

## Kerentanan pesisir timur Kota Balikpapan Kalimantan Timur (Pantai Lamaru-Pantai Klandasan) = Vulnerability of the east coast of Balikpapan City in East Kalimantan (Lamaru Beach-Klandasan Beach)

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### Abstrak

Kota Balikpapan adalah kota yang berada di sepanjang pantai timur Pulau Kalimantan. Kota dari Balikpapan berbatasan langsung dengan Selat Makassar. Masalah yang dihadapi Balikpapan Kota adalah fungsi tanah, yaitu reklamasi pembangunan belanja pusat-pusat yang menghasilkan perubahan bentuk pantai sehingga berpotensi mengalami abrasi. Di kota Balikpapan selama 6 tahun terakhir telah ada abrasi 40 meter yang menghasilkan penurunan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (BANTALAN). Penelitian tentang kerentanan pantai timur Kota Balikpapan terhadap perubahan dalam garis pantai pada tahun 2005 dan 2018 difokuskan pada perhitungan kerentanan sosial dan perubahan garis pantai dianalisis menggunakan tab silang. Penelitian ini membagi area berdasarkan bentuk pantai, yaitu pantai pasir halus, pantai pasir kasar, dan pantai tebal. Berdasarkan hasil analisis ada tiga tingkat kerentanan, yaitu rendah, sedang, dan tinggi. Daerah dengan tingkat kerentanan tinggi ditemukan di pasir kasar segmen. Tingkat kerentanan di sepanjang segmen pantai pasir halus dan tingkat rendah kerentanan di sepanjang segmen pantai.

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Balikpapan City is a city located along the east coast of Kalimantan Island. The city of Balikpapan is directly adjacent to the Makassar Strait. The problem that occurs in the City of Balikpapan is the function of the land, namely the construction of shopping centers that produce changes in the shape of the beach that is supported by abrasion improvements. In the city of Balikpapan for the past 6 years there have been 40 meters abrasion which results in a decrease in Regional Original Income (PADS). Research on respecting the east coast of Balikpapan for changes in coastlines in 2005 and 2018 was agreed on the calculation of social agreement and shoreline changes were analyzed using cross tabs. This study divides the area based on the shape of the beach, namely fine sand beaches, coarse sand beaches, and thick beaches. Based on the results of the analysis, there are three levels of achievement, namely low, medium and high. Areas with high discovery rates are found in the coarse sand segment. Response rates along the fine beach segment and low levels are considered along the beach segment.