

Kriteria Eco Resort Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Kawasan Perairan Waigeo Selatan Kepulauan Raja Ampat

Sustainable Marine Tourism of Eco Resort Criteria
South Waigeo Raja Ampat Islands

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ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Raja Ampat adalah salah satu wilayah di Indonesia yang menerapkan konsep pariwisata perairan berkelanjutan. Konsep dasar berkelanjutan untuk eco-resort diadaptasi dari kriteria Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GSTC). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan data yang akurat terkait 8 resort di Waigeo Selatan apakah telah memenuhi kriteria akomodasi berkelanjutan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pengumpulan data secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif. Skor yang diperoleh kemudian diproses dengan skala likert dengan $P=(F/N \times 100\%)$. Jumlah sampel adalah 96 orang dengan metode pengambilan sampel secara acak. Hasilnya menunjukkan kriteria GSTC di 8 resort diperoleh dengan persentase yang variatif. Persentase terendah berada di kriteria menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan yaitu 20-50% meliputi indikator konservasi alam, pengelolaan sumberdaya alam, pengelolaan limbah dan emisi, kriteria peningkatan sosial ekonomi masyarakat lokal dan kriteria perlindungan warisan budaya menunjukkan persentase di bawah 55%, sedangkan kriteria pengelolaan organisasi yang mencakup struktur organisasi, pelibatan pemangku kepentingan, memperoleh persentase 49-63%. Persentase ini menunjukkan kedelapan resort belum memenuhi penerapan kriteria pariwisata perairan berkelanjutan, perlu kesungguhan bersama seluruh stakeholders dalam mendorong bisnis pariwisata dapat menjalankan praktek Pariwisata Berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: eco resort; Raja Ampat; wisata laut;

ABSTRACT

Raja Ampat is one of the regions in Indonesia that implements the concept of sustainable marine tourism. The concept of sustainability for eco-resorts is adapted from the criteria of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GSTC). The aim of this study is to find accurate data related to whether 8 resorts in South Waigeo have met the criteria for sustainable accommodation. Research is carried out with the collection of data quantitatively and qualitatively with descriptive analysis. The scores obtained are then processed on a likert scale with $P=(F/N \times 100\%)$. The total sample was 96 people with a random sampling technique. The results showed GSTC criteria in 8 resorts obtained with a variable percentage. The lowest percentage is in the environmental sustainability criteria of 20-50% including indicators of nature conservation, natural resource management, waste and emission management, criteria for socio-economic improvement of local communities and criteria on the protection of cultural heritage indicate percentages below

55%, while organizational management criteria that include organizational structure, stakeholder engagement, obtain a percentage of 49-63%. This percentage indicates that eight resorts do not meet the implementation of the criteria of sustainable water tourism, need seriousness together with all stakeholders in encouraging the tourism business to carry out the practice of Sustainable Tourism.

Keywords: eco resort; marine tourism; Raja Ampat;

INTRODUCTION

West Papua Provincial Government, before separated into to new. Province Southwest Papua has declared it a Conservation Province through Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) Number 10 of 2019. In addition, there is also West Papua Provincial Regulation Number 13 of 2019 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) which mandates the allocation of marine space in the form of conservation areas. In fact, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has designated the waters of the Raja Ampat Islands as a Conservation Area through Ministerial Decree No. 13 of 2021. Through this research it is hoped that it can become a reference for evaluating the application of eco-resort indicators in areas that declare themselves as conservation areas.

A real conservation philosophy is the attempt to maintain today's society's environment while not neglecting it for future generations (Hamimah, 2021). Criteria are the least, not the maximum, that enterprises, governments, and destinations must meet to achieve social, environmental, cultural, and economic sustainability.

Raja Ampat, as the center of the richest tropical marine biodiversity and the heart of the world's coral triangle (Hearth of the Coral Triangle), related to the famous tourism all over the world. This condition makes the accommodation bussines have grown rapidly in this Regency (Tampubolon et al, 2021). Since the Regency was founded in 2003 needs to be examined whether they have committed to implementing all the criteria for sustainable tourism accommodation.

The Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) was created in an effort to gain a common understanding of sustainable tourism (Hatibie, 2020). The GSTC criteria are the minimum effort that every tourism management organization needs to achieve when considering sustainability in their practice. The criteria based on these 4 pillars: (i) Demonstrate sustainable management of the destination, (ii) Maximize economic benefits for local communities and minimize negative impacts, (iii) Maximize benefits for communities, visitors and culture and minimize negative impacts, and (iv) maximize benefits for the environment and minimize negative impacts. The GSTC criteria are designed to be used by all types and scales of destinations (www.gstcouncil.org).

Currently, the Indonesian government has an award program for accommodation that implements environmentally friendly concepts, namely the Cipta Award and the Green Hotel Award. Implementation Green Hotel in Nusa Lembongan Bali resulted in hotel evaluation of Green hotel implementation gaining a score of 55.32 percent, lack of training on environmental management (Darmaputra, 2020). The implementation of the green hotel criteria in the Jabodetabek area showed poor results of only 34 percent, with the worst indicator on garbage management (Anggita, 2016).

This research hoped that it can become a reference eco-resort indicators in conservation areas. Green accommodation contributes to changes in environmental quality for the better and support the realization of sustainable Indonesian tourism.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the District of South Waigeo Raja Ampat Island, which is in the West Papua. Geographically, Raja Ampat Regency is positioned at coordinates 00° 30.33" North Latitude - 01° South Latitude and 124° 30.00 - 131° 30 East Longitude (Figure 1). The data collection in this study included observation and interviews. (1) For observations, researchers conducted observations of the community and an in-depth approach to determine community perceptions of sustainable tourism accommodation criteria in the South Waigeo District; (2) Interviews are a data collection technique that is carried out by verbal questioning and answering of respondents to obtain information related to the research to be studied (Marsaoly et al, 2017). In this interview technique, the researcher used a questionnaire as a guide for interviews which contained questions posed to the community, around the tourist area, institutions directly related to the management of the tourist area, and government employees.

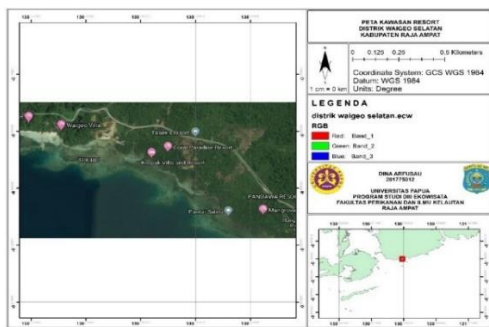


Figure 1. Map Location of The Research

Sampling Technique

The eight resorts in southern waigeo are AFU Resort, Putras Resort, Waiwo Resort, Gurara Resort, D'Coral Resort, Korpak Resort, Scuba Diving, Raja Ampat Dive. Sampling technique is an important factor to obtain information related to what will be studied. A sample is part or representative of a population to be studied. Regarding this study, the researcher used simply random sampling,

namely by determining the respondents deliberately.

The sample is part of the research population that is used to estimate the results in a study, which is considered as a representative of the population whose results represent the whole observed. The population used in this study is the people of the South Waigeo District, totaling 2,210 people in 2021 (BPS, Raja Ampat). The number of samples in this study was determined using the Slovin formula (1990) in Kurniawati (2015):

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{2.210}{1 + 2.210 \cdot (0,1)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{2.210}{23.1}$$
$$n = 96$$

N = Sample amount

N = Population amount (Total population of South Waigeo District is 2,210 people)

e = Tolerable data retrieval error (error/error) of 10%

The number of samples determined in this study was 96 people. In order for researchers to produce better and more accurate data, the total sample was increased to 100 people. Respondents in this study were limited to at least 17 (seventeen) years of age and above, because they were considered capable of making decisions and providing appropriate explanations to the questions that would be given. Apart from that, the respondents who were interviewed involved district government officials, in this case the Raja Ampat Regency Tourism Office staff and resort managers. This is because researchers want to obtain truly accurate data by selecting respondents who are considered to be able to provide correct information and understand the problem being studied.

Data Analysis

The data used in this study are data obtained through distributing

questionnaires that measure the level of answers from very positive to very negative. Furthermore, to measure attitudes, opinions, perceptions, and participation of a person or group of people about social phenomena using a Likert scale measurement (Sugiyono, 2016). To make it easier to analyze the data, each answer contained in the questionnaire is given a score as follows:

1. Perfectly done is given a score (5)
2. Know good is given a score (4)
3. Know enough is given a score (3)
4. Not really know is given a score (2)
5. Don't know is given a weight (1)

Table 1. Resort of South Waigeo District

No	Resort	Attraction
1	Afu	Feeding fish, snorkeling, take a picture
2	Putras	Fidding fish, enjoy sunset, take a picture
3	Waiwo	Diving,snorkeling, feeding fish, enjoy sunset, take a picture, trip.
4	Gurara	Diving, snorkeling, feeding fish, enjoy sunset, take a picture, trip
5	D'Coral	Diving,snorkeling, feeding fish,canoe, take a picture, trip
6	Korpak	Diving, snorkeling, feeding fish, canoe, swimming pool, take a picture, trip
7	Scuba Diving Resort	Diving,snorkeling, take a picture, trip
8	Raja Ampat Dive Resort	Diving,snorkeling, take a picture, trip

The percentage of answers that have been obtained, calculated using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of each answer that has become the respondent's choice

N = Number of respondents

$$\text{Avarage Score} = \frac{\sum \text{Total Score}}{\sum \text{highest score}} \times 100\%$$

The assessment criteria refers to Amirin (2011) as follows:

- a. 0% – 19.99% : poor
- b. 20% – 39.99% : weak
- c. 40% – 59.99% : good
- d. 60% – 79.99% : very good
- e. 80% – 100% : excellent

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results for eight resorts at South Waigeo District obtained the criteria GSTC indicate should not be done, the goal has not been achieved. This role is not fulfilled by performance indicators, associated educational materials, and access to tools for implementation, all of which are an indispensable complement to the GSTC criteria. This condition opposite by the regional government tourism office. Sustainable criteria have been introduced by the Tourism Office since Raja Ampat Regency designated its area as ecotourism.

Demonstrate effective sustainable management

The GSTC criteria require the development of a destination management strategy designed to support the long-term sustainability of the destination (Rahmafritria, 2014) The strategy and the actions plans to achieve it should be suited to the scale of the destination, developed with stakeholders and publicly available, based on sustainability principles and aligned with other sustainability plans in the community.

For the entire indicator, every variable from the first pillar displayed a value below 70%. The GSTC Destination Criteria include: (a) providing as the foundation for sustainability certification; (b) supplying as fundamental guidelines for destinations that wish to become more sustainable; (c) assisting consumers to find reputable environmentally friendly vacation destinations; (d) serving as a common denominator for information media to recognize destinations and inform the public regarding their

sustainability; and, (e) Assist certification and other optional destination level programs in ensuring that their requirements adhere to a generally recognized minimum, (f) Provide programs in the public, nonprofit, and private sectors with a starting point for creating sustainable tourism criteria; (g)

Act as fundamental principles for institutions of higher learning, including universities and schools of tourism, (h) Show leadership that motivates others to take action. The criteria list what should not be done rather than how to do it or whether the objective has been achieved.

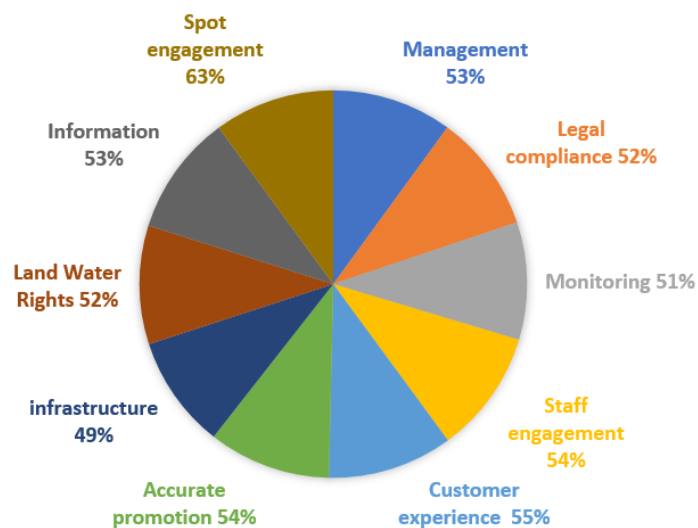


Figure 2. Implementation Sustainable Management Criteria

The location or eight resort does not entirely distinguish between opportunities and threats related to climate change. For the location, planning, creation, and administration of tourism facilities, no climate change adaptation techniques are explored. Residents, businesses, and visitors are not given information about expected climate change, related dangers, or future conditions.

The location lacks a crisis management, risk reduction, and emergency response plan that is suitable for the location. Important information is disseminated to locals, tourists, and businesses. The strategy is not implemented with established procedures or resources, and it is not consistently updated.

Considering the destination consistently educates businesses involved in tourism about sustainability issues and promotes and supports them in doing so, the percentage for spot involvement demonstrates a higher outcome.

The destination should do more to encourage and facilitate public engagement in destination planning and management that is sustainable. Action is made in response to local communities' objectives, concerns, and satisfaction with tourism sustainability and destination management as a result of frequent monitoring and public reporting (Arida, 2023).

B. Maximize economic benefits to the host community and minimize negative impacts

The second pillar about delivering local economic social benefits. How code of conduct for activities in indigenous and local communities has been developed and implemented with the collaboration and consent of the affected community. The result showed percentage below 55%.

The destination does not promote the retention of tourism expenditure in the local economy by supporting local businesses, supply networks, and long-term investment. It can encourage the

production and procurement of local sustainable products that are founded on fair trade standards and reflect the nature and culture of the area. Food and beverages, crafts, performance arts, agricultural products, and so on are examples (Marsaoly et al, 2017; Tebay et al, 2021).

There is no activity to encourage and assist local tourism businesses in

purchasing goods and services from local suppliers. There are no programs to assist local farmers, craftspeople, and food producers in participating in the tourism value chain. e. Identifying, promoting, and selling local produce and crafts to visitors to the destination.

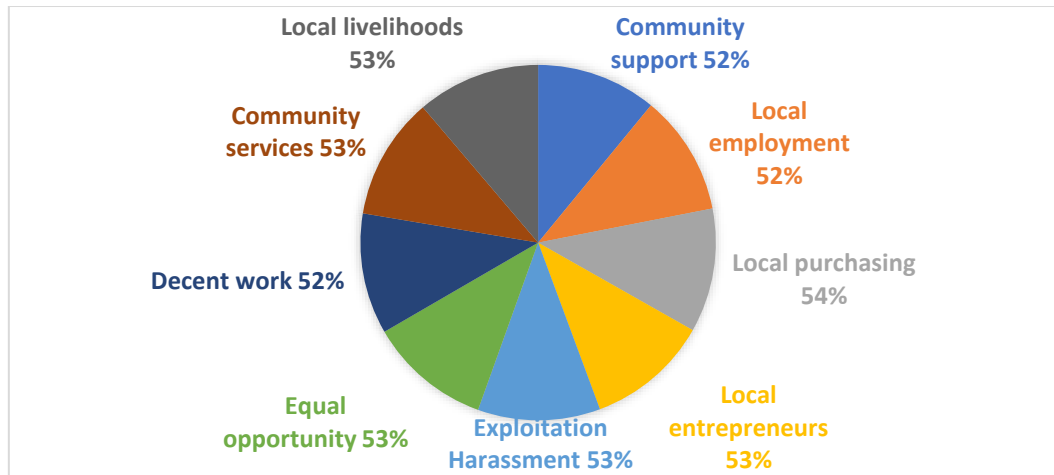


Figure 3. Implementation Social Economic Benefit Criteria

There is no mechanism in place to enable and encourage businesses, visitors, and the general public to contribute to community and environmental efforts in a responsible manner (Tanati et al, 2020). In accordance with international human rights standards, there are no laws, practices, or an established code of conduct in place to prevent and report human trafficking, modern slavery, and commercial, sexual, or any other form of exploitation, discrimination, or harassment of or against anyone, particularly children, adolescents, women, and other minorities.

There is no mechanism in place to monitor, prevent, publicly report, and respond to crime, safety, and health problems that serves both visitors and residents.

Social disasters caused by an event or a series of human-created events must be considered, such as social conflict between social groups or between communities or terrorism. Social disasters

may occur within communities, cause unpleasant situations for tourists, or may occur between tourists and communities or among tourists. (Kemenparenkraf, 2012).

Maximize benefits to cultural heritage and minimize negative impacts

The third pillar about protecting cultural heritage, result showed percentage below 55%. The destination has not a policy and system to evaluate, rehabilitate, and conserve cultural assets, including built heritage and cultural landscapes, in case there no list of cultural assets, including evaluation and indication of vulnerability, has not program of rehabilitation and conservation of assets, and no mechanisms for using income from tourism to support conservation of cultural assets.

Resorts do not promote or safeguard intangible cultural treasures, such as local traditions, arts, music, language, gastronomy, and other characteristics of

local identity and originality. There is no sensitive and respectful presentation, reproduction, and interpretation of live culture and traditions that attempts to involve and benefit local communities and provides tourists with an authentic and real experience.

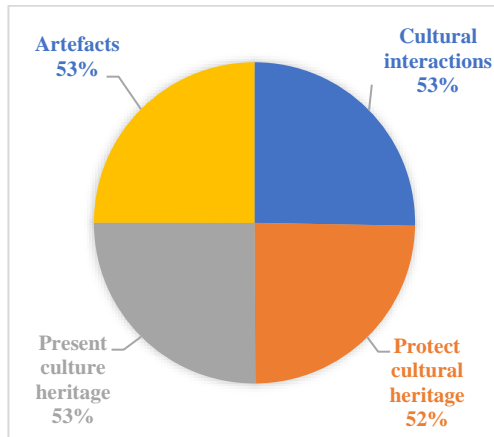


Figure 4. Implementation Cultural Heritage Criteria

An accurate interpretative material is not provided by resorts which educates tourists about the cultural and natural value of the areas they visit. The information is culturally appropriate, developed in conjunction with the host community, and clearly expressed in languages relevant to tourists and inhabitants.

Tourists might also have unanticipated consequences while visiting areas or attractions with sensitive ecological and cultural environments. As a result, it is required to design a visitor awareness campaign regarding the potential impact, particularly through the use of signage and terminology that may be understood in different languages, posted at the entrance gate to diverse cultural or natural assets.

As a human activity, tourism will put pressure on resources in the natural environment. The existence of the tourism industry depends on the “health” of the Indonesian sea and its terrestrial environment, so tourism must always be a natural partner for the conservation of biodiversity in Indonesia. The balance between people, earth and profit through

the development of sustainable tourism for Indonesia can be realized.

Respect the sociocultural and host communities’ authenticity, preserve the artistic heritage and cultural life of today, the values of traditional values, and contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance (Arida, 2023)

Maximize benefits to the environment and minimize negative impacts

The fourth pillar focuses on natural heritage conservation, resource management, and waste and emissions management. The percentage ranged from 20 to 50%, indicating that all resorts in the South Waigeo District lack programs that promote the sustainable use of natural resources, such as energy conservation, water stewardship and quality, waste management programs, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

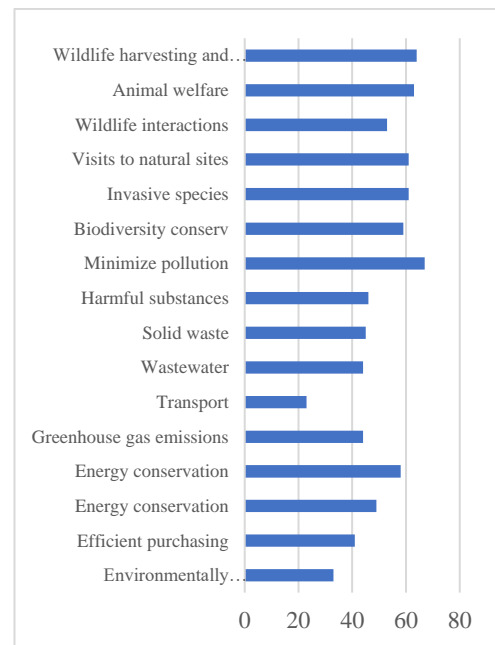


Figure 5. Implementation Environment and Minimize Negative Criteria

This is important systems in place to monitor key environmental indicators energy consumption, emissions. Identification and monitoring of potential sources of pollution related to ecotourism (Thahir et al, 2018).

Ecotourism is a type of tourism that is environmentally sound with the activity of seeing, witnessing, studying, admiring nature, flora and fauna, socio-cultural, local ethnicity and tourists who carry out activities involved in fostering environmental sustainability, the natural surroundings by involving local residents. Basically, ecotourism in its implementation is carried out with simplicity, maintaining the authenticity of nature and the environment, maintaining the authenticity of cultural arts, customs, living habits, creating calm, solitude, maintaining flora and fauna, and maintaining the environment so as to create a balance between human life and the natural surroundings (Koroy, 2017).

The tourism system, the hospitality industry, development and operational activities of resorts, require a lot of energy and resources. In general, energy efficiency in the current construction of accommodation facilities is low and has a large environmental impact. Negative impacts that arise are more frequent due to the high use of non-renewable resources such as water, fuel oil which cause pollution to air, water and soil (Sloan, 2009) Meanwhile, tourists want a lot of convenience and satisfaction in their tourism activities. They have high expectations for the level of comfort and service of the accommodation facilities.

The result perception about resort management that supports sustainable tourism includes all items that are perceived as unfavorable with a score obtained around 26%. The percentage consist of perception of sustainable destination management criteria weak. The indicator for information about and interpretation of the natural surroundings, local culture, and cultural heritage is provided to customers, as not well as explaining appropriate behavior while visiting natural ares, living cultures, and cultural heritage sites.

Perceptions of economic benefits for local communities showed 64% this percentage fall into the very good. This percentage show documented code of conduct for activities in indigenous and

local communities has been developed and implemented with the collaboration and consent of the affected community. Perceptions of cultural heritage get the percentage 37% (weak). Sustainable tourism destinations doesn't have policies in place to protect cultural assets including built heritage and cultural landscapes. The destination will also have policies to governing the sale, display of archaeological artefacts. And the last perception about environment protection showed the percentage 60% (very good), this show the resort have commitment to better sustainable environment.

Sustainable tourism development is an indicator of the success of national tourism development, in which the use of local products, empowerment and welfare of local communities, environmental preservation and sustainability of local culture and equity in regional economic development are a small part of the many indicators of success. Implementation sustainable tourism accommodation criteria in South Waigeo fall into variative category (weak dan very good). It could be that decision-makers or the central authority did not have the latest information on sustainable tourism of accommodation so that the goal of developing better ecotourism has not been achieved.

CONCLUTIONS

Sustainable Tourism is a complicated set of activities. There are many people, organizations, stakeholders working, sometimes independently, toward the corresponding succed. That all GSTC criteria have not applied below 70%. Indicates the resort should be specific focus arrange the sustainable management system and cultural heritage. Eight resorts in south waigeo should have plans in place to (1) Protect culture and heritage; (2) Protect the environment; (3) Mitigate and adapt to climate change; (4) Encourage Tourism Businesses to adopt Sustainable Tourism Practices; (5) Visitor Management; (6) Risk and Crisis

Management; (7) Safety and Security Plans; (8) Workforce Development.

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