The Sedimentation Impact for the Lagoon and Mangrove Stabilization

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Abstract. Sedimentation causes land accretion, silting river water, lagoon, and mangrove degradation. The current study aims to analyze the potential and the impact of sedimentation toward the potential of the lagoon and mangrove ecosystem in Segara Anakan Lagoon. The research methods used mapping analysis, total suspended solid analysis (TSS), sedimentation rate analysis, biodiversity analysis, and mangrove covering. The result showed that (1) the value of TSS between 0.25 – 1.16 g L−1 (2) sediment flux between 6.8 – 257.7 g m−2 s−1 (3) annual rate of sedimentation in West Segara Anakan Lagoon (W-SAL) between 13.82 – 15.49 m yr−1. (4) The effects of sedimentation were (a) the remaining lagoon of West Segara Anakan Lagoon (W-SAL) which was 1.200 ha, (b) land accretion in W-SAL between 27.24 – 160.18 m (1994 – 2003) and 20.91 – 107.55 m (2003 – 2014), (c) the remaining mangrove of SAL less than 2594 ha (d) the mangrove diversity ranged between 0.48 – 1.71 (low – moderate), (e) the mangrove density of trees were 46 - 205 trees ha−1 (degraded) (5) mangrove landscape was developed to reduce the impact of sedimentation, especially the first zone of mangrove landscaping was dominated by Aegiceras Floridum, Avicennia Alba, Avicennia Marina, Sonneratia Caseolaris, and Sonneratia alba.

Keywords: mangrove density, sedimentation impact, sedimentary lagoon, root adaptation, mangrove landscaping

1. Introduction

West Segara Anakan Lagoon (W-SAL) as a sedimentary lagoon is a unique and specific ecosystem [1], [2] W-SAL has a particular texture of soil [3] – [5] interactions with waves, tidal currents, and sediments [6] and an-anerobe condition [7]. W-SAL is influenced by freshwater supply from many rivers [8], sea tides, and seawater inundation, water salinity (0 – 25 ppt) [9], and water flux sediment [10], [11]. W-SAL is known as water pollution resources [12], [13], hydrocarbon source [14], area of carbon conservation [15], fish habitat [16], ecosystem services area [17], and coastal disaster areas [3].

The mangrove ecosystem in W-SAL has a characteristic of intertidal plant communities [18], [19], which is established and influenced by the accumulation of sediments, water current, seawater level [6], [20], and nutrient supply [21]. Mangrove ecosystem in W-SAL is dominated by Rhizophora apiculata, Rhizophora mucronata, Avicennia alba, Avicennia marina, Sonneratia alba, Sonneratia caseolaris, Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Bruguiera sexangula, Bruguiera praviiflora, Ceriops tagal, and Ceriops dextra [4], [22], [23].

Sedimentation process as a trigger factor of sustainability ecosystem in W-SAL occurred by transporting and depositing, the accumulated plastics, geochemical and sediment pollutants from the uplands, rivers, oceanic sources [24], [25], tide, and sea level [26], [27] and unstable hydrology [24], [28], [29] explain the potential of sedimentation between 0.3 Mm3 y−1 within a period of 1927 – 1970 to 0.8 Mm3 yr−1 within a period of 1970 – 2002, and the possibility of sediment flux in the lagoon is 257.7 g m−2 s−1 (rainy season) and 6.8 g m−2 s−1 (dry season) [11] will cause mangrove and lagoon degradation.

Many researchers also state that the sediment flux is a sedimentation indicator in W-SAL, which influences aquatic organisms’ habitat, lagoon, and mangrove ecosystem [30]. The negative impacts of sedimentation in the lagoon ecosystem are decreasing of mangrove diversity and density, lagoon degradation, organisms death, land accretion and deposition [9], [31], the disturbance of ecological resilience [32], mangrove dying, and stunting [22].

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The mangrove landscape in the sedimentary lagoon can reduce the impact of the sedimentation in the lagoon [11], [33], [34]. The mangrove landscape is designed to support the conservation mangrove and lagoon ecosystems [4], [35], [36]. In the aspect of research novelty, this study showed the correlation between the sedimentation potential and the species adaptation to reduce the impact of sedimentation, and develop the stabilization of the mangrove and lagoon ecosystem. This paper aims to analyze the impact of the sedimentation toward the lagoon and mangrove ecosystems by using variables of mangrove adaptation, mangrove biodiversity, and mangrove covering.

2. Methods

2.1 Research Site

This research was conducted in West Segara Anakan Lagoon in 2018-2019. The West Segara Anakan Lagoon had a coordinate between 07o35’-07o46’ South Longitude and 108o45’-109o01’ East Latitude (Figure. 1). W-SAL takes the freshwater supply from River Citanduy, Cimeneng, Cibeureum, Palindukan, and Cikonde [23], [37] and seawater supply from the Hindia Ocean passing through West Pelawangan [9], [38]. The samples were collected using a cluster sampling technique [39], [40] with three clusters of Klaces (three stations), Montean (three stations), and Citanduy River (four stations) (Table 1 and Figure 1.)

![Figure 1. The sampling stations](image)

### Table 1. The sampling stations

| Longitude (E) | Latitude (S) | Note       | Longitude (E) | Latitude (S) | Note       |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 108° 47’ 36”  | 7° 41’ 31”  | Station 1  | 108° 49’ 29”  | 7° 40’ 08”  | Station 6  |
| 108° 48’ 09”  | 7° 41’ 17”  | Station 2  | 108° 49’ 58”  | 7° 39’ 49”  | Station 7  |
| 108° 47’ 31”  | 7° 40’ 53”  | Station 3  | 108° 50’ 52”  | 7° 39’ 54”  | Station 8  |
| 108° 47’ 41”  | 7° 40’ 36”  | Station 4  | 108° 51’ 11”  | 7° 39’ 55”  | Station 9  |
| 108° 49’ 06”  | 7° 40’ 26”  | Station 5  | 108° 51’ 26”  | 7° 40’ 04”  | Station 10 |

2.2 Research Procedures and Data Analysis

The Sedimentation Potential

The Potential of sedimentation was measured by the sedimentation rate and the potential TSS in the lagoon. The first indicator is sedimentation rate. The sedimentation potential was analyzed by using a sediment trapped method (g cm⁻² day⁻¹) with the following equation [11]:

\[ LS = \frac{B}{\text{The number of day's } s \times \pi \times R^2} \]

Notes:
- \( LS \): The rate of the sedimentation (g cm⁻² day⁻¹)
- \( B \): The dry weight of the sediment (g)
- \( \pi \): 3.14
- \( R \): The radius of the sediment trap (cm)

The second indicator is Total Suspended Solid (TSS). The potential of TSS was collected by analyzing and observing the sediment load within 24 hours with intervals of 3 hours on River Citanduy. The potential of TSS data was taken during the peak tides in both the dry and rainy seasons.
The species richness was categorized into (1) low (D<sub>mg</sub> < 1), (2) moderate (D<sub>mg</sub> Score 1-3), and (3) high (D<sub>mg</sub> >3) [23], [35], [42], [43].

(b) Heterogeneity. Heterogeneity showed the number of species in mangrove ecosystem with Shannon Wiener index [23], [35], [42], [43]

\[ H' = \text{Shannon wiener index} \]

\[ n_i = \text{Total number of trees for species-i} \]

\[ N = \text{Total number of trees} \]

\[ s = \text{number of mangrove species} \]

The research study located in the Java Sea waters at longitude 106° East - 116° East and latitude 3° East - 7° East. The data used for this study encompass monthly average data of chlorophyll-a level 3 from Aqua MODIS satellite images with a resolution of 4 km [10] for 11 years taken from 2008 to 2018. Chlorophyll-a data processed using ArcGIS 10.3 software combined with Microsoft Excel for data processing and interpretation of chlorophyll-a changes over time using images and spatial distribution. The chlorophylla distribution map was generated and used for fishing ground analysis to predict the potential area of capture fisheries for the fisherman based on space and time.

2.3 Mangrove Landscape

The mangrove landscape is developed to draw mangrove zone, which functioned to reduce the sedimentation impacts. The mangrove landscape uses the parameters of mangrove covering, domination, and density in the sedimentary lagoon. This mangrove landscaping shows the mangrove adaptation in the sedimentary lagoon.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Potential Sedimentation in W-SAL

Potential sedimentation in W-SAL is shown by the potential TSS and annual rate of sedimentation. The first indicator was the TSS scores in the sedimentary lagoon (Figure 2). The data showed that TSS in the bottom lagoon was more significant than the middle and water surface. [46] states that the factors of suspended material to deposit in the lagoon are substrate physical structures, such as particle volume, shape and scuttling, density, and porosity.

The data also showed that the highest TSS score on the rainy season reached 1.16 g L-1, and the lowest TSS score on the dry season was 0.75 g L-1. This data was not different from that obtained from [50], showing that the TTS score on the rainy season was 1.11 g L-1. [47] also state that the average TSS concentration in the estuary samples was 117.6 - 6.2 mg L-1 with the highest TSS concentration by Nudgee Creek (134.4 - 21.8 mg L-1) and the lowest concentration by River Mololah (90.71 - 14.8 mg L-1)

Meanwhile, the annual rate of sedimentation on the sedimentary lagoon as an indicator is shown in Figure 3. The potential of the annual rate showed the sedimentation fluctuation trend with the sedimentation potential and the flux sediment.
3.2 The impacts of sedimentation in W-SAL

a. Lagoon Degradation

The lagoon degradation is shown by the degradation of the lagoon area, shoreline change, and rate of land accretion. The lagoon degradation (Figure 4) as the first indicator was developed by mapping analysis within 2003 and 2016. The data indicated that the lagoon degradation was from 1,182 ha to 950 ha.

The lagoon degradation in W-SAL for 13 years reached 232 ha, or the lagoon degradation rate reached 17.8 ha per year. The lagoon degradation was caused by disposed of polluted substrates [49], which impact the narrowing and superficiality of the lagoon [50], the high of TSS, and the sediment disposal, [11] estimating that the total supply of mud to sedimentary lagoon reached 5.24 million m³ year⁻¹. The sediment supply and transport from Citanduy River reached 3.04 million tons or 58% of the sediments total supply, Cibeureum river (0.01 million m³ year⁻¹), Cikonde river until 2.19 million m³ year⁻¹. In 1987, the water depth in W-SAL was 40 m, and it became 10 m in 2017. For now, the water depth in W-SAL only reaches 1.5 – 2 m. The second indicator is the dynamic trend of the shoreline and is presented in Figure 5. The dynamics trend of the shoreline showed that the annual trends were 6.21 – 298.5 m (map overlay 1994 – 2003) and 19.92 – 239.07 m (map overlay 2003-2014). The average shoreline change rate was 64.23 – 93.71 m with an annual rate of 5.84 – 10.42 m yr⁻¹.

The shoreline dynamics in W-SAL were influenced by the sediment transportation (bedload and suspended load), disposal activities, and inlet-outlet system from many rivers and the Indian Ocean [51]. [50] The water debit between 0-1200 m³ s⁻¹ will supply the total suspended solid by 20.88 kg s⁻¹ and the sediment flux by 0.0139 kg m⁻²s⁻¹. [11] The sediment flux in the rainy season (March 2014) was 257.7 g m⁻²s⁻¹, while in the dry season (August 2014) was 6.8 g m⁻²s⁻¹. The sediment flux potential will increase the sediment load in Segara Anakan Lagoon between 9.14 – 11.10 106 tons y⁻¹ [11]. [52] It is predicted that in 2040 the supply of sediment load from Citanduy River will be 8,050,000 tons y⁻¹, Cimeneng River will be 870,000 tons y⁻¹, and Cikonde River will be 220,000 tons y⁻¹. This condition may impact the sedimentation potential in Segara Anakan Lagoon to reach 5.24 - 9.14 million tons y⁻¹.

The shorelne change in W-SAL had negative impacts on lagoon stabilization [50], [11] write that the sedimentation cause lagoon degradation in Segara Anakan from 6,450 ha (1944) to 1,043 ha (2016).

Figure 4. The change of lagoon in SAL

Figure 5. Effect of sedimentation toward shoreline dynamic in W-SAL

Tabel 2. The land accretion in Segara Anakan Lagoon (SAL)

| Year | Lagoon Area (ha) | Accumulation of Land accretion (ha) |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1991 | 2047.6          |                                   |
| 1994 | 1532.0          | 515.6                             |
| 1998 | 1494.0          | 553.6                             |
| 2001 | 1211.0          | 836.6                             |
| 2003 | 1165.6          | 882.1                             |
| 2013 | 1066.3          | 981.4                             |
| 2016 | 1042.8          | 1004.9                            |

Source: the Unggulan research
The last indicator is the land accretion. It is shown in Table 2 and Figure 6. Based on 27 years of data, it was shown that the land accretion will be 1004.9 ha (49.1)%), or the land accretion rate in SAL will reach 40.20 ha year-1. The prediction model of land accretion was \[-1.3682x^2 + 62x + 301.13\] (R² = 0.9144).

This model also predicted that the decreasing lagoon in Segara Anakan reached 784.13 ha (2026) and 993.13 ha (2046). [53] reported that the increasing land accretion in Segara Anakan Lagoon reached 1,004.9 ha or the sedimentation rate between 9.14 – 11.10 million tons year-1.

Figure 6. The Trend of Land Accretion in West Segara Cilacap

### Trend of Land Expansion in West Segara Cilacap

\[
y = -1.3682x^2 + 62x + 301.13 \\
R^2 = 0.9144
\]

**Land expansion accumulation**

**Poly. (Land expansion accumulation)**

b. Mangrove degradation

The mangrove degradation is shown by the degradation area and the mangrove density. The first indicator is the degradation area of the mangrove ecosystem is shown in Table 3 and Figure 7. The data showed the degradation area of mangrove ecosystem in Segara Anakan from 7.776 ha (1974) to 2.605 ha (2018), the rate of mangrove degradation in W-SAL reached 118 ha year-1, remaining mangrove area less than 2594 ha, and the model prediction was \[
y = 7137e^{-0.022x} \\
R^2 = 0.9324
\]

**Table 3.** The impact of sedimentation for mangrove ecosystem (Ha)

| Year | Mangrove area (ha) | Year | Mangrove area (ha) |
|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| 1974 | 7776               | 2003 | 4180               |
| 1978 | 5488               | 2007 | 3412               |
| 1994 | 4488               | 2010 | 3143               |
| 1998 | 4446               | 2015 | 2874               |
| 2001 | 4241               | 2018 | 2605               |

The model predicted that the mangrove ecosystem potential in Segara Anakan was less than 1168.4 ha. The degradation area of the mangrove ecosystem is expressed by mangrove stunting, mangrove death [22], [32], and expansion of the associate species like Acanthus spp, Derris Trifoliata, Melaleuca Leucaedron, Heritiera Litoralis, Cytrus spp, Aegiceras Floridum, and Aegiceras Corniculatum [22], [23]. The second indicators were the degradation of mangrove density and diversity [44], [54]. This degradation is shown in Table 4. The data showed that the mangrove density in W-SAL only had 774 - 1589 trees ha-1 (sapling and poles) and 81 - 163 trees ha-1 (trees), the species abundance (Shanon Wiener) in W-SAL ranged between 0.47 (low) – 1.85 (moderate) and species richness index (Margaleff index) ranged between 0.29 (low) – 2.07 (moderate). This data indicated that mangrove in SAL was degraded. However, the mangrove diversity in W-SAL is still bigger than in Puerto Princesa Bay, Palawan Island, Philippines (having the Shannon index between 0.349 – 0.912) [55] but lower than that in Kepulauan Meranti district [9], [15]. The data showed that the sedimentation might impact the selection of mangrove species to survive and live in W-SAL. [35], [56], [57].

Figure 7. The Sedimentation impact for mangrove ecosystem in SAL

**Table 4.** The impact of sedimentation for mangrove ecosystem (Species)

| Year | Mangrove area (ha) |
|------|--------------------|
| 1974 | 7776               |
| 1978 | 5488               |
| 1994 | 4488               |
| 1998 | 4446               |
| 2001 | 4241               |

**Species**

- Aegiceras floridum
- Avicennia alba
- Avicennia marina
- Ceriops tagal
- Eugenia jambos
- Excoecaria agallocha
- Heritiera littoralis
- Hibiscus tiliaceus
- Melaleuca leucaedron
- Nypa frutican
- Rhizophora apiculata
- Sonneratia alba
- Xylocarpus granatum
Table 4. The Density and Diversity of Mangrove in W-SAL

The mangrove had good adaptation on the sedimentary lagoon in W-SAL consisted of (1) major species, such as Aegiceras Corniculatum, Aegiceras Floridum, Avicennia Alba, Avicennia Marina, Bruguiera Gymnorrhiza, Bruguiera Sexangula, Ceriops Decandra, Ceriops Tagal, Rhizophora Apiculata, Rhizophora Mucronata, Sonneratia Alba, Sonneratia Caseolaris, Xylocarpus Granatum, and Xylocarpus Mollucensis (2) minor species, such as Exoecaria Agallocha, and Nypa Frutican, and (3) associate species, such as Heritiera Litoralis, Hibiscus Tiliaceus, Melaleuca Leucadendron, and Eugenia Jambos. The data in Table 4 also showed that the number of mangrove species in W-SAL was 20 species which was bigger than mangrove ecosystems in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India (15 mangrove species) [58], [59].

3.3 Mangrove landscaping to reduce the impact of sedimentation

The mangrove landscaping was developed by using species adaptation and mangrove covering (Table 5 and Figure 8) to reduce the sedimentary impacts. The species adaptation is shown by the area surrounding mangrove species. The mangrove covering also represents the mangrove adaptation in reducing the sedimentation impacts [6] and the mangrove ability in doing respiration process in sedimentary lagoon [3], [6].

Table 5. Percentage of mangrove covering for Mangrove Species W-SAL

| Zone | Species                          | The area coverage (%) |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1    | Aegiceras floridum               | 16 – 26               |
|      | Avicennia alba                   |                       |
|      | Avicennia marina                 |                       |
|      | Sonneratia caseolaris            |                       |
|      | Sonneratia alba                  |                       |
| 2    | Aegiceras corniculatum           | 10 – 15               |
|      | Bruguiera gymnorhiza             |                       |
|      | Nypa frutican                    |                       |
|      | Rhizophora apiculata             |                       |
|      | Ceriops tagal                    |                       |
|      | Heritiera littoralis             |                       |
|      | Melaleuca leucadendron           | 5 – 10                |
|      | Rhizophora mucronata             |                       |
|      | Xylocarpus granatum              |                       |
|      | Xylocarpus mollucensis           |                       |
| 3    | Bruguiera sexangula              |                       |
|      | Ceriops decandra                 |                       |
|      | Exoecaria agalloch               | <5                    |
|      | Hibiscus tiliaceus               |                       |
|      | Eugenia jambos                   |                       |

4. Conclusion

The annual sedimentation rate in West Segara Anakan Lagoon (W-SAL) reaches 13.82 – 15.49 m yr-1. The sedimentation causes degradation of the lagoon.

Figure 8. The Landscaping of mangrove ecosystem in W-SAL.

Based on the sedimentation impact, the mangrove landscaping in W-SAL was zone 1 had Aegiceras Floridum, Avicennia Alba, and Marina, Sonneratia Alba, and Caseolaris. Zone 2 had Aegiceras corniculatum, Bruguiera gymnorrhiza, Nypa Frutican and Rhizophora apiculata. Zone 3 had Ceriops Tagal, Rhizophora Mucronata, and Xylocarpus Spp. Zone 4 had Bruguiera sexangula, Ceriops decandra and exoecaria agallocha. The mangroves have good adaptation to reduce the sedimentation impacts and support the trapping directly, stabilize sediments, and reduce the substrate hydrodynamic exposure by the root systems [61], [62]. The best mangrove species to grow in this sedimentary lagoon are Sonneratia Caseolaris and Avicennia Marina. Sonneratia Caseolaris and Avicennia Marina have high adaptation to the root system (the area covering between 16-26%). The root system of these species can reduce the sedimentation impacts and grow in deep muddy soils using respiration metabolism and salt excluder metabolism.
in West Segara Anakan Lagoon (W-SAL) (remaining is 1.200 ha), mangrove degradation (remaining 2.594 ha), and land accretion reach 784 – 1004.9 ha. The mangrove landscaping must be well developed to reduce sedimentation. The mangrove landscaping showed that the first zone of mangrove landscaping in the sedimentary lagoon had Aegiceras Floridum, Avicennia Alba, Avicennia Marina, Sonneratia Caseolaris, and Sonneratia Alba.

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