

BED SEDIMENT DISTRIBUTION IN THE RIVER ESTUARY AND COASTAL SEA OF MALILI (SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA)

Mahatma Lanuru ^{1*}, Syafyudin Yusuf ¹

Submitted: Accepted:

ABSTRACT

Bed sediment characteristics and distribution is one of the important parameters in determining the management plan and utilization of estuarine and coastal waters. The objective of this study was to analyze sediment distribution and determine dominant oceanographic factors controlling the distribution of bed sediment in river estuary and coastal sea of Malili. Sediment samples were collected using a grab sampler at ten stations, namely four stations in the river estuary and six stations in the adjacent coastal sea for grain size and sediment organic content analysis. The results showed that the bed sediment along the river estuary consisted of silt, very fine sand, fine sand, and medium sand with organic content varying from 1.31 to 7.18 %. In the coastal sea, bed sediment was dominated by silt with a higher organic content of 2.25 - 7.31%

Keywords: bed sediment, sand, silt, organic content, river estuary, coastal sea, Malili

INTRODUCTION

River mouth of Malili is one of the estuarine waters that plays an important role for the lives of coastal communities in the East Luwu Regency (South Sulawesi). Aside from being a transportation channel that functions as a link between the river and the sea, the Malili estuarine water has long been used as a fishing ground by fishermen who live in the estuary and coastal area adjacent to the estuary.

River mouth has a function as the discharge of river discharge into the sea (Triatmodjo, 1999). In addition, the river mouth also functions as a link between the river and the sea where there is a meeting between river currents and coastal currents. This current meeting will cause a sedimentation process at the river mouth (Satria et al., 2017; Poerbandono and Djunarsjah, 2005).

The problem that usually occurs in river mouth estuaries is the amount of sediment in the river mouth so that the cross-section becomes small and can disrupt the discharge of river water into the sea (Saratoga et al., 2015; Atmodjo, 2010). This problem is also found on the Malili River estuary where there is an increase in sediment in the river mouth so that it can hamper the fishing activities of fishermen and also the transportation activities of the ships from the sea to the river or vice versa through the Malili river mouth.

Since there is a potential increase in sediment deposition at the river mouth of Malili estuary, it is important to study the distribution of the bed sediment and oceanographic factors controlling the distribution of bed sediment in river mouth and coastal area of Malili.

In addition to understanding the sediment transport and sedimentation processes, the study of bed sediment distribution is also important because sediment is a habitat for various kinds of aquatic biota that live at the bottom (benthos). Pollutants, especially heavy metals, are usually bound to sediment so that pollutant/heavy metal transport is closely related to sediment transport in the waters. Information about the type and distribution of sediments at the bottom of the waters is also needed when conducting reclamation or dredging activities in an estuarine or coastal area (Anggraini et al., 2017).

The objective of this study was to analyze sediment distribution and determine dominant oceanographic factors controlling the distribution of bed sediment in river mouth and coastal area of Malili.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

This study was conducted in February 2018 at the river estuary and coastal sea of Malili. Ten-bed sediment samples were collected using a grab sampler for grain size and sediment organic content analysis. Four sediment samples were collected at the river estuary denoted as M1, M2, M3, and M4 and six samples (denoted

¹Departement of Marine Science, Faculty of Marine Science and Fisheries, Hasanuddin University

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10 Makassar 90245, Indonesia

*Mahatma Lanuru

Email : mahat70@gmail.com

as L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, and L6) were collected at the coastal sea (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Study site and sampling stations in the river mouth (estuary) and coastal sea of Malili

Sampling method, Grain size analysis and organic content analysis

Bed sediment samples about 500 gr were collected at each station, stored in a plastic bag, and brought to the laboratory. In the laboratory, approximately 100 grams of sediment were dry sieved for 10 minutes using sieve net arranged in a sequence of mesh size 2 mm, 1 mm, 0.5 mm, 0.25 mm, 0.125 mm and 0.063 mm. The portion of sediment retained in each sieve is weighed and classified according to grain size using the Wentworth Scale. Gradistat-particle size analysis software was used to determine mean grain size (d_{50}).

The sediment organic content was measured by loss of ignition of 1 – 2 gram dry sediment at 550 °C in an oven for 2 h following the method used by Fairhurst and Graham (2003). The following formula was used to calculate the sediment organic content (Lanuru 2004):

$$\text{Organic content (\%)} = \frac{DW_{105} - DW_{550}}{DW_{105}} \times 100$$

Where DW_{105} = dry weight of the sample after oven drying at 105 °C, and DW_{550} = dry weight of the sample after combustion at 550 °C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of grain size analysis showed that the bed sediments at the river estuary of Malili varied from silt to medium sand (Table 1). Spatially, the bed sediment distribution at the river estuary shows that the sediment tends to be finer (smaller particle size) from the river upstream (Station M4) to the river downstream/river mouth (Station M1). Whereas in the coastal sea the size of the

sediment particles was finer and relatively uniform which were dominated by silt.

Sediment grain size distribution in the river estuary and coastal sea of Malili are presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. As shown in Figure 2, the particle size distribution in the river estuary was more diverse than in the coastal sea. As an example, the sediment at station M1 (river mouth) was dominated by particle less than 0.125 mm while at Station M4 (river upstream) the bed sediment was dominated by particle larger than 0.25 mm.

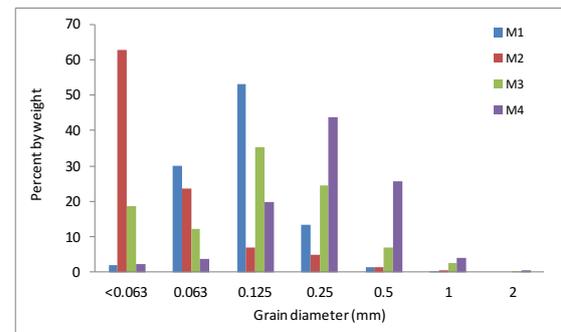


Figure 2. Grain size distribution of bed sediment in the river estuary

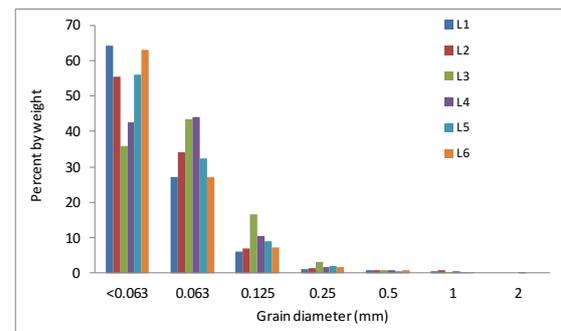


Figure 3. Grain size distribution of bed sediment in the coastal sea

In contrast to the river estuary, particle size distribution of sediment in the coastal sea does not show a large difference among stations or in other words the particle size distribution is relatively uniform (Figure 3). The difference in sediment grain size distribution between river estuary and coastal sea can be also seen clearly in Figure 2 and Figure 3 where the size of sediment particles in the coastal sea was dominated by the particle size of less than 0.063 mm.

The spatial distribution pattern of bed sediment at the study site show that particle sizes were getting smaller or finer from the land to the coastal sea. Sediments with a larger size or

coarser grain tend to settle first in the river estuary or near the land due to their gravity. Whereas small fine sediments tend to be transported further by the current because of its small gravity and tend to be suspended in the water column so that it can be transported further to the sea and settles in deeper waters.

In addition to the sediment gravity, the difference in the size of sediment particles in the river estuary and coastal sea at the study site was strongly influenced by differences in hydrodynamic conditions, especially current velocity. The results of current pattern modeling using SMS (Surface Water Modeling System) 8.0 software show that the current velocity at the Malili river estuary varies from 0.14 to 1.40 m/s (Figure 4) while in the coastal sea current velocity is much smaller i.e less than 0.12 m/s (Figure 5). Coastal sea waters with relatively small current speeds allow fine sediments, especially silt, to settle in the sea. On the other hand, in the river estuary the current velocity is more varied from small to large (can reach up to 1.40 m/s) so that the sediment deposited in the river estuary also varies as observed in this study.

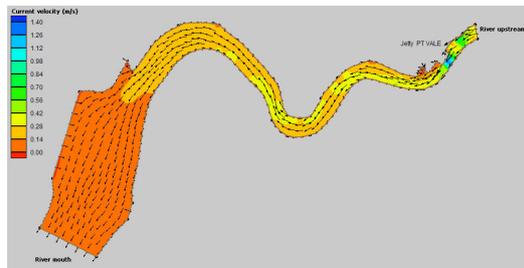


Figure 4. Hydrodynamic model of tidal current velocity and direction during low tide at the river estuary of Malili (Lanuru et al., 2016)

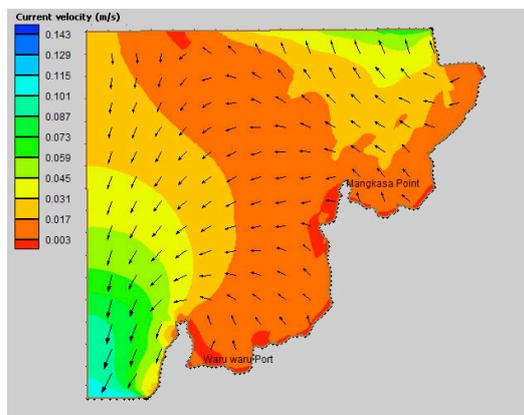


Figure 5. Hydrodynamic model of tidal current velocity and direction during low tide at the coastal sea of Malili (Lanuru et al., 2015).

Sediment organic content at the study site varied from 1.31 to 7.18 % at the river estuary. Whereas in the coastal sea sediment organic content was greater, which varies from 2.25 - 7.31 %. Small, fine-sized sediments usually contain more organic matter than large coarse sediments. In this study, we observed a strong correlation between the particle size of sediment and the organic content of sediments where finer sediments tend to have a greater organic content (Figure 6). The same phenomenon was also found by Hakim et al. (2015) in the Pulau Tikus water, Bengkulu (Indonesia) and Arisa et al. (2014) in the coastal water of Slamaran Pekalongan (Indonesia).

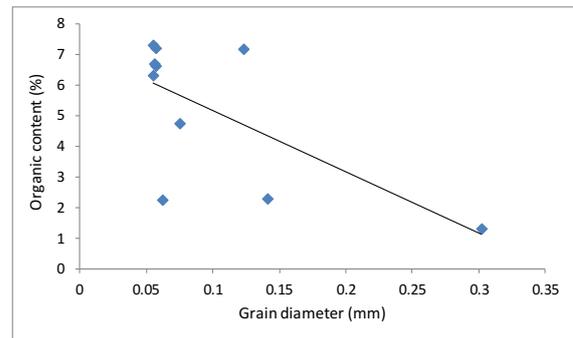


Figure 6. The relationship between bed sediment grain size and organic content.

Table 1. Sediment particle size, type of sediment, and sediment organic content (M = river estuary, L = coastal sea).

Sampling station	Mean grain size (mm)	Sediment type	Sediment organic content (%)
M1	0.123	Very fine sand	7.18
M2	0.056	Silt	6.7
M3	0.141	Fine sand	2.29
M4	0.302	Medium sand	1.31
L1	0.055	Silt	6.32
L2	0.057	Silt	6.63
L3	0.075	Very fine sand	4.75
L4	0.062	Silt	2.25
L5	0.057	Silt	7.21
L6	0.055	Silt	7.31

CONCLUSION

Bed sediment at the Malili river estuary varied from silt to medium sand. Whereas in the coastal sea, bed sediment was dominated by silt. Spatial analysis of grain size distribution showed that grain size was getting smaller or finer from river estuary to coastal sea at the study site. Sediment grain size and hydrodynamic conditions (current velocity) of waters are the main factors that determine the pattern of bed sediment distribution at the study site.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to PT Vale Indonesia for funding this research and Hasanuddin University for providing research facilities. Thanks also to anonymous students of Marine Sciences Department (Hasanuddin University) who have helped in sediment sampling and to Ibrahim, S.Kel who has helped create a hydrodynamic (current speed and direction) model at the study site.

REFERENCES

Anggraini, T. Z. A., M. I. Jumarang and Apriansyah. 2017. Studi Material Sedimen Perairan Pesisir Pantai Sungai Duri Kabupaten Bengkayang. *Prisma Fisika V* (1): 41 – 44 .

Arisa, R.R.P., E.W. Kushartono and A. Atmodjo. 2014. Sebaran sedimen dan kandungan bahan organik pada sedimen dasar perairan Pantai Slambaran Pekalongan. *Journal Of Marine Research 3* (3): 342 – 350.

Atmodjo, W. 2010. Sebaran Sedimen di Perairan Delta Sungai Bodri, Kendal, Jawa Tengah. *Ilmu Kelautan 15* (1): 53 – 58.

Fairhurst, R.A. and K.A. Graham. 2003. Seagrass bed-sediment characteristics of Manly Lagoon. In: *Freshwater Ecology Report 2003*. Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney.

Hakim, A.R., Mursalim and M. Makmur. 2015. Hubungan ukuran butir sedimen dengan kandungan total organik carbon pada sedimen Perairan Pulau Tikus, Bengkulu. *Jurnal Oseanografi 4* (3): 585 – 589.

Lanuru, M. 2004. *The spatial and temporal patterns of erodibility of an intertidal flat in the East Frisian Wadden Sea, Germany* . **GKSS Report 2004/14**, 138 pp.

Lanuru, M., S. Yusuf., Sahabuddin and B. Syafiuddin. 2016. *Baseline study dan analisa kegiatan pra pengerukan di muara sungai Malili*. **Laporan Akhir**. Universitas Hasanuddin. 101 hlm.

Lanuru, M., S. Yusuf, M. Lukman and B. Syafiuddin. 2015. *Kajian tumpahan minyak perairan Mangkasa Point*.

- Laporan Akhir.** Universitas Hasanuddin. 129 hlm.
- Poerbandono and E, Djunarsjah. 2005. *Survei Hidrografi*. Refika Aditama: Bandung. 116 hlm
- Saratoga, E.E., S. Saputro and S. Widada. 2015. Sebaran sedimen dasar di perairan muara sungai Bagong, Teluk Lembar. *Jurnal Oseanografi* **4** (1): 116 – 123.
- Satria, F.W., S. Saputro, S and J. Marwoto. 2017. Analisa pola sebaran sedimen dasar muara sungai batang Arau Padang. *Jurnal Oseanografi* **6** (1): 47 – 53.
- Triatmodjo, B. 1999. *Teknik Pantai*. Beta Offset, Yogyakarta.