IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science

Table of contents

Volume 1314 2024

← Previous issue 🦳 Next issue →

The 2nd International Conference on Disaster Management and Climate Change 2023 12/08/2023 - 12/08/2023 Online

Accepted papers received: 23 February 2024 Published online: 18 March 2024

Open all abstracts

Preface			
OPEN ACCESS Preface			011001
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			011002
Peer Review Stat	ement		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	

ICoDMC 2023

OPEN ACCESS Knowledge about earthquake evacuation: A survey to high-rise buildings employee in Jakarta

Resti Kinanthi, Preti Askunala Wikan, Acintya Nurmaya and Meita Eka Fitrianingrum

OPEN ACCESS

Analysis of carrageenan quality of *Eucheuma cottonii* and *Eucheuma spinosum* seaweed from Bantaeng Regency and its export permit regulations in Indonesia

Mega Fia Lestari, Sri Yusra, Muhammad Ikram Nur Fuady and Herlina Rahim

OPEN ACCESS

The correlation study of several chemical extractants to assess plant copper uptake from tropical soils polluted with heavy metals Abdul Kadir Salam

▼ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS

Empirical design for the excavation method and support system at tunnel no 2, Bintang Bano irrigation area, West Nusa Tenggara

R T Ananda, I G B Indrawan and A D Titisari

OPEN ACCESS

Analysis of Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd) heavy metals in cow's milk in Central Java, Indonesia

Siti Rachmawati, Callista Fabiola Candraningtyas, Chandra Digta Hanggara Putra, Ririn Nur Fadhilah, Tsalatsun Ikhwa Muazulfa, Fathoni Firmansyah and Iwan Suryadi

OPEN ACCESS

Development model for empowerment of Demak Coastal fishermen community through product re-branding

Eva Banowati, Karsinah, Himmatul Ulya, Narisha Nur Salsabila, Mariyam, Masbahatun Ni'mah, Dwi Gladys Yuliasasianti, Ngainun Nisa, Doni and Yuria Sari



JOURNAL LINKS Journal home Journal scope Information for organizers Information for authors Contact us

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Read the article on physicsworld.com

012001

012002

012003

012004

012005

012006

Click to read article

OPEN ACCESS The state of susta	ainable and disas	ter-resilient infrastructure in Indonesia	012007
Aden Firdaus, Krishr	a Suryanto Pribadi a	and Muhamad Abduh	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012008
Investigating nat	ural disaster liter	acy levels	
Dina Siti Logayah, Ei	nok Maryani, Mama	t Ruhimat and Erlina Wiyanarti	
 Open abstract 	View article	™ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Typology of rural	transformation i	in Grogol, Sukoharjo 2009-2022	012009
 Open abstract 	View article		
			012010
Effect of climate	change to charac	teristic of extreme rainfall over Batanghari watershed	012010
Unggul Handoko, Ri	izaldi Boer, Edvin Alo	drian, Misnawati, Bambang Dwi Dasanto and Apip	
 Open abstract 	View article	▶ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012011
Monitoring soil for	ertility to mitigat	e soil degradation in reclamation land after bauxite mining	
Sulakhudin, Sukirno	and A M Abdillah		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012012
Land managemei Indonesia	nt without burnir	ng and corn productivity enhancement during long dry season in West Kalimantan,	
M Hatta, D P Widias	tuti, R Warman and	J D Haloho	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Adapting to sea I	evel rise: migrati	on decisions and disaster mitigation strategies in small-scale fishing communities	012013
	View article		
• open abstract			
OPEN ACCESS Trekking tourism Purwanto Setvo Nuc	in the ancient Be groho and Yosafat W	engawan Solo valley based on ecological preservation and safety risk management /inarto	012014
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012015
Disaster risk anal	<mark>ysis of Merapi Vo</mark> Sarwono, Rita Novia	olcano eruption in the north slope based on the New Volcanic Risk Ranking (VRR) m ni and Riska Nur Azizah	ethods
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012016
A bibliometric an	alysis on micropl	lastic pollution in groundwater	
Eko Hartini, Hadiyan	ito Hadiyanto and T	homas Triadi Putranto	
 Open abstract 	View article	P PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012017
Assessment and s M F R Hasan, A Susi	<mark>simulation of pot</mark> lo, E A Suryo, P A M	ential landslide caused by the rainfall intensity in Batu City during 2021 Agung, Wiyono, D L Pratiwie and N M Dewi	
 Open abstract 	View article	₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012018
Sustainable deve <i>Nglepen</i> Village a	lopment study of and <i>Pagerjurang</i>	f the post-disaster housing resettlement case in Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia case Village	e study:
Gregorius Agung Se	tyonugroho and No	vrio Maki	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	

The integration	<mark>spatial pattern of</mark> mungkas, Arfita Rabi	disaster mitigation based on local community: sikka district community case studies mawati Sukmawati Summbar, Amelia Ristaniati Asul and Maria Flirent P. Jedo	
- Open abstract			
• Open abstract			
OPEN ACCESS Uncertainty of C historical period	oupled Model In	tercomparison Projects 6 (CMIP6) in Indonesia's maritime continental region for the	012020
H M Agiel, A Pratan	ma, L Mareta and W	Birastri	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012021
Knowledge of di	isaster safe educa	tion at landslide-prone schools in Tawangmangu, Indonesia	
Lintang Ronggowul	lan, Setya Nugraha, '	Yunus Aris Wibowo, Hikari Dwi Saputro and Karina Sindy Hapsari	
Open abstract	View article		
openabolaet			
OPEN ACCESS			012022
Disaster risk asse	essment in village	es near PT ANTAM UBPB West Kalimantan's bauxite mining area	
A M Abdillah, Sulak	chudin, Sukirno, W F	ermata, E P Sari and Nasruddin	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Modeling of clin	nate parameters v	with planting area and pest attacked area on shallots for the development of early w	012023
systems and hor	ticultural croppin	ig schedules	
Aris Pramudia, Suci	antini, Darmawan La	hru Riatma, Muhammad Agung Sunusi, Adi Ripaldi, Erni Susanti and Yudi Riadi Fanggidae	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012024
The study of soil	l organic carbon i	ate in Gunungsewu Karst Area, Pracimantoro District	
F M Rafi and Danar	dono		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012025
Analysis of thern	nal comfort of se	ttlements based on urban humidity index in Yogyakarta City	
Dvah Respati Survo	Sumunar, Bamband	I Svaeful Hadi. Kimpul Endro Sarivono and Nursida Arif	
- Open abstract			
• Open abstract			
OPEN ACCESS			012026
Landslide risk re	duction for susta	inable land use direction in Tawangmangu District, Karanganyar Regency year 2023	
Setya Nugraha, Rah	nning Utomowati, Ad	litya Eka Saputra and Arlina Bunga Saputri	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012027
Subsurface struc	tures identificatio	on at Bandung Basin based on gravity data	
Sorja Koesuma, Izzu	uki Hamida and Lina	Handayanı	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012028
The zoning of flo	ood disasters by a	combining tidal flood and urban flood in Semarang City. Indonesia	
P S Herbanu A Nur	rmava, R M Nisaa, R	A Wardana and Sahid	
- Open abstract			
		MLDL	
OPEN ACCESS			012029
Valuing hybrid e Literature Reviev	ngineering appro w	oach: ecosystem and structural based DRR using InVEST model of coastal zone Sikka	Flores-
H Purwanto, E T Par	ripurno and J D Pras	etya	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012030
Identification of Landslide	sliding surface u	sing electrical-resistivity tomography for landslide mitigation: A case study of the Cib	oitung
A Tohari, D D Ward	hana, S Feranie and	G A Salsabila	
 Open abstract 	View article	₩ PDF	
- per anorace			

OPEN ACCESS

Lina Handayani, Muhammad Hanif, M Maruf Mukti, Titi Anggono, Ashar M. Lubis, Karit L Gaol, Yayat Sudrajat, Iwan Setiawan, Ilham Arisbaya and Agnis Triahadini Open abstract View article **OPEN ACCESS** 012032 Investigation of the discharge performance in infiltration wells based on several soil subgrade models Siti Nurlita Fitri, Niken Silmi Surjandari, Yusep Muslih Purwana, Bambang Setiawan, Galuh Chrismaningwang and Harya Dananjaya Open abstract View article PDF 012033 **OPEN ACCESS** Urgency of disaster resilient village-geosite program: unveiling the critical need for strengthening connections between geosites and village communities Eko Teguh Paripurno, Gandar Mahojwala, Wiratama Putra, Iin Sulistiyowati, Monica Warih Widi, Sukiyani, Arif Riyanto Budi Nugroho and Budi Martono Open abstract View article **OPEN ACCESS** 012034 Identifying community liquefaction catastrophe preparedness in North Birobuli subdistrict, Central of Sulawesi Amalia Novarita, Exsa Putra and Rendra Zainal Maliki View article Open abstract OPEN ACCESS 012035 Liquefaction potential analysis based on standard penetration test data at irrigation canals in Sibowi Area-Central Sulawesi Province A Pucangan, A Rifa'i and A P Rahardjo Open abstract View article PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012036 Geological, geophysical, and geotechnical approaches on the slip surface investigation on Cisumdawu Highway, West Java, Indonesia Imam Santosa, Zufialdi Zakaria, Sumaryono, Eddy Mulyadi, Nia Kurnia Praja, Yukni Arifianti and Cahya Patria Open abstract View article PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012037 The effectivity of community-based early warning system on reducing Semeru eruption impact post-eruption 2021 Listyo Yudha Irawan, Siti Nur Farihah, Widodo Eko Prasetyo, Vischawafiq Azizah, Rudi Hartono, Heni Masruroh and Mohammad Tahir Mapa Open abstract View article PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012038 Identification of land use change on rice fields in Tangerang District using landsat 8 imagery C Setiawan, Sucahyanto, O S Hardi, F R A'Rachman, L Nabilla, A Wiranata, M Deffry, Z Furgon, F Salsabillah, I A Maulana et al Open abstract View article PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012039 The local disaster knowledge of local residents towards semeru eruption period 2021 in KRB III Semeru Volcano Listyo Yudha Irawan, Siti Nur Farihah, Widodo Eko Prasetyo, Melinda Meganagatha Rosbella Devy, Rudi Hartono, Heni Masruroh and Mohammad Tahir Mapa Open abstract View article **OPEN ACCESS** 012040 Drought potential index using Normalized Difference Drought Index (NDDI) method based on Geographical Information System (GIS) in Slogohimo, Wonogiri Indonesia A Herawati, M Mujiyo, B D E P Nugroho, N M Istiqomah, V Irmawati, K Hasanah, T Hardian and A Anggita Open abstract View article PDF **OPEN ACCESS** 012041 Prototyping of Smart School Emergency Tents (SADAR) modular-based for post disaster recovery in education Purwanto, Siti Nur Farihah, Eva Indra Sofiana, Laksono Dwi Nugroho, Listyo Yudha Irawan, Aripriharta and Slamet Fauzan PDF Open abstract View article **OPEN ACCESS** 012042 Analysis of historical cases of liquefaction (sand boils) case study: Kelapa Gading Residence, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province

H. Anar, A. Rifa'i and F. Faris

OPEN ACCESS Relief well as liqu B Kusumajati, A Rifa'	efaction mitigatio i, Istiarto and E Palar	on option in Mpanau, Sigi, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia ^{ntik}	012043
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS A bibliometric an HW Widianto, M Ah • Open abstract	alysis of tourism diyana, A Pambudi a ≣ View article	<mark>gentrification</mark> nd N Agustanta ҈©PDF	012044
OPEN ACCESS			012045
Event classification Strait	on of volcanic ear	thquakes based on K-Means clustering: Application on Anak Krakatau Volcano, Sur	da
Mohammad Hasib, E Hafidz Bagus Prasety	3agas Anwar Arif Nu yo Adi, Estu Kriswati,	r, Huffaz Muhammad Abdurrofi Baith, Abdullah Mu'adz Muflih, Cahli Suhendi, Bana Fitro Ghifari, Titi Anggono, Syuhada <i>et al</i>	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Industrial distribu Fitria Dewi Kartika, R	ition and its effec ika Kurnia Dewi and	t on land surface temperature (LST) in Sukoharjo Regency in 2001, 2009 and 2021 Pipit Wijayanti	012046
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Exploring green of A Subarno, Winarno	o <mark>ffice buildings at</mark> and P Ninghardjant	Sebelas Maret University: A study on students' perception	012047
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Community-Base M W W Krisanti, E T • Open abstract	d land use model Paripurno, A R B Nug TView article	s for sustainable livelihoods in Merapi Volcano disaster prone areas III in Sleman Ro groho, Y N Maharani and J D Prasetya PDF	012048 egency
OPEN ACCESS Disaster risk redu Dwi Partini and Achr	ction efforts thro nad Nur Hidayaht	ugh education in Indonesia: A literature review	012049
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS Preparedness and Java. Achmad Nur Hidaya	f community know ht and Dwi Partini Twiew article	wledge in mitigation landslide disasters in Dieng Kulon, Banjarnegara Regency, Cer	012050 otral
OPEN ACCESS			012051
GIS-Based flood s Hidhayah Nur Dama → Open abstract	susceptibility map yanti, Preti Askunala FView article	ping in Wawar Watershed, Purworejo Regency Wikan and Fitra Annurhutami PDF	
OPEN ACCESS The relationship of Siti Hadiyati Nur Haf • Open abstract	of adaptation to la iida, Calmastriza Putr IView article	andslide disaster preparedness on high school students in Karanganyar District i Leksonoati, Muhammad Musiyam and Muhamad Firman Cahya Permana PPDF	012052
OPEN ACCESS			012053
Network analysis Muchamad Farid Ma	for determining t aulana and Dewi Nov	the fastest evacuation routes in flood-prone areas of the Tuntang Watershed, Indor ita Sari	nesia
	View article		
OPEN ACCESS Thermal comfort A C Arini, D T Harjan • Open abstract	and the influence ti and M I Apriliyana IView article	e of dress culture analysis based on temperature humidity index in Pontianak	012054
OPEN ACCESS			012055

Community-Research luce aconomy development in Manarova Ecosystems (Case study in the Sarara Anakan Laroon, Cilacan

Regency)	a blue economy	иетеюритент ин инануюте ссозузтения (сазе этаму ит тне ведага линакан садоон, спасар	
Nur Fajriyah			
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		0120	56
Disaster risk redu Indonesia)	ction in elementa	ary schools in flood-prone areas (Case: disaster risk reduction in Grogol flood-prone areas	4
Yunus Aris Wibowo,	Usmaningtyas Ayu I	Dwi Septiningrum, Ratih Puspita Dewi and Lintang Ronggowulan	
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS	activican student'	01209	57
Lispa Dwi Fortupa M	Jahvu Widivatmoko	Siti Azizab Sucilawati and Tri Indvactuti	
Open abstract	View article		
• open abstract			
OPEN ACCESS Primary school in	frastructure prep	0120 aredness analysis regarding the hazard of Mount Merapi eruption in Selo District Boyolali	58 i
Regency			
Sarwono and Muhar	nad Mahdiyyul Qolb		
 Open abstract 	■ View article		
OPEN ACCESS		0120:	59
A Zaelani Tarvono a	e changes in Gro	gol District, Sukonarjo, Indonesia: A study from 2013 to 2019	
- Open abstract			
• Open abstract			
OPEN ACCESS		0120	60
Identification of I	ava presence on	Anak Krakatau volcano using normalized hotspot index before a flank collapse in 2018	
N F Ramadhani and	J. Jumadi	Read	
 Open abstract 	Uew article	E PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		0120	61
Endah Santutyningsi	y for flood risk m	itigation among residents living near river's confluence in Yogyakarta, Indonesia	
Open abstract			
• open ubstract			
OPEN ACCESS		01200	62
Influence of fault environmental iss	s on mineralogy a sues and regional	and geotechnical characteristics of Tropical Volcanic Residual Soils (TVRS) concerning development, Case Study: West Lampung Transect Road, Sumatra, Indonesia	
Prahara Iqbal and Ek	o Puswanto	Prov	
 Open abstract 	View article	Z PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		0120	63
depletion	philization in Asal	cura (North Kyushu, Japan): Adapting strategies to climate change and rural population	
C Gomez, M Shimizu	ı and H Kinoshita		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
		مدده	64
Assessment of lig	uefaction potent	ial and damage on the toll road construction in earthquake-prone area, Sleman Regency,	
Yogyakarta			
G P Setyadi, A Rifa'i	and I G B Indrawan		
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS		01200	65
Uncertainty in me moisture analysis	easuring the role at Unzen Volcan	of climate change on debris-flow triggering on volcanoes - bulk-density, temperature and o (Japan)	ł
Rikuto Daikai, Christ	opher Gomez, Norif	umi Hotta and Yoshinori Shinohara	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS		0120	66
Analysis of geoto	urism promotion	strategies based on social media in Karanganyar Regency, Indonesia	
C. Haksoro, Y. Priyan	a and R. Hakim		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	

OPEN ACCESS			012067
The utilization of	f remote sensing	to monitor the spatio-temporal covid-19 outbreak in Jakarta, Indonesia	
Agnes Priyati, Adity	a Saputra and Alif N	loor Anna	
 Open abstract 	■View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012068
Community emp ntegrated agrof	owerment strate orestry approach	gies and disaster mitigation in Padusan Village, Mojokerto, East Java: A case study by the ' <i>Pesona Alam Lestari</i> ' Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH)	of the
N Insani, R Ridhoi, l	U Fitriyati, F R A'rach	man, M Y Amrozi and M A Rismawan	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Relationship of k SMA Negeri 1 Ca	knowledge to pre angkringan)	paredness students in disaster prone areas of Merapi Mountain eruption (Case stud	012069 dy of
Vidya Nur Aisa, Pu:	spita Indra Wardhar	i and Siti Hadiyati Nur Hafida	
openabolaee		2. 2.	
OPEN ACCESS	Socio Economic	Excilition and Deputation Density on Londura Changes in Cumungnati District Semi	012070
City	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	racinities and Population Density on Landuse Changes in Gunungpati District, sema	arang
Nempy Baskoro, Cł	hoirul Amin and Tary	rono Taryono	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			01207
Analysis of the s	pread of dengue	hemorrhagic fever with the moran index (Case study of Sukoharjo Regency in 2019)
И Puspita, H Z Had	libasyir, I Renika and	U D N Tilova	
Open abstract	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			01207
Comparison of t	he application of	HBV and HEC-HMS hydrology models for accessing climate change in the upper C	itarum
Natershed, Indo	onesia		
Vidya Ningrum, Ap	oip and Ida Narulita		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			01207
Analysis of chang	ges in land use cl	nange on population density in Wonogiri Sub-District, Wonogiri District in 2013 and	d 2019
Tirta Aji Bramantyo	and Annisa Trisnia	Sasmi	
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
			01207
Determination o	of groundwater po	otential using geoelectricity in Tanah Bumbu, South Kalimantan	012074
Satria Ady Wibawa	and Annisa Trisnia S	asmi	
Open abstract	View article	[™] PDF	
			01207
Mobility analysis	s of Wonogiri chi	eken noodle and meatball seller in Kartasura. Sukohario	01207
Monica Evi Oktaviya	ani, Umar El Izzudin	Kiat, Agus Anggoro Sigit and Vito Pratama Yudha	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
			01007
Analysis of popu	lation density an	d land use in Karangmalang Subdistrict, Sragen Regency in 2013 and 2022	012070
Ajeng Dwi Ghoernia	asih, Alif Noor Anna	and Ridwan Hafidzin	
 Open abstract 	View article	➡PDF	
DPEN ACCESS Hazard analysis (of earthquake in	Pleret, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region based on microtremor data	01207
Soria Koesuma Abr	mad Zadu Shidai an	d Bambang Sunardi	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			01207
spatial analysis o	of labor in the bra	ass cratts industry for study non-natural disaster mitigation in Cepogo District, Boy	olali
K A Pratama, B I Ari	ijudain and I A Arise		
 Open abstract 	I View article		

OPEN ACCESS

N. A. Muhamad, N.	L. Anggani and N. N	/las'ud	
 Open abstract 	View article	₱ ₱ ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽	
OPEN ACCESS			012080
Analysis of deter	r <mark>mining the locat</mark>	ion of potential flood evacuation shelter in Butuh District, Purworejo Regency	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012081
Flood mitigation M N Husna, K Setyo	with the suppor owati and R H Harya	t of demographic bonuses in Indonesia nti	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012082
Designing effect Fauzi Ramadhoan <i>A</i> Muhammad Alhadi	<mark>tive educational s</mark> A'rachman, Cahyadi n and Alifanniya Naj	<mark>torymaps for flood disaster mitigation in the Ciliwung River Basin: An empirical stu</mark> Setiawan, Ode Sofyan Hardi, Nailul Insani, Rachel Natasya Alicia, Dian Fitriani, Ahmad Rivaldy Hafiz wa Mozzata	dy zh,
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012083
Micro-Zonation	of hot spring ma	nifestation site at Umbul Niti, South Lampung based on microtremor	
Intan Andriani Putri	i, Andri Yadi Paembo	nan, Selvi Misnia Irawati, Gestin Mey Ekawati, Hadi Teguh Yudistira and Agus Laesanpura	
 Open abstract 	View article	Z PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012084
Flood hazard co Jakarta)	mparison based o	on geomorphic flood index and hydraulic HEC-RAS (Case study in Ciliwung Watersh	ied,
A P Pratiwi, F I W R	ohmat, E O Nugroho	p, M Farid and M S B Kusuma	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012085
Spatiotemporal	analysis of land u	se/cover change pattern and population growth in Ngawi Regency	
Thoriq Albayani and	d Vidya N. Fikriyah	Paper	
 Open abstract 	l≣"Iview article	Nr0F	
OPEN ACCESS			012086
I Ime series analy	ysis ot landsat da Vidva Ν Fikrivah	ta for urban heat island monitoring in Semarang City	
 Open abstract 	View article	➡PDF	
			012087
Soil moisture ma	apping for droug	nt monitoring in urban areas	012087
Nursida Arif and Yu	isuf Susena		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012088
Analysis of pote	ntial land use cor	flict for reducing landslide risk in Tawangmangu District Karanganyar Regency	
Rahning Utomowat	ti, Setya Nugraha an	d Muhammad Zulfi	
 Open abstract 	Uew article	Z PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012089
Spatial patterns	analysis of land u	se changes using spatial metrics in the peri-urban area of Surakarta City 2023	
Rita Noviani, Anma	a and istiyanti Nur r		
OPEN ACCESS			012090
Study of respons	sive tourism desti	nation areas to reduce disaster risk: Canden Village, Bantul	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
•			
OPEN ACCESS	estigation based	on finite element analysis in basement design using bamboo soil nailing	012091
Fendi Hary Yanto	congation based	service clement analysis in suscincit, design using balliboo son nanning	

OPEN ACCESS Appraisal of acti	ve tectonics in Ka	arangsambung Amphitheater: Insights from DEM-derived geomorphic indices and	012092
Edi Hidayat, Dicky I	Muslim, Dimas Aryo	Wibowo, Eko Puswanto, Sonny Aribowo, Asep Mulyono and Yayat Sudrajat	
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012093
The value of loca	al wisdom for pea	atland fire risk reduction in the wetland area of South Kalimantan	
Deasy Arisanty, Kar	unia Puji Hastuti, Ne	evy Farista Aristin, Parida Angriani, Eva Alviawati, Ismi Rajiani and Dedi Rosadi	
 Open abstract 	■View article	∑ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012094
Forest contribut	ion to CO ₂ seque n	stration as mitigation climate change on the impact of tourism activities in Mount T	idar
L Kusumaningrum,	P Setyono, A Sunarl	nadi, G E Berlin, M Nurcahyati, A Maulidyna, D N Waskito, M A Aldzahalbi and H Ally	
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Geotechnical inf (CPT)	ormation system	employs spatial analysis to utilize information gathered from Cone Penetration Test	012095 t ing
Fendi Hary Yanto			
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS General hospital	preparedness in	facing flood disasters	012096
Ivan Elisabeth Purb	a, Tengku Dedy Syał	n, Otniel Ketaren and Frida Lina Tarigan	
 Open abstract 	View article	Z PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Evaluation of dra Sukatiman	ainage capacity ir	n sustainable land use efforts (Case study: Campus V of Sebelas Maret University, Inc	012097 donesia)
 Open abstract 	View article	₫ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012098
Configuration, fo	urniture layout, a	nd earthquake hazards in campus buildings	
Khaerunnisa and Ai	nggun V. M Anes		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Measurement of Campus	f the horizontal c	ontrol framework closed polygon method as a basis for making maps on the UNS Pa	012099 abelan
I. N. Saputro, B. Pag	gesty and Waluyo		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012100
The assessment	of flood hazard i	n Pondok Keumuning village of Langsa City, Aceh due to heavy rain in 2020	
F Isma, M S B Kusu	ma, M B Adityawan	and E O Nugroho	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS	framowork with L	evalling method as the based for detailed manning in LINS Compus of Pabelan	012101
Waluvo, H.T. Kurnia	wan. W. Noviansval	n and I. N. Saputro	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
			012102
Effectiveness of Jenawi	landslide mitigat	ion education on disaster knowledge and preparedness of students in class VIII SMP	N 1
Titin Nurlaili, Puspit	ta Indra Wardhani, S 	iti Hadiyati Nur Hafida and Siti Azizah Susilawati —	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012103
Determining fac	tors of preparedr	ness of heads of families in facing flood disasters in river watersheds	
Donal Nababan, Tiu	urmaida Natalia Roti	ua and Putri Annisa br. Perangin-angin	

OPEN ACCESS			012104
Drone application	on for landslide ha	azard assessment on the Western Flank of Lawu Volcano, Central Java, Indonesia	
Agung Hidayat, Ang	ggun Deristani, Diah 	Ainurrohmah and Suryanto	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012105
Twenty fifth year phytoremediatic	r of global researd on and heavy met	ch in heavy metal removal (1998-2023) : A bibliometric analysis of a modelling on als	
Putri Anggun Sari, T	Tri Retnaningsih Soep	probowati and Budi Warsito	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
			012106
Looking at the re the Ipoh Meteor	elationship of PM ological Departm	10 suspended particle concentration from daily observations and annual observatic ent, Perak	ons of
Mohamad Ihsan Mu	uhamad Ismail, Moh	d Hairy Ibrahim, Tijjani Abubakar Ladan, Chatarina Muryani and Pipit Wijayanti	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012107
Community ada	ptive capacity in f	acing landslide disaster	
Pipit Wijayanti, Mul	hammad Zaki Zaman	ni and Afzal Ade Osza	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
			012100
Analysis of poter Wonogiri Regen	ntial soil degrada cy	tion on agricultural land based on geographic information systems in Slogohimo D	istrict,
G Herdiansyah, A H	lerawati, R Safira, T H	łardian, N M Istiqomah, K Hasanah and M R Romadhon	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012109
Flood vulnerabil	ity assessment tro	ough overlay-scoring data method based on Geographical Information System (GIS)) in
Giriwoyo, Wono	giri, Indonesia		
M F Wiraatmaja, L k	Kusumaningrum, G H	łerdiansyah, M Mujiyo, A Anggita, M R Romadhon and V Irmawati	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012110
Coastal vulnerab ○ C Pattipawaej	ility level and bea	ach handling priorities in Serang District Banten Province	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
			012111
A simple water p	ourification tool a	s an effort to meet clean water needs	012111
Sajidan, Idam Ragil	Widianto Atmojo, Re	oy Ardiansyah and Dwi Yuniasih Saputri	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS	vioral adaptability	y to student resilience in coning with landslide natural disaster	012112
Dewi Mayangsari S	iti Hadiyati Nur Hafi	da Nor Kalcum Mobd Isa. Mobd Hainy bin Ibrahim. Muhammad Musiyam and	
Muhamad Firman (Cahva Permana	ua, Nor Kaisum Monu isa, Monu Hany bin Ibrahim, Muhahimau Musiyam anu	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS The decrease of Area, South Palu	the bearing capao	city of single pile foundation during earthquake on liquefiable soil (Study Case: Birc	012113 buli
I Made Wahyu Pran	nana and Siti Nurlita	Fitri	
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF	
			012114
Application of A Rawa Pening Sul	nalytical Hierarch b-Watershed, Inde	y Process (AHP) and Geographic Information System (GIS) in flood hazard analysis onesia	in the
Dinda Nur Fadila Kł	numaeroh and Dewi	Novita Sari	
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
			010115
Students' ability	to reading the m	ap of Merapi Volcano hazardous area	012115
Tri Indyastuti, Wahy	u Widiyatmoko and	Ratih Puspita Dewi	

OPEN ACCESS	edge of flood-pro	one locations around schools	012116
Rani Dwijavanti. Wa	hvu Widivatmoko. F	Puspita Indra Wardhani and Tri Indvastuti	
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS			012117
Geomorphology DAS Maspo, Mt.	mapping and laı Welirang, East Ja	ndslide susceptibility for disaster risk reduction and sustainability environment in the Iva, Indonesia	e Sub
Heni Masruroh, Alfi	Sahrina, Sumarmi, I	Fatchur Rohman and Edy Trihatmoko	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS Population densi	ity analysis on th	e land use change in Kartasura District Sukoharjo between 2011 and 2021	012118
P. Istiqomah and W	. T. Pramono		
 Open abstract 	View article	₽PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012119
Disaster mitigati	on comics as a co	ommunication medium for youth regarding the impact of water pollution	
S Mataram and R M	largaretha		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012120
Liquefaction pot	ential hazard ass	essment and its effect on toll road construction in Seyegan Subdistrict, Yogyakarta	
W P Setiadi, F Faris	and H Setiawan		
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012121
Ten daily rainfall season	forecasting using	g SSA algorithms and Seasonal ARIMA model to determine the beginning of the rain	ny
D Ruhiat, I Soekarno	o, H Kardhana and F	R Suwarman	
 Open abstract 	View article	▶ PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012122
Toponymy analys District Wonogir	sis as geosocial c i Regency	ultural approach on disaster mitigation studies in Sumberagung Village Pracimanto	ro
R Amandanu, B I Ar	ijuddin, A Jauhari ar	nd I A Ariseno	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012123
Liquefaction pote Indonesia)	ential analysis ba	sed on standard penetration test in coastal area (Case study: Loh Buaya, Rinca Island	d,
Heryawan Kurnia Ra	akhman, Sito Ismant	i and Trias Aditya	
 Open abstract 	View article	[™] PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012124
The governance developing coun	of Household Ha tries	zardous Waste (HHW): A literature review of HHW-related regulation in Southeast A	Asian
Glory Nasarani, Har	tuti Purnaweni, Mar	yono Maryono and Nofriani Surahman	
 Open abstract 	View article		
OPEN ACCESS			012125
Community vuln	erability and resi	lience to flood disaster in Losari District, Brebes Regency	
Andhika Putra Sada	nna, Dewi Liesnoor	Setyowati and Erni Suharini	
 Open abstract 	View article	™ ₽DF	
OPEN ACCESS			012126
Study of tsunami	i source as prepa	ration for tsunami modeling in Sulawesi	512120
Aprilia Manggala Pu	utri, Aditya Saputra	and Afif Ari Wibowo	
 Open abstract 	View article	₿PDF	
OPEN ACCESS			012127
Modification of r	rain and run-off e	erosivity to predict erosion hazard level on The Manquan Sub-watershed's Upper Slo	pe
Ahmad, Chatarina N	Juryani and Rita No	viani	

OPEN ACCESS			012128	
Enhancing schoo bus stop location	nhancing school to public transportation accessibility in Solo City: A comprehensive assessment of Batik Solo Trans (BST) us stop locations			
Vicky Ulfalliya, Choi	irul Amin and Anti A	Amania		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF		
OPEN ACCESS			012129	
Analysis of built-	·up land develop	ment in the center of Boyolali District, Indonesia in 2009 and 2019		
M. M. S. Dzuriyat, A	. A. Wibowo and A.	Nurwijayanti		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF		
OPEN ACCESS			012130	
Spatial distributi	on of social vuln	erability to flood disasters in Mejobo Sub-District, Kudus Regency, Indonesia		
A Mujianti, H Z Hac	libasyir, I Renika, U	D N Tilova and Umrotun		
 Open abstract 	View article	PDF		
OPEN ACCESS			012131	
The welfare leve	l of the bamboo	artisan in Ampel District, Boyolali Regency in 2022		
B. Rizki, Danardono	and R. Hafidzin			
	View article	PDF		
 Open abstract 				
Open abstract OPEN ACCESS			012132	
Open abstract OPEN ACCESS Landslide potent	tial mapping in P	ituruh District of Purworejo by using geographic information system	012132	

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Coastal vulnerability level and beach handling priorities in **Serang District Banten Province**

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Abstract. Coastal erosion and accretion have altered the shorelines of various Indonesian coastal areas, endangering the lives and livelihoods of coastal populations. Damage to beaches in coastal areas affects the community's daily activities, the transportation system, industry, and trade, as well as the environment and public health. Based on this occurrence, the initial stage of disaster management study resulting from coastal damage is to identify the coast's vulnerability to threatening harm. To assess coastal vulnerability, field observations and measurement from the research location were carried out to obtain visual damage observation, land use, lithology, tidal range, and beach slope. Coastline data from satellite imagery and wind data from the government agencies were carried out to obtain the rate of shoreline change, width of damage, length of damage, and wave height. The purpose of this research is to look at changes in the coastline of Serang, Banten Province, and analyse the amount of beach damage to set priorities for coastal management. The beaches explored were Karangantu Beach, Domas Beach, Lontar Beach, and Tengkurak Beach. Karangantu Beach's level of vulnerability is classified as very high, so dealing with it is a top priority. Domas and Lontar Beaches are extremely vulnerable, so dealing with them is a key priority. Tengkurak Beach has a moderate level of vulnerability, hence the priority for managing is rather high. This can be utilized as a model for overcoming coastal damage in Serang District, Banten Province, by constructing coastal protection buildings based on the shore's vulnerability and management priority.

1. Introduction

The coastline of Indonesia faces significant risks from both natural and man-made sources. These elements include the possibility of tsunamis occurring in coastal areas and rising sea levels brought on by climate change [1]. Furthermore, Indonesia faces a serious problem with coastal erosion, with roughly 40% of the nation's coastline already harmed [2]. In addition, the fast expansion and urbanization of the coastal areas caused pollution, destroyed habitats, and engaged in illegal sand mining [3]. As a result, Indonesia must collect critical information about the damage caused by coastal inundation [4]. Effective disaster management and mitigation strategies depend on an understanding of the extent of coastal inundation damage in Indonesia. It will support the development of focused plans to lessen vulnerability and increase resilience in coastal communities, as well as the prioritization of locations for intervention and resource allocation.

Determining the priority of coastal countermeasures is a crucial step in effectively managing and safeguarding coastal areas. To achieve this, a systematic strategy should be implemented that considers the level of damage to the shore and the importance of various locations. This approach allows for the

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identification of urgent concerns that require immediate attention, while also considering the long-term importance and strategic value of different areas along the coast. This strategy should incorporate a thorough analysis of how risks affect the coastal region in order to develop effective adaptation plans that minimize potential harm [5].

Natural influences as well as human activities of sand mining (seabed sand extraction) affected morphological changes such as coastal alteration and bathymetry change in Serang District, Banten Province [3]. Natural and human factors contribute to shoreline changes in Serang City, Banten Province [6]. The shoreline morphology on Banten Province's North Coast is likewise changing rapidly. Reclamation, accretion, and abrasion were terms used to describe changes in the morphology of the shore [7]. While sea sand mining and the conversion of mangrove swamps into fishery ponds are variables causing abrasions in Pontang Cape, Serang Regency, Banten Province, the most likely sources of changes in the shorelines are the rivers that feed into the bay and sediment transports that affect Banten Bay accretions [8]. Sea level rise, abrasion/erosion, and large waves are causes for concern since they can destroy infrastructure and incur losses. For this reason, managing coastal zones at Anyer Beach, Banten Province, requires a vulnerability review. The biggest influences on Anyer Beach's vulnerability are elevation and wave height [9].

The goals of this significant study are to assess coastal alterations and assess the shoreline's vulnerability in Banten Province's Serang District. This study concentrated on Karangantu Beach, Domas Beach, Lontar Beach, and Tengkurak Beach in Serang, Banten Province. The Serang District, Banten Province, prioritized beach management can then be retrieved. Whether they are hard structures (beach wall structures, breakwater structures, etc.) or soft structures (mangrove planting), creating structures for coastal protection is a top priority for coastal management.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

In Java Island, the westernmost province is called Banten. North of the province is the Java Sea, south is the Indian Ocean, west is the Sunda Strait, and east are the Special Capital Region of Jakarta and West Java Province. The beaches of Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak in Serang, Banten Province, are included in the study area. Figure 1 shows the location of this investigation.



Figure 1. Examination of a location using Google Earth Engine

2.2. Data Collection

Sea level information gathered at the time of generation is used to calculate wind data for wave forecasting. Direct observations above sea level or readings acquired on land near to the expected site and converted to wind data at sea were both used to gather this information. Utilizing statistical analysis data and wind information from the Serang wind recording station, the hour and direction of wind deception between 2010 and 2021 were identified. The waves caused by the wind were identified via hindcasting [10]. This method's main goal is to calculate wave height using wind data, which can be efficiently collected using empirical techniques. The calculation used the greatest wind speed in order to examine the extreme wave conditions. The design wave height is the wave height at the research coastal point where the wave has changed during its propagation from the deep sea. The period and wave height were calculated using 12-year wind data hindcasting as the wave data. The wave height for the 10-year return period will be predicted using SMADA software [11], and different return dates for each direction were also used for extreme wave analysis [12].

Studying the marine physical phenomenon known as tides is also necessary to fully understand the circulation pattern of saltwater masses. Depending on the type of tide in these rivers, this tidal parameter often regulates the water flow from noon until the end of the daily period. To determine the tidal range based on the observational data, tide measurements are also used. For a period of fifteen days, tides were measured at every location under investigation.

The majority of the Serang district is known to be composed of fire rocks with surface deposits, which are predominantly found on the north coast and eastern half of the region. The north shore comprises a level area with a slope of 0-5%, according to the morphology. Aside from that, the north shore's soil is primarily sandy and gravelly. Soil data is required to assess a soil's condition, type, and mechanical properties.

Topographic maps are needed to specify the starting location of the coastline that has to be studied. By creating 81 grids at a certain distance based on the length of the coastline to be replicated, the beginning position of the shorelines of Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak is utilized as an input. The Google Earth Pro engine may provide information regarding the locations of the shorelines of Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak, which can then be loaded into the AutoCAD program [13]. The distance between grids is 30 m for Karangantu Beach, 52.3 m for Domas Beach, 49 m for Lontar Beach and 64 m for Tengkurak Beach.



Figure 2. Grid of the Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak coastline

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IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science	1314 (2024) 012110	doi:10.1088/1755-1315/1314/1/012110

The coastal grids for Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak are shown in Figure 2, where the x-axis is the distance to the location being studied and the y-axis is the position of the coastline. A numerical method can be used to forecast changes in coastlines over time. A computer model called GENESIS [14] estimates changes in coastline produced primarily by sea waves. This view is supported by the one-line theory, which asserts that the beach profile remains constant and allows shoreline change to be specifically described in terms of coastal position. This model's major application is to mimic shoreline response.

2.3. Coastal Vulnerability Index

The degree of vulnerability of shore regions to natural disasters is measured using the Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI). It offers a numerical evaluation of the vulnerability that a coastal region might experience because of various factors. To identify and allocate resources for coastal adaptation and mitigation measures, planners, researchers, and policymakers are helped by the CVI [15, 16]. The CVI considers several physical, biological, and socioeconomic factors that affect a coastal area's vulnerability, such as the rate at which the shoreline changes, the length and width of visual damage observations, the lithology of the damage, the wave height, the tidal range, the land usage, and the coastal slope. Each of the parameters has data collected. Data collection and analysis frequently contain the usage of remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) [17, 18, 19, 20]. Satellite imagery, topographic maps, hydrological data, and demographic information are integrated to create a comprehensive assessment [21]. To make sure that all the data are on the same scale, each factor's data is frequently normalized. This is significant because different factors may have varying ranges or units. Each factor is given a weight after normalization, which is determined by how important it is in relation to vulnerability. Table 1 displays the ranking of the Coastal Vulnerability Index variables [22].

		Rankir	ng of Coastal Vul	nerability Index	
Variable	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
	1	2	3	4	5
Shoreline	0	0-1	1-5	5-10	>10
change rate (m/year)					
Observations	Visible	Looks scours	Scours	Scour and debris	Scour and debris occur
visual damage	symptoms of	but still stable	occurs and	occur but not	and endangering
	damage		will happen	jeopardize facilities	facilities or
			collapse	or infrastructures	infrastructure
Length of damage (km)	<0.5	0.5-2	2-5	5-10	>10
Width of	0	1-10	10-50	50-100	>100
damage (m)					
Lithology	Igneous,	Fine-grained	Gravel and	Sand, silt, clay,	Sand, silt, clay, mud,
	sedimentary and metamor-phic,	sedimentary rocks, compact	coarse sand, rather	rather compact	loose
T T 1 1 1.	compact and hard	and soft	compact	1.5.0	2
Wave height (m)	<0.5	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	>2
Tidal range (m)	<0.5	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	>2
Land use	Moor, mangrove forests, vacant land and bogs	Domestic tourist areas and traditional farms	Rice fields and intensive ponds	Settlements, ports, offices, schools and provincial roads	Cultural heritage, international tourist areas, industry, country roads, and national defense
Coastal slope (%)	0-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	>15

Table 1. Ranking of coasta	l vulnerability index parameters
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The index quantifies the relationships between the nine (9) physical factors. The coastal vulnerability index is calculated after assigning a risk value to each piece of coastline based on each unique data variable [23], as follows:

$$CVI = \left(\frac{a \times b \times c \times d \times e \times f \times g \times h \times i}{9}\right)^{1/2}$$
(1)

where a represents the rate of shoreline change, b represents the recorded visual damage, c the length, d the width, e the range of lithology, f the wave height, g the range of tidal waves, h the use of land, and i the coastal slope. Based on the value of the coastal vulnerability index, Table 2 categorizes various levels of coastal vulnerability [24].

Table 2. Classification of coastal vulnerability level

CVI	0-25	25-50	50-75	>75
Potential Damage	Low	Medium	High	Very High

3. Results and Discussions

The shoreline at Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak beaches has changed due to wave action. Figure 3 shows the change in shoreline at Karangantu beach. Shoreline alterations occur on average once a year. The greatest change in coastline was recorded at 18.3 m/year (grid 77). Shoreline changes at Karangantu Beach demonstrate that grids 41-72 are eroding, while grids 2-40, 73-80 are sedimenting. This conclusion is explained by the numerical output from the GENESIS software, which results in shoreline modifications in the form of silt build up with a volume of 35,400 m³. This indicates that sedimentation is occurring at Karangantu Beach.

Figure 4 shows the shift in shoreline at Domas' coastal area. The largest annual change in shoreline was found to be 84.8 m (grid 38). Grids 11-19, 23-24, 26-38, 41-42, and 62-80 were eroded, while grids 2-10, 20-22, 39-40, and 43-61 were sedimented. These findings are supported by the numerical output data from the GENESIS program, which shows erosion-related changes in the shoreline with a volume of 216,000 m³. This demonstrates that Domas Beach is eroding.





Figure 3. Changes on the coastline of Karangantu

Figure 4. Changes in the coastline of Domas

Figure 5 describes the change in shoreline along the Lontar coast. The greatest annual rate of change in coastline is 19.3 m. Erosion affects grids 11-15, 18-40, 72-80, while sedimentation affects grids 2-10, 16-17, 41-71. According to the numerical calculations, the shoreline of Lontar encountered sedimentation with a volume of 163,000 m³ and a length of 3.579 km. The maximum forward/retreat movement of the shoreline determines the width of Lontar's coastal damage. On grid 77, there was coastal damage, with a maximum sedimentation value over the ensuing 12 years of 231.4 m.



Figure 5. Changes in the coastline of Lontar

Figure 6. Changes in the coastline of Tengkurak

Tengkurak Beach's coastline has changed as shown in Figure 6. The greatest change in coastline was discovered to be 30.6 meters per year (grid 21). The results of changes in the shoreline at Lontar Beach demonstrate that grids 2-15, 33-34, and 50-72 underwent erosion, while grids 16-32, 35-49, and 73-80 experienced sedimentation. These results are clarified by the numerical output results obtained by changes in the shoreline in the form of sediment buildup with a volume of 463,000 m³. This indicates that Tengkurak Beach is experiencing sedimentation. Grid 21 has the widest coastal damage, and the highest sediment deposition value for the next 12 years is 366.6 m. Tengkurak Beach has 4.032 kilometers of beach damage.

Table 3 shows the results of the study and observation of nine CVI variables in the coastal areas of Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak. Domas Beach has the greatest rate of shoreline alteration and the greatest width of damage. The biggest length of damage, on the other hand, occurs along the Karangantu shore. The highest wave height occurs near the Domas coast area.

Variable	Coastal Area				
variable	Karangantu	Domas	Lontar	Tengkurak	
Shoreline change	18.3	84.8	19.3	30.6	
rate (m/year)					
Observations	Occurs scouring	Occurs scouring	Occurs scouring but	Occurs scouring but	
visual damage	but still stable	but still stable	still stable	still stable	
Length of damage	5.88	3.084	3.579	4.032	
(km)					
Width of damage	219.6	1,018.2	231.4	366.6	
(m)					
Lithology	Sand, silt, clay	Sand, silt, clay	Silt, clay	Silt, clay	
Wave height (m)	1.84	3.06	4.2	1.8	
Tidal range (m)	0.86	0.73	0.89	0.92	
Land use	Ports, offices, and	Mangrove plant,	Settlements,	Mangrove forests,	
	schools	pond	mangrove plant, pond,	vacant land, and	
			wharf	bogs	
Coastal slope (%)	0-5	0-5	0-5	10-15	

Table 3. Result of analysis and observation of CVI variables at coastal area in Serang District

The CVI rating is determined from the study's findings and observations of the CVI characteristics listed in Table 3. Table 4 illustrates the ranking of CVI variables in Karangantu, Domas, Lontar, and Tengkurak's coastal areas. Table 5 shows the level of damage based on CVI. The coastal area of

Karangantu is severely dammed. The coastal areas of Domas and Lontar have sustained significant damage. Tengkurak's coastal area had moderate damage.

Variable	Coastal Area				
Variable	Karangantu	Domas	Lontar	Tengkurak	
Shoreline change rate (m/year)	5	5	5	5	
Observations visual damage	2	2	2	2	
Length of damage (km)	4	3	3	3	
Width of damage (m)	5	5	4	5	
Lithology	4	4	4	4	
Wave height (m)	4	5	5	4	
Tidal range (m)	2	2	2	2	
Land use	4	2	4	1	
Coastal slope (%)	2	2	2	2	

Table 4. Rangking of CVI variables at coastal area in Serang District

Table	5.	Damage	assessment	based	on
CVI in	Se	rang Dist	rict's coastal	area	

Coastal Area	CVI	Potential damage
Karangantu	75.4	Very high
Domas	51.6	High
Lontar	73.0	High
Tengkurak	32.7	Medium

Construction of both soft and hard coastal protection structures along the coast of Karangantu is strongly preferred, although priority coastal management is also an option. These results are in accordance with the analysis of the vulnerability of demersal fisheries in Karangantu Harbor which shows that the social and institutional dimensions have high vulnerability [25]. Based on the research results [8], there are two coastline segments that experience different coastline change phenomena, namely Banten Bay-Domas (accretion) and Tanjung Pontang-Lontar (abrasion). The most likely cause of changes in the coastline is sedimentation from rivers that empty into the bay and sediment transport which influences the accretion of Banten Bay, while sea sand mining and the conversion of mangrove swamps into fish ponds are factors that influence abrasion in Tanjung Pontang. Particularly suitable for the installation of weak or robust coastal protection systems are the coastlines of Domas and Lontar. The widest level of accretion occurred in Tengkurak Village covering an area of 57.9 ha in 2015 and increasing to 143.5 ha in 2019 [7] so that Tengkurak's coastline has been chosen for the development of a soft or hard coastal protection structure.

4. Conclusions

The coastal vulnerability index is used to assess coastal vulnerability. The coastline change rate, observed visible damage, length, width, lithology, wave height, tidal range, land use, and coastal slope are the elements affecting the coastal vulnerability index value in Serang, Banten Province, Indonesia. Due to the highly high coastal vulnerability index for Karangantu, it is strongly suggested that coastal management be implemented while building the soft and hard coastal protection structure. Due to the high coastal vulnerability indices of Domas and Lontar, the development of a soft or hard coastal protection system is strongly suggested. Tengkurak's medium coastal vulnerability score suggests that priority coastal management be given while constructing a soft or hard coastal protection structure. More research is required to calculate the coastal vulnerability index with the variable coastal green belt. More research can be done to determine the ideal site for coastal protection structures in order to reduce coastal vulnerability.

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