

[Home](#) > [Archives](#) > Vol. 19 No. 2 (2022)[MAKE A SUBMISSION](#)**Published:** 2022-10-29

Articles

[Evolution of the profile of alleged offending vessels producers of illegal discharges in Spanish waters](#)

Andrés Ortega

1-7

[PDF](#)

[Aspects that can be improved in the Ro-Ro terminals of the Port of Santander](#)

Laura Trueba, Beatriz Blanco Rojo, Lidia Sánchez, Elsa Díez Busto, Alfredo Trueba Ruiz

8-15

[PDF](#)

[Shoreline Detection using Image Processing for Coast of Pangandaran](#)

Olga Pattipawae

16-21

[PDF](#)

[Examining the Connection Between Mandatory Technology Usage and Technology Withdrawal in The Maritime Industry](#)

Prof Dr Norzaidi Mohd Daud

22-30

[PDF](#)

[Studying Static Derivatives of an Inland Bulk Carrier in Open and Restricted Waters using OpenFOAM](#)

Md Mashiur Rahaman

31-38

[PDF](#)

[Compatibility of the Pusher-Barge System in Inland and Coastal Waterways Transportation System of Bangladesh](#)

Md. Abdur Rouf, Md. Mashiur Rahaman

39-43

[PDF](#)

[The symbiotic relationship between seaports and dry ports: An analysis of the ambidextrous functionalities of freight nodes and implications on regional development](#)

Norlinda Rozar, Jagan Jeevan, Muhammad Ashlyzan Razik, Nurul Haqimin Mohd Salleh, Mohamad Rosni Othman, Abdul Hafaz Ngah, Indrianawati Usman

44-53

[PDF](#)

[Forecasting Models for the Container Demand in Maritime Industry](#)

Malay Chaurey

54-59

[PDF](#)

[Asean maritime security cooperation](#)

Rosnani Rosnani, Dudi Heryadi, Yanyan M.Yani, Obsatar Sinaga

60-64

[PDF](#)

[Prisoners at sea: The psychosocial effect that the Covid-19 pandemic had on seafarers](#)

Lydia Dekker

65-71

[PDF](#)

The construction of a new dry dock in the Port of La Luz and Las Palmas and its impact on the maritime sector of the Canary Islands

Maria del Cristo Adrián de Ganzo, Víctor González Guerra, J.A. González-Almeida
72-78

PDF

Emotional dimensions as correlates to coping behaviors among Filipino seafarers: Basis for a proposed coping skills program

Susanna Joyce De Jesus
79-97

PDF



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Visitors



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(Yasmin, 2019). The rate is used to forecast the shoreline change (Maiti and Bhattacharya, 2009).

2. Methodology

The research method used is data processing and field observations, this method was chosen to determine and investigate changes in the coastline. The first step taken is visual identification by carrying out a field survey. The survey location is Pangandaran coastal area, West Java Province, Indonesia. Field observations spotted at the beach conditions are location observations, beach observations, such as: abrasion, land use, and community activities around the coastal Pangandaran.

Shoreline data in the form of satellite photos were obtained from the Google Earth platform. Satellite photos obtained from 2011 to 2020. The coastline for 2020 can be seen in Figure 1. Changes in the coastline can be caused by sea level rise by global warming, erosion, sedimentation on the coast, and the influence of human activities (Hakim et al., 2021). Each image shows the land-water boundary traced and marked. Once the shorelines from various time periods have been extracted, they are superimposed on a single reference map. The change in shoreline position is calculated by comparing the distance between older and more recent shoreline positions at various points along the coast. The average rate of shoreline change is calculated using the change in shoreline position over a given period. This may be positive (indicating accretion) or negative (indicating erosion). When combined with forecasting models like arithmetic sequences, the rate helps predict future shoreline positions.

Figure 1: Coastline of Pangandaran beach in the year of 2020



Source: Google Earth

The first stage was carried out field observations on Pangandaran coastal area. The thing to do is to inspect

the location, observe the coastal area, such as: abrasion, land use around the coastal Pangandaran, and community activities around Pangandaran coastal area. The condition of Pangandaran coastal can be seen in Figure 2 to Figure 4.

Figure 2: Condition of the Pangandaran West Coast at Coordinates 07° 41' 52.64" S; 108° 39' 09.20" E



Source: Author

Figure 3: Coastal Condition of Batu Hiu coastal in Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 41' 33.72" S; 108° 32' 18.76" E



Source: Author

Figure 4: Condition of the Batu Hiu coastal area in Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 42' 09.71" S; 108° 30' 41.52" E



Source: Author

The condition of breakwater at Pangandaran Beach can be seen in Figure 5 to Figure 7.

Figure 5: Condition of Breakwater in East Coast Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 41' 55.62" S; 108° 39' 33.20" E



Source: Author

Figure 6: Condition of Breakwater in the East Coast Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 41' 54.69" S; 108° 39' 33.54" E



Source: Author

Figure 7: Conditions of Breakwater in the East Coast Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 41' 55.93" S; 108° 39' 33.23" E



Source: Author

Planting plants around Pangandaran coastal area which is used as a barrier to erosion and/or sedimentation can be seen in Figure 8 to Figure 9.

Figure 8: Plant Condition Part 1 on the Batu Hiu at Coordinates 07° 41' 33.72" S; 108° 32' 18.76" E



Source: Author

Figure 9: Condition of Plants Section 2 on the West Coast of Pangandaran at Coordinates 07° 42' 03.47" S; 108° 39' 23.20" E

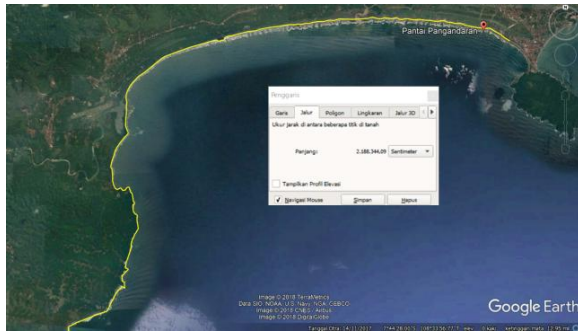


Source: Author

3. Results

Changes to the coastline can be seen through the Google Earth Pro application, by plotting an image of the Pangandaran Beach location in the AutoCAD application. The distance to the image obtained from Google Earth Pro is obtained by using the ruler of the application which can be seen in Figure 10.

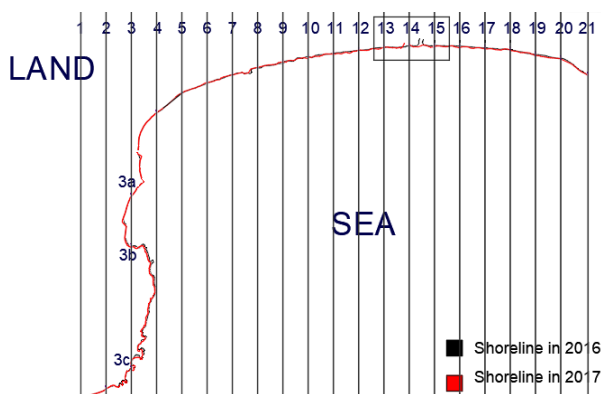
Figure 10: Distance on Google Earth



Source: Google Earth

Scale measurements on Pangandaran Beach using measurements on Google Earth Pro, obtained two coordinate points namely the starting point and end point by changing the degree to Universal Transverse Mercator in the settings menu. After getting two coordinate points at each point using the Google Earth Pro application, a calculation is performed to get one point at each point using Microsoft Excel. With two known points, a horizontal distance is obtained from the depiction in AutoCAD. The largest coastline change is known from December to January, so based on environmental load data and shoreline change data on Google Earth Pro it is proven that significant changes occurred in January. Therefore, shoreline calculations are taken every January for each year. Changes in the shoreline at Pangandaran Beach between the year 2016 and 2017 can be seen in Figure 11.

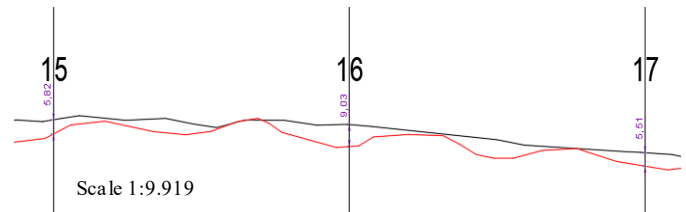
Figure 11: Coastlines in the year 2016 and 2017



Source: Author

An analysis of shoreline changes in the year 2019 and 2020 per 1000m can be seen in Figure 12 by tracing the AutoCAD using a known scale.

Figure 12: Distance of Coastline Change in 2019 and 2020 at points 15 to 17



Source: Author

Example of steps to calculates shoreline change point 15 by tracing is the distance of changing coastline equal 5.82 times 9.919 divided by 100 or 0.58m. Changes in the coastline of 2019 and 2020 approach the ocean, therefore are given a positive sign.

The change in coastline at Pangandaran Beach at point 15 each year is obtained from the average change in coastline per year at point 15 is

$$\frac{(-0.81) + (-0.01) + (0.57) + (-0.63) + (0.07) + (-0.11) + (-0.28) + (0.27) + (0.58)}{9}$$

The average shoreline changes per year at the point 15 is -0.04m in each year. Changes in the coastline at Pangandaran Beach at point 15 each year amounting to -0.04 m, approaching the mainland. At point 15, having an abrasion of 0.04m each year.

The arithmetic sequence method is suitable for forecasting linear shoreline changes, where the rate of change is relatively constant over time. It assumes a uniform rate of erosion or accretion, which may not always be the case due to variable factors like storms, tidal patterns, or human intervention. However, when the shoreline changes at a constant average rate, this method provides a straightforward way to predict future shoreline positions.

Using the arithmetic progression or arithmetic sequence

$$U_n = a_m + (n - m)b \quad (1)$$

where the initial term (m) of an arithmetic progression is a_m and the common difference of successive member is b , the n th term of the sequence U_n , the estimation for the year 2030 to have an abrasion of 0.4m, i.e.,

$$U_{2030} = 0 + (2030 - 2020)(-0.04) = -0.4 \text{ m}$$

4. Discussions

Calculations at other points can be carried out with the same analysis each year. Changes in the Pangandaran coastline at each point can be seen in Tables 1-4.

Table 1. Shoreline change from point 1 to point 4

Year	Point					
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	4
2011-2012	-0.47	0.51	-2.74	3.73	-0.82	-2.23
2012-2013	0.02	1.77	0.57	-4.27	1.61	-0.67
2013-2014	0.25	-0.59	0.51	-1.06	0.27	1.34
2014-2015	-0.74	0.27	-0.77	0.65	-0.42	-0.43
2015-2016	0.06	-0.81	-0.01	0.10	-0.37	-0.19
2016-2017	-0.91	-0.45	-0.45	0.38	-0.31	0.34
2017-2018	0.10	-0.27	-0.12	-0.17	-0.30	-0.16
2018-2019	0.77	0.01	0.22	0.50	-0.02	0.17
2019-2020	-0.03	-0.04	-0.11	-0.67	0.99	-0.07
Average	-0.11	0.04	-0.32	-0.09	0.07	-0.21

Source: author

Table 2. Shoreline change from point 5 to point 10

Year	Point					
	5	6	7	8	9	10
2011-2012	-0.63	-1.03	-1.17	-0.49	-0.45	-0.27
2012-2013	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.14	-0.41	-0.33
2013-2014	0.70	0.74	0.55	0.51	0.79	1.02
2014-2015	-0.61	-0.73	-0.49	-0.63	-0.36	-0.40
2015-2016	0.05	0.28	0.03	0.13	0.25	-0.17
2016-2017	0.51	0.26	0.12	0.44	0.23	0.05
2017-2018	-0.37	-0.52	-0.63	-0.20	-0.30	-0.09
2018-2019	0.15	0.43	0.51	0.13	0.58	0.03
2019-2020	-0.18	-0.54	-0.08	-0.34	-0.67	0.57
Average	-0.04	-0.12	-0.13	-0.03	-0.04	0.05

Source: author

Table 3. Shoreline change from point 11 to point 16

Year	Point					
	11	12	13	14	15	16
2011-2012	-0.55	-0.48	-0.76	-0.83	-0.81	-0.84
2012-2013	-0.13	-0.06	0.14	-0.02	-0.01	0.18
2013-2014	0.79	0.51	0.43	0.14	0.57	0.52
2014-2015	-0.70	-0.59	-0.41	-0.15	-0.63	-0.75
2015-2016	0.13	0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.07	0.18
2016-2017	-0.04	0.08	-0.12	0.04	-0.11	0.01
2017-2018	0.06	0.07	-0.22	-0.92	-0.28	-0.24
2018-2019	-0.07	-0.18	0.28	0.90	0.27	0.06
2019-2020	0.65	0.14	-0.06	-1.35	0.58	0.90
Average	0.01	-0.05	-0.08	-0.25	-0.04	0.00

Source: author

Table 4. Shoreline change from point 17 to point 21

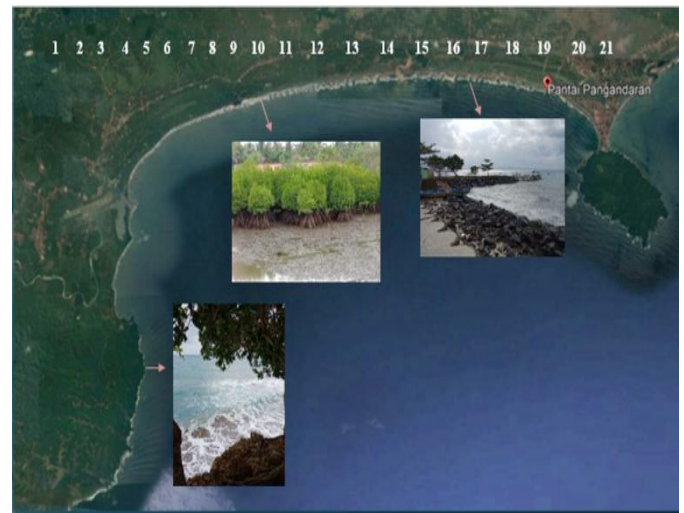
Year	Point				
	17	18	19	20	21
2011-2012	-1.22	-0.84	-0.48	-0.83	-0.53
2012-2013	0.22	-0.06	-0.07	-0.12	-0.05
2013-2014	0.48	0.68	0.76	-0.13	0.59
2014-2015	-0.61	-0.82	-0.85	0.24	-0.62
2015-2016	0.02	0.04	0.07	-0.37	0.08
2016-2017	0.04	-0.04	-0.14	0.23	-0.08
2017-2018	0.27	-0.27	-0.79	-0.20	0.03
2018-2019	-0.30	0.35	0.94	0.20	0.09
2019-2020	0.55	0.20	0.43	0.40	0.13
Average	-0.06	-0.08	-0.01	-0.06	-0.04

Source: author

The largest average shoreline change due to erosion is 0.32 m at point 3a and due to sedimentation is 0.07m at point 3c, respectively. The shoreline changes at Pangandaran Beach at points 1-7 experienced a large shoreline change because around the coast there were no breakwater buildings or mangrove plants. While points 8-13 shoreline changes were not too large due to mangrove planting around the coast. At points 14-21 experienced a change in the coastline not too large also because there were breakwater buildings around

the coast. Figure 13 shows the condition at some points of Pangandaran seashore.

Figure 13: Condition at some point of Pangandaran Beach



Source: Author

Conclusions

By using remote sensing method from Google Earth Pro application, the coastline changes at the coast of Pangandaran for 10 years is attained. The shoreline change rate is assessed by a simple tracing method using AutoCAD software. The rate is used to expect the coastline change using arithmetic sequence. The forecast of Pangandaran's coastline changes in the year 2030 are the largest abrasion of 3.2 m and the largest sedimentation of 0.7m. Efforts to avoid changes in Pangandaran's coastline is imbedding soft and/or hard structures. Further research involves analysis of coastal protective structures such as mangroves and/or breakwaters.

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