 general zoning of coastal areas, namely: general use zone, conservation and shipping lanes.

Keywords: Coastal Land Use, Sea Level Rise, Coastal Zoning

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