

KAJIAN PENGELOLAAN PESISIR BERBASIS TIPOLOGI, MORFODINAMIKA DAN KERENTANAN BENCANA (Studi Kasus Pesisir Kabupaten Tanah Laut, Kalimantan Selatan)

Intisari

Wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Tanah Laut memiliki dua sisi pesisir yang berbeda, yaitu pesisir barat dan selatan dengan panjang garis pantai mencapai 172 km. Karakteristik dan tingkat kerentanan terhadap bencana di kedua pesisir berbeda baik secara kondisi fisik dan aktivitas masyarakatnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik dan tipologi pesisir, menganalisis potensi bencana pesisir (berdasarkan morfodinamika dan kerentanan) dan strategi adaptasi dan mitigasi bencana pesisir barat dan selatan. Metode berdasarkan tujuan penelitian adalah menentukan tipologi pesisir, menggunakan klasifikasi menurut Shepard (1972). Potensi bencana berdasarkan indeks kerentanan pesisir atau *Coastal Vulnerability Index* (CVI) dan perubahan penggunaan lahan. Variabel kerentanan geomorfologi, kelerengan, gelombang, pasang surut, rata-rata kenaikan permukaan air laut, batimetri, abrasi dan sedimentasi. Menggunakan data sekunder dan primer dengan teknik survei, wawancara dan observasi. Hasil penelitian ini jenis tipologi di kedua pesisir adalah jenis pengendapan (*Sub-aerial deposition coast*), pengendapan marin (*Marine deposition coast*) dan proses vulkanik (*Volcanic coast*). Pesisir barat dominan sangat rentan potensi bencana pesisir banjir pasang disertai gelombang tinggi dan abrasi. Pesisir selatan kerentanan dominan sedang, potensi bencana abrasi dan perubahan lahan dominan tambang batubara dan kebun sawit. Strategi pengelolaan wilayah pesisir adaptasi protektif dan mundur di pesisir barat rekomendasi berdasarkan tipologi *Sub Aerial Deposition Coast*, *Volcanic Coast* dan kerentanan Sangat tinggi dilakukan penanaman mangrove, tanggul air asin (ketinggian >2,3 m) dan relokasi pemukiman penduduk. Pesisir selatan dengan adaptasi protektif dan akomodatif berdasarkan tipologi dominan *Marine Deposition Coast* dan kerentanan dominan sedang, sehingga direkomendasikan bangunan tanggul air asin (ketinggian >2,5 m), lepas pantai (*reef ball*) dan meninggikan rumah penduduk.

Kata kunci: Tipologi pesisir, Morfodinamika, Indeks Kerentanan Pesisir, Perubahan Lahan, Potensi Bencana, Strategi Adaptasi Bencana

**COASTAL MANAGEMENT BASED ON
TYPOLOGY, MORPHODYNAMICS AND DISASTER'S VULNERABILITY
(Case Study : Tanah Laut Coastal Area, South Kalimantan)**

Abstract

Coastal areas of Tanah Laut Regency has two different sides of the coast, the west coast and the south coast, with a long coastline reaching 172 km. That characteristics and vulnerability level to disasters in two coasts are different, both in physical condition and activity of the community. The aim of this study research is determine the characteristics and coastal typology, analyze the potential of coastal disasters (based morphodynamics and vulnerability) and adaptation mitigation strategies on the west and south coast of Tanah Laut. The method is to determine the coastal typology, is use the classification by Shepard (1972), the potential for disaster based on coastal vulnerability index (CVI) and land use changes. Vulnerability variable is geomorphology, slope, wave high, mean tidal, sea level rise, bathymetry, erosion and sedimentation. The data that use is surveys data, interviews and observations. The result obtain three type of coastal topology, namely depositional type (Sub-aerial deposition coast), marin deposition (Marine deposition coast) and volcanic processes (Volcanic coast). The west coast dominant very high vulnerability potential for disaster coastal flooding with high waves and erosion. Southern coastal dominant medium vulnerability, erosion and potential disaster land use change dominant coal mines and oil palm plantations. Strategies management Coastal zone adaptation protective and retreat on the west coast recommendations based typology Sub Aerial Deposition Coast, Volcanic Coast and vulnerability Very high mangrove planting, dike saltwater (height > 2.3 m) and the relocation of settlements. The south coast with a protective adaptation and accommodating based on typology Deposition Coast Marine dominant and dominant medium vulnerability. Recommended dike building brine (height > 2.5 m), construction offshore (reef ball) and elevate houses.

Keywords: Coastal typology, Morphodynamics, Coastal Vulnerability Index, Land Use Changes, Adaptation Strategy for Disaster