

IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE DISTRICT MERAUKE

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ABSTRACT

The availability of natural resources owned Merauke district has the potential but has not been used optimally. Merauke District is a district that has a variety of potential natural resources such as: agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, tourism and forestry. Management of natural resources in Merauke is still not able to provide welfare for the people of Merauke and have not been able to contribute original income. With the identification of the natural resources that exist in Merauke so that it can provide information about the natural resources that exist to the general public, especially for investors who wish to cooperate with the Regional Government of Merauke for the progress of development in order to create welfare for people in Merauke.

Keywords: Potential, Natural Resources, Merauke

INTRODUCTION

Natural resources such as water, air, land, oil, fish, forests, and other land is an essential resource for human survival. Loss or reduction in the availability of these resources will be enormous impact on the survival of mankind on this earth. Without air and water, for example, man can not live. Similarly, natural resources such as forests, fish and so forth is a resource that not only meet human needs, but also contribute significantly to the welfare of mankind, and vice versa management of natural resources is not good to be bad for mankind.

Merauke District is a district that has a broad range of potential natural resources, both in the agricultural sector, fisheries and animal

husbandry, tourism and forestry. Agricultural sector Merauke district has an area of agricultural land, especially paddy fields and never donate rice yields and ever managed as one of the granary of the province of Papua. Owned natural resources that are so potentially Merauke district, but has not been used optimally in this case by the local government, so can not provide welfare for the people of Merauke in particular, and have not been able to contribute original income.

METHODOLOGY

The method used is by writing a scientific paper that is by collecting secondary data with data collected from the literature and agencies associated with this writing. Secondary data is a monograph, and other BPS data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Merauke District is one of 29 districts / municipalities in the province of Papua is located in the south which has the largest area among districts / cities in Papua province. The geographic location of Merauke is located between 137° - 141° BT dan 6°00' - 9°00' LS. Merauke district located at the east archipelago with boundaries as follows:

- North: District Digoel and Mappi
- East: State of Papua New Guinea
- South: Arafura Sea
- West: Arafura Sea

Geographically have prospects of economic development in neighboring PNG, Australia and South Pacific region. Size Merauke 45 071 km² (11% of the province). Most areas of Merauke district consists of low and marshy land, the total area of 1.425 million ha swamp and high land in several subdistricts padalaman north. Generally low-lying, the slope of 0-8%, coastal waters, marshy waterlogged, the Northern and Eastern somewhat high / bumpy with little hilly. High tidal water of 5-7 m, sea tide go in as far as 50-60 kilometers and intruded several places brine / seawater.

Topography state Merauke generally flat and swampy along the coast with a slope of 0-3% and towards the north starting from Sloping Land District, Jagebob, Elikobel, Muting and Ulilin state undulating topography with a slope of 0-8%. Geographical conditions Merauke relatively unspoiled, challenges and opportunities for the development of Merauke district, which still holds a lot of potential for economic development.

Merauke district has a climate very firmly between the rainy season and dry season. According Oldeman (1975), the district of Merauke is located in a zone (Agroclimate Zone C) that has a wet period between 5-6 months.

Plains Merauke has climatic characteristics rather special where the rainfall is influenced by wind Monsoon, both Monsoons West - Northwest (Wind Monsoon Wet) and Monsoon East - Middle East (Wind Monsoon Dry) and is also influenced by the Topography and elevation area local.

Annual rainfall in Merauke Regency averaged 1558.7 mm. The existing data show that the difference in the amount of annual rainfall between South Merauke area and the northern part. In general, an increase in annual rainfall from the South Merauke (1000 - 1500) Muting section, then precipitation with the number 1500 - 2000 mm / year in the district are Okaba and partial Muting, rest more and headed North to the higher rainfall. That difference also applies to the number of months that increasingly gets wet wet period is very long north while in the south there is a relatively short wet period.

Such climatic conditions likely to double cropping. The rainy season is happening is a constraint on the condition of the road - a dirt road that is annually damaged. While on the other hand the long dry season it resulted in a shortage of clean water and irrigation water for communities and farmers.

Based on data released by the Office of climate yamg Meteorology and Geophysics Merauke show that same hanpir wind speed throughout the year; The beach area was blowing pretty hard around 4-5 m / s and the inland ranges from 2 m / sec. Average solar radiation - in Merauke average is 5.5 hours / day in July and the biggest of 8.43 hours / day in September, with the

average - daily average during the year amounted to 6.62 hours. The level of humidity is quite high because the climate is influenced by the Wet Tropics, average humidity - average ranges between 78-81%.

Major rivers namely Bian, Digul, Maro, Yuliana, Lorents, and Kumbe is a potential source of fresh water for irrigation and is used as the transport infrastructure between the districts and villages.

Source of fresh water from the swamp - marsh, surface water and ground water is available for the exploited. In some places the ground water contains sulfur hot.

The southern coast is formed by forests sediment, sludge classified alivium, in the North of quartz sand and pumice. Based on data from soil fertility levels are low to moderate. Mineral / mineral that seems to be oil and gold.

The type of soil contained Merauke region consists of ground organosol, alluvial and gray hidromorf that there are areas - and brackish marsh area. This soil type is formed from the parent material of artificial sediment spreading region Okaba district, Merauke and Kimaam.

1. Agricultural Potential

The rice plant is superior commodity in Merauke, Development of real rice as an instrument to realize Merauke as barns in eastern Indonesia have begun with the formulation of master plan development of real rice. In the master plan, has been delineated 206 unit development that each unit covering an area of 5,000 ha. Real rice development requires planning land and water management are meticulously to achieve high productivity and sustainable land without harming the environment.

2. Potential Plantation

Plantation as part of agricultural activities aimed at producing agricultural commodities in bulk, Merauke District is one of the major producer of sweet potatoes in Papua province which has a very strategic position and status in the development of processed products with raw material sweet potatoes are prospective for the increase in economic value

added (value added) for the community. Some of the products that can be produced by processing the tubers of yams among other direct consumption of food, wet and dry snacks, jams, dodol, candies, sauces, flour and tapioca starch granule.

3. Tourism Potential

Merauke natural conditions similar to northern Australia making this region is slightly different from other regions of Papua in general. Several types of unique animals that exist in Australia can easily be found in this region, such as kangaroos and deer. The number of deer that live in Merauke also be a separate icon for this city often referred to as the City Merauke deer. In addition to deer and kangaroos, Merauke is also famous for its distinctive handicrafts made from crocodile skin. For any crocodile hunt legally considered legal because a very large crocodile population in Merauke. Even so hunt alligators for craft materials remain under the supervision of local government.

4. Potential of Fisheries and Livestock

Fisheries that can be developed in Merauke besides fisheries around the sea and river, also encountered another development that consists of activities Swimming Water Running, Swimming Calm, Rice in paddy fields. Livestock in Merauke Regency Large farms especially in the field such as Beef. Scale other small farms are breeding goats, chicken farms Cut, Laying Chickens and Ducks.

5. Forestry potential

Forest in Village of Wasur included in the National Park Wasur. National Park itself is a nature conservation area which has original ecosystem, managed by the zoning system which is utilized for research, science, education, aquaculture, tourism and recreation.

CONCLUSION

Merauke District is rich natural resources which is rich in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock, as well as the potential of nature tourism, In

Merauke no mining sector, but more engaged in agriculture. In fact, Merauke designated as a national granary. We expect rice production in Merauke can be marketed to the outside area, The potential of these resources have not been used optimally, so can not benefit the public in Merauke, Obstacles encountered in the utilization of resources is due to inadequate development as road access is still a lot of damaged, lack of skilled human resources in management, as well as lack of promotion to investors in order to progress development, The Merauke government should promote the natural resources of Merauke so as to attract investors who want to manage the utilization of the so deveopment continue to rise.

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