

**MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVE LAND FOR ABRASION
COUNTERMEASURES IN SAMAS BEACH AND BAROS LAGOON,
BANTUL REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA REGION**

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ABSTRACT

Coastal condition may changes rapidly and slowly due to various factors. Abrasion is one of the factors that support environment coastal changes. The purpose of this research is to know abrasion rapid, mangrove land effectiveness for abrasion and to know management technic for mangrove land for abrasion countermeasures

The first step of research is field survey. Survey method is used to know a fixed sampling point. Purposive sampling is used to determination data retrieval and sand sampling. Coastal slope, current velocity, wind, wave periode, tidal data are one of data needed. Quadrat sampling is used for mangrove vegetation. Data retrieved in samplng point that has been determined. The results of data field will analyzed by mathematic method from CERC (Coastal Engineering Research Center). Mangrove vegetation will analyzed by bengen (2004) classification. Evaluation method used descriptive evaluation based on effectiveness from FAO. Result of effectiveness will used for management mangrove land for abrasion countermeasures.

Based on mathematic analysis result, Go value shows no abrasion happen at the time of the research. There is different result compare to spatial analysis. From spatial analysis, the rate of abrasion every year is about – 12,89m/year. Based on mangrove's effectiveness from FAO, the value of effectiveness at research site is high. Management techniques that can be planned are planting mangroves based on character and type of mangrove, apply bronjong bamboo technique to planting mangrove. Bronjong bamboo is beneficial to help mangrove seeds survive from tidal currents.

Keywords : Abrasion, mangrove, sedimentation, wave, current speed, tidal, time of inudation

