

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENGARUH SEDIMENTASI MANGROVE *Avicennia marina* DALAM MENAHAN LAJU GELOMBANG UNTUK PEMBANGUNAN PESISIR BERKELANJUTAN (STUDI KASUS DI PESISIR PANTAI PASIR SAKTI, LAMPUNG TIMUR)**

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Hutan mangrove mampu menjaga garis pantai dari adanya abrasi dan erosi, juga mampu menahan tiupan angin kencang yang datang dari lautan dan mampu menahan serta mengikat sedimen secara periodik. Tujuan penelitian yang pertama adalah untuk mengetahui besaran gelombang yang mampu diredam oleh mangrove *Avicennia marina* dan yang kedua mengetahui pengaruh sedimentasinya di pesisir pantai desa Purworejo, Kecamatan Pasir Sakti, Kabupaten Lampung Timur. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *spot-check*, transek-kuadrat dan uji laboratorium. Pengukuran data gelombang menggunakan alat SBE 26 dan RBRDuo T.D. Pengukuran dilakukan pada 5 stasiun dengan jarak 3 m, 5 m, 10 m, 20 m, dan 50 m. Rawdata diolah menggunakan Microsoft Excel menghasilkan persentase peredaman tinggi gelombang jarak berturut-turut sebesar 70,3%, 73,3%, 91,0%, 95,6%, 96,1% dan berdasarkan energi gelombang sebesar 49,5%, 53,8%, 82,9%, 91,4%, 92,3% dengan persentase diameter partikel sebesar 19,36%, 19,75%, 19,87%, 21,27%. Semakin tinggi peningkatan peredaman gelombang maka persentase butirannya semakin kecil dan semakin kebelakang persentase butirannya semakin besar dan peningkatan peredamannya relatif kecil. Pada saat gelombang datang energinya besar sehingga semua partikel besar sedimen di laut akan terbawa sampai dengan di belakang ekosistem mangrove, begitu gelombang pergi energi yang dikeluarkan gelombang semakin kecil sehingga hanya butiran kecil yang mampu terbawa kembali dari belakang ekosistem menuju pinggir laut. Kesimpulan penelitian adalah tingkat ketebalan mangrove dan diameter partikel lumpur berhubungan dengan persentase peredaman gelombang, semakin tebal mangrove *Avicennia marina*, maka akan semakin besar kemampuan meredam gelombang. Semakin besar tingkat peredaman gelombang maka persentase butirnya semakin kecil dan semakin kebelakang persentase butirannya semakin besar dan peningkatan peredamannya relatif kecil.

Kata kunci : Sedimentasi, Lumpur, Mangrove, *Avicennia marina*, Peredaman, Gelombang

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF MANGROVE *Avicennia marina* SEDIMENTATION IN HOLDING WAVES FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT (STUDY OF CASE IN PASIR SAKTI BEACH COASTAL, LAMPUNG TIMUR)**

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*Mangrove forests can protect the coastline from abrasion and erosion, also able to withstand strong wind gusts coming from the ocean, and able to hold and bind sediment periodically. The purpose of this first research is to find out the magnitude of waves that can be muted by mangrove *Avicennia marina* and the second to know the influence of sedimentation on the coast of Purworejo village, Pasir Sakti District, East Lampung regency. The research methods used are spot-check, Quadrad methods, and laboratory tests. Wave data measurement using SBE 26 and RBRDuo T.D. Measurements are performed at 5 stations with a distance of 3 m, 5 m, 10 m, 20 m, and 50 m. Raw data processed using Microsoft excel produces a percentage of high damping wave distance in a row of 70.3%, 73.3%, 91.0%, 95.6%, 96.1% and based on consecutive wave energy of 49.5%, 53.8%, 82.9%, 91.4%, 92.3% with a percentage of particle diameter of 19.36%, 19.75%, 19.87%, 21.27%. The higher the wave suppression rate, the smaller the grain spread and the more backward the percentage of granules the greater and the increase in damping is relatively small. By the time the wave comes the energy is large so that all the large particles of sediment in the sea will be carried up to the back of the mangrove ecosystem, as soon as the wave goes the energy released by the wave is getting smaller so that only small grains can be carried back from the back of the ecosystem to the seafront. The conclusion is that the thickness of mangroves and the diameter of sludge particles are related to the percentage of wave suppression, the thicker the mangrove *Avicennia marina*, the greater the ability to dampen waves. The greater the wave suppression rate, the smaller the percentage of the grain, and the further back the percentage of granules the greater, and the increase in damping is relatively small.*

**Keywords:** Sedimentation, Mud, Mangrove, *Avicennia marina*, Damping, Wave