

# SOCIALIZATION OF CORAL REEF SUSTAINABILITY IN PARI CAY, SERIBU ISLANDS

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## Abstract

Pari Cay was known as one of significant growth of coral reef area for marine ecosystem. Pari Cay belongs to the Seribu Islands which is located in the Jakarta Bay. The islands are formed from the assemblage of marine biota assemblage. Coral reefs are a comfortable environment for the life of various underwater biota which must be preserved and protected from damage and extinction. Fish catches of fishers in Jakarta Bay are strongly influenced by the preserved of the surrounding coral reefs. The reduced number of coral reefs will reduce the catch of fishermen's fish. Through this socialization is expected that citizens can take part and participate in preserving the marine and coastal environment, especially Pari Cay coral reefs. The increasing participation of the surrounding inhabitant in marine life sustainability is expected to improve the livelihoods of the communities both from fishing and tourism. The society enthusiasm of the Pari Island with this socialization at least can find out the desire of the Pari Island Citizens to preserve the coral reefs. These a continuation of the previous socialization and changes in the awareness of the Pari Island Citizens to preserving coral reefs have been look significant.

Keywords: Coral Reef, Pari Cay, Jakarta Bay

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Jakarta bay is located in The Java Sea particularly in the northern part of DKI Jakarta. There are 3 (three) rivers which firth into the Jakarta Bay which flows through the capital city of Jakarta. The Seribu Islands Region has been 514 km<sup>2</sup> with water depth reaching 15 meters, and there are 110 islands (Anggraini, 2013). Pari Island is one of the islands in the Seribu Islands area that is composed of coral reefs that have been crushed from the limestone (Cahyadi, 2013). The early history of Pari Island is an island used by fishermen to catch the fish, and over time Pari Cay became a settlement and developed into a tourist destination. Oral history reveals that Pari Island community has inhabited these islands since the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Tourism and marine products are the main livelihoods of the population around the island, where the beauty of the beaches and coral reefs is fascinating to be visited. Accordingly, genera

found on Pari Island numbered 43 genera. Between 10 genera are found, the genus *Porites* sp. is a genus of coral resistant which became the most dominant genus in the waters of Pari Island (Zaqi, 2018).

The community is the spearhead in the conservation of coral reefs. The preservation of coral reefs will have a significant positive impact on the population's economic. Snorkeling and diving activities to see the coral reefs on the island can be increase if conservation is carried out continuously by transplantation. Thus, through this socialization and counseling, the communities which are still unfamiliar about the function of coral reefs can find out about the role of coral reefs for human life and underwater life.

## 2. METHOD

Socialization and counseling with teachers, district officials, youth and the communities at these islands about the significance of health

preservation of the coral reefs. Distributing brochures illustrating coral reef models for the sustainable of coral reefs (Figure 1). The socialization location was carried out in the Satu Atap Elementary School, Pari Island, with the extension participants are the teachers at the school and village officials and Youth representatives. Equipment and supplies were brought the day before the event took place, precisely on the day, July 18, 2018 (Figure 2).

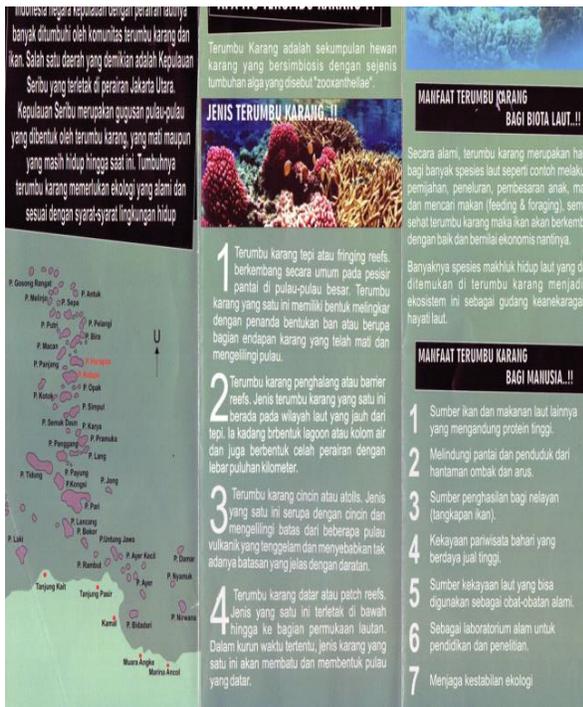


Figure 1. Brochures illustrating coral reef models for the sustainable of coral reefs



Figure 2. The socialization location was carried out in the Satu Atap elementary school, Pari Island

The departing team was the team chaired by Ali Jambak. Description of extension activities and presentations on coral reefs conducted by team are providing counseling material about the origins of the Seribu Islands and coral reefs around The Pari Cay and how to participate in preserving the Coral Reefs around Pari Cay (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Providing counseling material about the origins of the Seribu Islands

The program is also carried out using visualization of coral reef conservation using 3 (three) of reef transplantation models (figure 4).



Figure 4. Providing counseling material about the origins of the Seribu Islands

The event committee should have worked together with the local government, PEMDA Seribu Island so that the dissemination and training of reef conservation better and continuously carried out on various other islands.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The socialization results of the coral reefs conservation in Seribu Islands Pari Cay are summarized as follows:

1. According [Indopos.co.id](http://Indopos.co.id), Junior Chamber International (JCI) Jakarta and several other communities do beach cleaning from rubbish. Community participation is still lacking in conservation activities, but good enough in developing alternative job (Danasih, 2018). Lack of awareness among islanders and tourists coming to Pari Island on the importance of maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability can immediately be reduced after doing this activity as expected.
2. Coral reefs damage was also found in the waters of Jakarta Bay. Impact anthropogenic and climate change cause changes in the coral reefs ecosystem that fortify 105 islands in the Jakarta Bay, including Pari Cay

(Estradivari et al, 2009 in Danasih, 2018). This change is evidenced by the average coral cover in the sea only 37% and coral cover in Seribu Island is dominated by poor categories with a percentage of 46.15% (Baum et al, 2016; Giyanto et al, 2017 in Danasih, 2018). According to these facts, Lack of knowledge of islanders and tourists who come to coral reefs in the marine ecosystem still need a lot of advice and counseling.

3. The communities (include teachers and student who have side job as tour guides) mostly do not tell their guests do not take the coral reef that is still alive. So that there are still until now tourists and foreign and local people who take coral reefs that are still alive as souvenirs.

However, there are still many fishermen, snorkeling and diving stepping on coral reefs that are still alive when they catch fish through anchors so that the alive coral reefs are damaged or dead. This socialization and counseling went well and received many support and input

### 4. CONCLUSION

To sum up, there are many islanders who do not know how to preserve coral reefs especially the islanders who have worked as tour guides, so they take coral reefs as souvenirs.

The society who was worked as fishermen, still step on and throw their anchors into the coral reefs that are still alive so that the coral reefs are damaged or dead.

### 5. SUGGESTION

Responses and suggestions obtained from the implementation of information dissemination on coral reefs in the Thousand Islands both from teachers and the community as well as from the guests there: Counseling should be held directly to the field to provide proper practice in directing snorkeling activities to tour guides in

Pari Island so that it can be understood and practiced later on.

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