

PROCEEDINGS

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Tourism and Events International Seminar



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Introduction

This proceeding is the publication of papers presented on the Tourism and Events International Seminar (TEIS) held by Tourism Department Bali, State Polytechnic, Indonesia on the 9-10 November 2016, participated by a total of 120 participants from 11 countries: France, Australia, Singapore, Ukraina, Slovakia, Serbia, Hungary, Thailand, Poland, Fiji and Indonesia. TEIS in 2016 highlights the issue of 'Implementing Green and Sustainable Tourism'. The seminar presents four keynote speakers who discuss the issue of sustainable tourism from different perspective. The first Keynote speaker is Professor David Weaver from Griffith Business School, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia, presenting the topic 'Green and Sustainable Mass and Alternative Tourism'. The second keynote speaker is Dr. K. Thirumaran, a Senior Lecturer from James Cook University Singapore (JCU Singapore), presenting the topic 'Green & Sustainable Businesses Practices in Tourism'. Mrs Ni Wayan Giri Adnyani, the Secretary to Deputy of International Tourism Marketing, Ministry of Tourism, Indonesia, presents the topic 'Green and Sustainable Tourism: A Government Policy'. Lastly, Prof. Dr. Emilienne Baneth Nouailhetas - Attachée for Educational Cooperation, Embassy of France in Indonesia presents the topic: 'Green and Sustainable Tourists'. There is a total of 28 papers presented which are listed on the Seminar Rundown and the full papers are presented in this proceeding.

The seminar has been successfully held with the support of Bali State Polytechnic and Tourism Department – Politeknik Negeri Bali (PNB), the sponsors particularly Wonderful Indonesia of the Ministry of Tourism, the dedication of the seminar working committee and others that couldn't be mentioned one by one. Nonetheless, having a saying – *Tiada gading yang tak retak*, the seminar organizer requests for an apology for unintentional mistakes that might happen during preparation and the event, and hopes to perform better in future TEIS.

Jimbaran, November 2016

TEIS Committee

Seminar Rundown

2016 Program - Tourism and Events International Seminar

Tourism Department, State Polytechnic of Bali

Venue: Widya Guna Hall, Kampus Politeknik Negeri Bali, Bukit Jimbaran, Badung, Bali

No	Time	Agenda
Day 1 - 9 November 2016		
1	08.30 – 09.00	Registration/Morning coffee
2	09.00 – 09.15	Welcome dance
3	09.15 – 09.40	Speeches: 1. The head of Committee 2. The director of Bali State Polytechnic
Panel 1, Moderator: Ni Made Ernawati, PhD		
4	09.40 – 10.25	1 st Keynote: Professor David Weaver - Griffith Business School, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia 'Green and Sustainable Mass and Alternative Tourism'
5	10.25 – 11.10	2 nd Keynote: Dr. K. Thirumaran - Senior Lecturer, James Cook University Singapore (JCU Singapore) 'Green & Sustainable Businesses Practices in Tourism'
Panel 2, Moderator: Dr. I Ketut Budarma		
6	11.10 – 11.55	3 rd Keynote: Ibu Ni Wayan Giri Adnyani – Secretary to Deputy of International Tourism Marketing, Indonesia. 'Green and Sustainable Tourism: A Government Policy'
7	11.55 – 12.40	4 th Keynote: Prof. Dr. Emilienne Baneth Nouailhetas - Atache for Educational Cooperation, Embassy of France in Indonesia 'Green and Sustainable Tourists'
8	12.40 – 13.40	Lunch break
Presentation Session		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Seminar Hall 1 - Widya Guna Green/Sustainable Tourism Discourses Moderator: Dr. I Gede Mudana </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> Seminar Hall 2 - Widya Graha Praxis of Green/Sustainable Tourism Moderator: Dr. N. G. N. Suci Murni </div> </div>
9	13.40 – 14.05	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Kadek Ratih Dwi Oktarini - Singapore Title: Preliminary Conversation Analytic (CA) Study on Complaint Sequence in Service Encounter and Possible CA Contribution to Social Sustainable Business Practice </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> I Ketut Astawa - Indonesia Title: Adding Attractions, Night Life Spots, and Food Street Vendors to Nusa Dua Tourism Resort, Bali </div> </div>
10	14.05 – 14.30	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Ni Made Eka Mahadewi - Indonesia Online Promotion to Bali as a Digital Tourist Destination </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> A.A. Harmini - Indonesia Title: Nusa Lembongan Potential as a Green Tourist Destination </div> </div>
11	14.30 – 14.55	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Putu Diah Sastri Pitanatri - Indonesia Title: Collaborating and Connecting: The Sharing Economy in Creating Local Business Sustainability in Bali </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> I Ketut Budarma - Indonesia Title: The Impact of Green Campus on Tourism Sustainable Business Practice “A Case study of sustainable campus management in Ontario, Canada” </div> </div>

12	14.55 – 15.30	Coffee break	
13	15.30 – 15.55	Ni Nyoman Triyuni - Indonesia Rural Tourism: The Role of Shopping Facilities to Sustain Rural Activities	NDM Santi Diwyarthi - Indonesia Title: Community Participation Towards Development of Kutuh Village as Destination
14	15.55 – 16.20	Made Darma Oka - Indonesia Title: The Role of Balinese Women Working on Cruise Ships	I Ketut Surata - Indonesia Title: The Attributes of Sustainable Tourism Resource Viewed from The Tourists' Perspective: A Case Study of Tourist Villages in Karangasem
Day 2 - 10 November 2016			
Presentation Session		Seminar Hall 1 - Widya Guna Green/Sustainable Tourism Discourses Moderator: Drs. Dewa Made Suria Antara, M.Par.	Seminar Hall 2 - Widya Graha Praxis of Green/Sustainable Tourism Moderator: Ni Nyoman Sri Astuti, SST.Par. M.Par.
1	09.00 – 09.25	I Gusti Made Wendri - Indonesia Title: Symbolic Labelling of Various Types of Balinese massage techniques Applied in Spa	I Gede Mudana - Indonesia Title: The Right of the Local People of Batur Tengah Village in the Development of Cultural Tourism in Region Kintamani, Bali
2	09.25 – 09.50	Nyoman Dini Andiani - Indonesia Title: An Alternative Tourism Education for Group Travel Consciousness	Ni Made Ernawati - Indonesia Title: Attributes Quality of Nusa Dua Tourist Resort in Bali, Indonesia: A Study of Tourist' Perceptions
3	09.50 – 10.15	I Nengah Wijaya - Indonesia Title: Marketing Strategy in Efforts to Increase Volume Tourism Product Sales Through Media Advertising in the Province of Bali	Ni Putu Eka Trisdayanti - Indonesia Title: Traditional Packaging on Balinese Food Support the Green Tourism
4	10.15 – 10.45	Coffee break	
		Moderator: A.A. Harmini	Moderator: Ni Made Rai Sukmawati
5	10.45 – 11.10	Nana Trianasari - Indonesia Title: Linking the Tri Hita Karana Concept and CSR Activities: A Case Study on the Environmental Aspect at Alila Uluwatu Bali	Ni Gst Nym Suci Murni - Indonesia Title: The Impact of Green Tourism and THK Award on Social Environment at Five Star Hotel In Nusa Dua Tourism Area
6	11.10 – 11.35	Elijah Peceli Dau - Fiji Title: Implementing Sustainable Tourism: Marine Tourism in Fiji	Nyoman Mastiani Nadra - Indonesia Title: Green villa: Ensuring the





			Sustainability of Villa Industry in Seminyak Village
7	11.35 – 12.00	I Ketut Irianto - Indonesia Title: Threat of Trash to the Environmental Supporting Tourism in Benoa Mangrove Forest, Badung, Bali	Ni Nyoman Sri Astuti - Indonesia Title: Transportation and Accommodation Model for Backpacker: Supporting Community Based Tourism
8	12.00 – 13.00	Lunch	
		Moderator: Dewa Made Suria Antara	Moderator: Ni Nyoman Sri Astuti
9	13.00 – 13.25	Fanni Maraczi - Hungary Title: Sustainable Tourism in China through the Example of Hangzhou	Ni Made Rai Sukmawati - Indonesia Title: Bali Become the Epicentrum of the World Culture Forum in International Folk Dance Festival (IFDF) to Support Sustainable Tourism
10	13.25 – 13.50	Ni Nyoman Aryaningsih - Indonesia Title: Business Competence Based on Ecotourism in Creating Community Income	Maksym Lepokhin - Ukraina Title: West Bali Coast Cycle Path Development to Support Green Tourism: Based on the Wales Coast Path
11	13.50 – 14.15	Ni Wayan Wahyu Astuti - Indonesia Title: “Subak” the Balinese Traditional Irigation System Could Inspired the World to Support Sustainable Tourism	Gede Ginaya - Indonesia Title: Ni Putu Rista, a Fourth Years Pupil at an Elementary School Is Capable in Mastering 21 Foreign Languages Because She Wants to Support Sustainable Tourism
12	14.15 – 15.15	Supporting Session – Hall 1: ‘International Journal Writing’ by Professor David Weaver Moderator: Drs. I Wayan Jendra, M.Ed. Admin	
13	15.15 –	Closing – Widya Padma Hall - for all participants  Selat segara dance  Closing speech – Bali State Polytechnic Director  Best presenter of Seminar Hall 1 and Hall 2  Certificate distribution, Entertainment & Dining	

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THREAT OF TRASH TO ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM IN AREA MANGROVE FOREST.

I Ketut Irianto

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Abstract

Condition of mangrove forests that belong to the forest Prapat RTK 10 Badung Benoa Denpasar with an area of approximately 1373.50 hectares very need to be maintained continuity. The shift in the use of such value: activities shrimp ponds, landfills, waste dumps, construction of tourism accommodation facilities, estuary, will be able to threaten the integrity of forest land. A total of 15 kinds of development activities showed the existence of mangrove forest will be thinned or experience degradation as much as 412.27 hectares, so the remaining approximately 961.23 hectares. Additionally the activity of either human or animal life will issue a solid waste material. This waste will occur continuously and will accumulate around the environment. Wastewater and solid waste, especially plastic waste would threaten aquatic ecosystems during the rainy season and flooding all the material will be carried over to the mangrove forest. Mangrove forest on the development of sustainability development is quite alarming in terms of quantity about 30% of the breadth has been degraded by garbage. For that we need the community's concern and utilizing garbage management and spatial planning so that development should pay attention to the environment.

Key words: botanical forest park, tourism, environment, degradation

I. INTRODUCTION

All the activities of either human or animal life will issue a solid waste material. This waste will occur continuously, and will accumulate around the environment. Concern for reuse rubbish has not been done. Public awareness of the environmental impact resulting loss itself has not much to know. The worst impacts are felt their downstream areas that will be the final shelter, especially when it rains / flooding, hence the existence of waste can threaten the extinction of aquatic animals will also provide loss or threat to human life, among others, is the impact on groundwater quality, estitika environment and human health.

Condition of mangrove forests including forest groups Prapat Benoa RTK 10 Badung Denpasar with an area of approximately 1373.50 hectares very need to be maintained continuity. Mangrove forests have physical function indirectly plays a role stabilizing coastal waters, protect the shoreline against abrasion, resist and depositing silt and pollutants, prevent sea water intrusion. Organic ingredients produced in the form of litter, leaves, flowers, fruit, twigs and branches, some are food sources of marine life and some will decompose into nutrients are utilized for the survival of mangrove itself so that mangrove forests can thrive. In general, mangroves are often found in areas quiet choppy and muddy ground. Mangrove

forests thrive like a wildlife habitat of water birds and bats. Beside that is the habitat of reptiles such as crocodiles, lizards and species of insects. Other functions as a producer of a wide variety of fish crabs, shrimp and other animals, Public expectations surrounding fishermen so that ecosystems in the mangrove forest as natural resources potential designate as a conservation area, as set forth in Law No. 5 of 1990 on the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems through: (1) protection life support systems; (2) preservation of diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems; (3) sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems.

Shifting values Tahura utilization of protected areas into ecotourism region will be able to threaten the integrity of forest land. The impact of a shift in the value of area utilization forest park based on the Minister of Forestry No. 885 / KPTS-H / 1992 forest area RTK 10 is converted to the Nature Park Prapat Benoa. Meaning that the layout area of Tahura highly positioned as a center for business growth and tourism in Bali and has the potential of natural scenery as an ecotourism area.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research location is situated RTK 10 mangrove forest area is geographically located at $42^{\circ} 42' - 49^{\circ} 15'$ S and $115^{\circ} 09' - 155^{\circ} 14'$ BT. Mangrove forest area is administratively located in two of the districts are districts northern South Denpasar and Kuta District Regency Badung regency of Bali province. Primary data was collected by conducting a survey to the field is by observing the condition of the physical environment, biological, social and cultural and development activities in the

field, the damage of mangrove forests and interviews, with farmers who are the region's fishermen.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Physical environmental conditions

Relatively flat topography thoroughly and strongly influenced by the tide with a height of 0-3 meters above sea level. The soil type consists of a kind of alluvial hydromorphic and brown mediterranean drained poorly this formation was formed by alluvial sedimentary rocks with a type of rock steps and coral reefs. This region is the estuary of the river Ngenjuang Punggawan, Buji, Sama Nangka, Dead, Buntep and river Whiting. Judging from the climate this region including climate type E (Schmidt and Ferguson), with a ratio of 1 to 1.67 months of wet and dry. Classified into types of wet tropical climate with two distinct seasons. With an average annual rainfall of about 1647 mm with 138 rainy days. The rainy season lasts from October to April with an average monthly temperature 26.5°C and the average monthly relative air humidity of 79.3% with an average wind speed of 2.6 m/sec. The average length of approximately 79.7% annual irradiation intensity of solar radiation is 307.3 W/m^2 .

Type waste material.

Water pollutants can be generally classified as shown in Figure 1. Not all waters contain contaminants that equal or contaminants.



Figure 1 Types of Domestic Waste

Table 1 Classification of Air Pollutants

Type Pollutants	Influence
Microscopic Elements	Health Aquatic Biota
Compounds Metal Organ	Transport Metal
Inorganic Pollutants	Toxicity Aquatic Biota
Asbestos	Human Health
Harmful Algae	Eutrophication
Radionuclides	Toxicity
Acidity, Alkalinity High Salinity	Water Quality Aquatic Life
Microscopic Organic Pollutants	Toxicity
Pesticide	Toxicity, Aquatic Biota, Wildlife
PCB	Human Health
Carcinogen	Cause Cancer
Waste Oil	Wildlife Aesthetic
Pathogens	Health
Detergents	Eutrophication Aesthetic
Sediment	Water Quality Aesthetic
Taste, Smell, And Color	Aesthetic

Differences in water level during the rainy season and the dry season are very striking, but a puddle of water in the estuary is relatively constant due to the influence of the tide. At the time of the flood a small tributary carrying waste material such as soil debris, chemicals, detergents, oils, foodstuffs (Table 1) from the south Denpasar to the northern part of the bay. The great rivers including river Dada, Buntep and Punggawa flow throughout the year with the highest flow occurs in January through March

occurred during the rainy season. pH of sea water at low tides ranged from 8.0 to 8.5, whereas at high tide around 7.2 to 7.7. Salinity of sea water at high tide receded 20% ~ 32% and at low tide around 12.5%-30%.

Threats to plastic waste to the aquatic animals.

The impact of plastic on the environment is a negative result that must be borne by nature because of the presence of plastic

waste since it is not derived from biological compounds. Plastic has the difficult nature of degraded (non-biodegradable). Plastic is estimated to take 100 to 500 years until it decomposes (decomposed) perfectly. Material plastics maker, (generally polymer polyvinyl) made of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) which has a structure similar to DDT can cause impacts include: (1) The pollution of soil, groundwater and

underground creatures; (2) Toxic toxins from plastics particles that enter the soil will kill the animals decomposers in the soil such as worms; (3) PCB is not biodegradable although ingested by animals and plants will be toxic heavy; (4) Lowering soil fertility due to plastic also impedes air circulation land; (5) A rising silting river so will cause flooding.



Figure 2 Types of solid waste plastic

The results of the analysis of vegetation, at the level of occupied trees occupied by three types of plants are dominated by *Sonneratia alba* with important values (NP= 186.34%), as well as at the level of the pole occupied by 6 types of plants are dominated by *Sonneratia alba* (NP= 64.87%) while on the stake level occupied by five species of plants are dominated by *Rhizophora apiculata* (NP = 103.32%) as well as at the level of seedling occupied by five species of plants that are dominated by *Rhizophora apiculata* (NP= 104.47%),

The total number of species that occupy these mangrove forest area by 22 species are grouped into two kinds namely the mangrove and mangrove plant group associations. From the results of the inventory of animals have found a wide variety of types such as birds, reptiles, insects crabs, shrimps snails and fish.

Impact on society

Piles of garbage overload can invite flies, the growth of micro-organisms - organisms that harm, pollute the air soil and water. Spreading diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and typhoid, garbage eyesore. The high volume of waste is very tightly coupled to changes in use types such as building hotels, shopping malls, restaurants tourist attractions. Based on observations in the field and extensive calculations in the area use this time as many as 15 kinds of development activities showed the existence of mangrove forest will be thinned or to experience as much as 412.27 hectares degradation so that the remaining approximately 961.23 hectares. Reduction of mangrove forest area will increase again when the utilization of approximately 10% utilization zone is as much as 44.5 per hectare that will remain approximately 916.73 hectares. This damage will greatly affect the mangrove forest ecosystem Prapat Benoa RTK 10. The area of the development plan Tahura obtained as many as 15 kinds of which a permit has been issued either by the

Minister of Forestry and Forestry Director General and Board Intag but the reality on the ground is very worrying because the lack of monitoring of local government Communities around the region, such as the village of Benoa and Serangan village some still retain their original shape as the beach fishermen catch fish using nets and boats and fishing equipment. While villagers Bu.alu adjacent to the crowded center, the tourism area around Nusa Dua such as shops hotels restaurants etc. they have switched professions and businesses a chance to grab dollars with various types of activities such as selling souvenirs, opening small kiosks to sell small plants, drinks.

Data collection and information about the state of the environment Prapat Benoa RTK region 10 can provide a clear picture of how the close relationship between the components of the environmental component of physical biological social, economic and cultural, which is a unique ecosystem so the need to maintain continuity. In physical terms, namely geophysical chemistry is one of the factors in life support systems in addition to the flora, fauna which will affect human existence especially directly adjacent to the area. Preserving the diversity of flora and fauna and its ecosystem, including human and physical factors of climate and soil that will support or sustain life. Ecological processes which contain life that need to be maintained protected. The second element of the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems: the protection of life support systems and the preservation of diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems will be able to survive in a sustainable manner if the use of natural resources and ecosystems conducted with sustainable use. So the concept of conservation of natural resources and

ecosystems can be fulfilled as set out in Article 5 of Law KH 1990.

III. CONCLUSIONS

An area of mangrove forests to the development of sustainability development is quite alarming in terms of quantity about 30% of the breadth has been degraded. Waste plastic and liquid domestic waste greatly affect the various habitats of marine flora and fauna damage. Protection of natural resources and ecosystems and community care will save mangrove forests Prapat Benoa

Suggestion

It needs serious monitoring of the development projects either already running or running in order to damage or pollution can be resolved. The need for close supervision of those authorities to the limits of mangrove forest area that is currently being implemented. rapid development coincident with the area of mangrove forests.

Acknowledgements

Thank awfully to the organizing committee of the international seminar of Bali State Polytechnic or tourism department has given an opportunity to present topics related to the impact and benefits Tahura region as ecotourism. Hopefully this article useful for readers dear.

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