

To what extent does riparian culture support eco-culture tourism around the Sungai Kakap Market, Kubu Raya district

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Abstract

The area around Sungai Kakap Market is a traditional market on the banks of the Kakap River which is popular as a tourist destination. With the river as the main tourism attraction, this research aims to identify the riparian culture of the local community; identify eco-cultural tourism aspects; and how the riparian culture supports eco-culture tourism around Sungai Kakap Market. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection through observation and in-depth interviews. The research results show that riparian culture is visible in the use of rivers for subsistence needs and socio-economic activities; the dimension of eco-culture tourism in the area around Sungai Kakap Market can be seen in community participation in driving river tourism; Riparian culture has not provided positive support for eco-culture tourism because there is no system for managing negative impacts on the environment from community activities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Kakap River is a branch of the Kapuas River which flows from the northeast to the river mouth on the western coast of West Kalimantan. The west coast area of West Kalimantan is an alluvial fan formed from sedimentation from river flows that flow towards the estuary. The surrounding land is dominated by peat soil with flat topography which is influenced by sea tides and the flow of the surrounding rivers. The Kakap River (Kakap River Sub-Watershed/ DAS) which flows into the coast of West Kalimantan is in parts of Kubu Raya Regency, providing access for land and inland areas of West Kalimantan to the sea (Bappeda, 2021). With good inter-regional accessibility via river routes and the availability of natural resources that support life, the Kakap Sub Watershed area has developed into a densely populated settlement. Currently, the Kakap sub-watershed area is a built-up area in the form of settlements, agricultural land and plantations.

Sungai Kakap Market developed along with the establishment of Sungai Kakap Village in the 17th century (Kemenparekraf, 2023). Sungai Kakap Market is a place where fishermen in the surrounding area gather after going to sea to sell their catch. According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 42 of 2007, Sungai Kakap Market is a Village Market which is a traditional market, located in a village, which is managed by the Village Government or village community. Apart from being a place for sellers and buyers to meet to carry out transactions, village markets function as a means of community socio-cultural interaction and community economic development. Sungai Kakap Market has important meaning for Pontianak City. It is an important supplier of fresh fish and processed fish

products to the capital of West Kalimantan and the surrounding area because it is only 25 km from Pontianak City which can be reached in 25 minutes by driving.

Traditional markets have potential as tourist destinations. It offers various goods at low prices, both crafts, industrial products and a variety of culinary delights, thus attracting visitors and tourists to shop at traditional markets. Traditional markets represent public spaces that accommodate social interaction and the mingling of people's cultures (Jatiningsih, 2021: 2). The location of Sungai Kakap Market, which is at the mouth of the Kapuas River which flows towards the Natuna Sea, provides an interesting view of the life of the people around the river. Visitors can see rows of fishing boats docked, as well as views of the river towards the vast open sea with settlements on the other side. The tourist attraction and easy access from Pontianak City support that Sungai Kakap Market is not only visited by people who want to shop for fish and processed products, but also as a recreational destination for people from the surrounding areas.

Traditional markets that sell food usually seem shabby because the humble traders' selling places mostly consist of rows of open stalls. The floors tend to be wet and dirty, especially due to the flow of goods in and out, especially in markets that sell raw food ingredients such as fresh meat, fish and vegetables. The variety of raw food ingredients causes an unpleasant aroma in the market environment. Apart from that, traditional markets also produce organic waste every day. However, traditional markets with certain unique combinations can be developed into tourist destinations by increasing their attractiveness.

Traditional markets that have interesting features have the potential to become tourist destinations. According to (Jatiningsih, 2021) the attractiveness of traditional markets can be developed by arranging market environments that seem dirty to make them clean and tidy; combining traditional elements, for example cultural and culinary attractions that show distinctive characteristics; has a beautiful and unique scenic background such as natural panoramas of mountains, rivers, rice field lakes and historical buildings; combining traditional markets with current tourist trends that provide selfie spots.

The area around Sungai Kakap Market has long been a residential area with various social activities. Apart from catching fish in the sea, local people use the land for tidal farming. The development of socio-cultural dynamics has given birth to new forms of human use of areas around river flows, one of which is tourism. Types of tourism that appear around the Sungai Kakap Market include culinary tourism and river cruising by tourist boat. These types of tourism are colored by the geographical characteristics of the Kakap River, namely culinary tourism that relies on various types of seafood dishes (fish, shellfish, shrimp and crab); and tours along the river by boat.

The tourist area around Sungai Kakap Market is within the Sungai Kakap Village area which was designed as the Core Tourism Development Area for Sungai Kakap District in the 2016 RTRW of Kubu Raya Regency (Putri, Yuniarti, & Fitriani, 2021). Sungai Kakap Village has the potential for marine tourism, a Temple in the Middle of the Sea and Tourist Boats, all of which can be strategically accessed from the Sungai Kakap Market.

Sungai Kakap Market has natural and cultural attractions because of its location at the mouth of the river where fishing boats anchor. In the Pasar Kakap area, visitors can view the river landscape towards the open sea, the residential villages on the other side of the river while enjoying the relaxed atmosphere in a coffee shop or restaurant on the river bank. This attraction makes Sungai Kakap Market have potential as a recreational destination for the surrounding community. Tourism activities around Sungai Kakap Market are the result of community culture as a form of human interaction with the river environment where they live. Residential communities around the Kakap River have a riparian culture where they adapt and live in a reciprocal relationship with the river environment. Meanwhile, visiting visitors also interact with the river environment to enjoy the atmosphere on offer.

The meeting of cultural aspects, in this case riparian culture and the environment, is an attraction for researchers to find out the dimensions of riparian culture around Sungai Kakap Market; and the extent to which riparian culture supports tourism *eco-culture* around Sungai Kakap Market, Kubu Raya Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that uses a post-positivism paradigm which rejects positivism which holds the position that experience is objective and can be measured, so it does not use statistics. This post-positivism paradigm is carried out in a natural or natural situation (natural setting), so it is also called research with a naturalistic paradigm (Moleong, L.J, 2000: 27).

The focus of this research is on community behavior which shows that riparian culture supports tourism activities in the area around the Kakap River. The focus of this research is described in 3 subtopics, namely community riparian culture; eco-culture in tourism activities, and how riparian culture works with eco-culture tourism in parts of the Kakap River basin, Sungai Kakap District.

The research subjects are settler communities, visitors travel in parts of the Kakap River basin, Sungai Kakap District, and the general public who interact with the ecosystem and landscape Snapper River. In this research, natural observations were carried out in the context of people's daily lives in parts of the Kakap River. Observations were made on people's daily behavior which shows human interaction with the river ecosystem environment. Community interactions with river ecosystems, including their use, how people adapt to river ecosystems, and how people behave in relation to the sustainability of environmental resources.

The data analysis methods used include activities to create a list of community behavior; identifying behaviors into the riparian culture of settler communities; identify behavior that represents eco-culture tourism; and analyze the extent to which the riparian culture encountered is related to eco-culture tourism in the research setting.

The data analysis technique used is exploratory-interpretive. Interpretive means that researchers use the ability to interpret behavior that symbolically reflects eco-cultural values, as well as their relationship to riparian culture and tourism. Riparian cultural forms were collected through observations of behavior and artifacts (physical culture) around the Kakap River tourist area. To explore the use of the Kakap River flow which reflects human interaction with the river environment, researchers conducted interviews with settler communities, tourism actors and visitors.

The data collected becomes analysis material to identify behavior that reflects human relationships with the environment around the river; recognize travel behavior that contains environmental protection values as per the eco-culture concept in research. The results of the analysis are used to answer questions to what extent Riparian culture in the Kakap River, Kubu Raya Regency supports tourism *eco-culture*.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the research results are explained and a comprehensive discussion is provided. Results can be presented in the form of pictures, graphs, tables and others which make it easy for readers to understand [2, 5]. Discussion can be carried out in several sub-chapters.

3.1. Riparian Culture of Settlers in the Kakap River

The riparian zone, also called the riverside zone, is a border transition zone between land and river or semi terrestrial/semiaquatic which is continuously or regularly influenced by river water, usually the riverside zone starting from the river

bank to the surrounding community settlements (H. Décamps, et.al., 2009). In the riparian zone there is interaction between humans and the river ecosystem which is the habitat where humans live. Human interaction with the river environment becomes various forms of adaptation, habits, behavior carried out by society at large and generally accepted as a norm, called riparian culture.

The riparian culture of settler communities around the Kakap River emerged from river utilization activities by the community which reflected the community's interaction with the river ecosystem. Human behavior in relation to the environment is greatly influenced by the stage of human development towards nature. According to CA van Puersen (1989) in (Sri Suprpto, 1996), there are three stages of human perception of nature. First, the mythological stage, namely a stage where there are no boundaries between humans and themselves, between subjects and objects. At this stage humans are seen as part of nature. Humans direct their gaze from the real world to a higher power. In the second stage, namely the ontological stage, humans begin to distance themselves from nature. Humans are no longer fascinated by thrilling experiences, and begin to investigate nature through argumentation. At this stage the relationship between humans and nature is placed within the framework of reason. Next is the third stage, called the functional stage. At the functional stage, humans are able to control nature for their purposes. With the science and technology, they have mastered, humans seek to master the physical realm, such as exploration and exploitation of nature for the benefit of life.

Riparian culture or the culture of riverside communities has developed along with the development of science and technology. Residents on the banks of the Kakap River adapt to the river environment so that they can survive in the conditions of the surrounding river ecosystem. This form of adaptation can be seen from the way people use river flows, both for basic living and economic activities.

The use of the river by the people around Kakap Market varies. People have lived around the Kakap River for generations, as stated by Tony (33 years old) who stated that his life is comfortable here (around the Kakap River) because his parents and work are here. Tony opened a shop in his house not far from Sungai Kakap Market. For Tony and his family, the Kakap River water plays an important role in fulfilling basic sanitation needs, such as bathing and washing. The water of the Kakap River around markets and boat mooring locations is susceptible to contamination from organic waste from traditional markets and households; as well as boat engine diesel waste. The settler community has no other alternative because the surrounding area does not have a PDAM network, underground wells are also expensive to build and difficult to build in waterlogged areas in the area. Meanwhile, for the consumption needs of the local community, it collects rainwater.

River water in the lowlands and coasts such as the Kakap River is not suitable for consumption because it contains high levels of organic matter, a solution of fine mud sediment (*geluh*) so the color is cloudy. If it comes into contact with food, river water is usually used in the first washing of vegetables and fish to remove remaining soil and dirt. The food ingredients are then rinsed with rainwater. For communities around rivers in Kalimantan, rainwater is the main source of clean water for consumption. Even though it is used as raw material for drinking water, local people believe that bathing in rainwater is not good for health. This can be caused by the temperature of rainwater being colder than river water, causing the body to easily get cold or "catch a cold" and rheumatism (pain in the joints).

Socio-cultural developments change the way people use river water. In the past, riverside residents were accustomed to washing and bathing directly in the river, while

Tony, since he was a child around the 1990s, has been accustomed to using river water that is pumped and stored first in a reservoir. This shows that the use of technology is changing the way people obtain water and use it. The strengthening of the Islamization movement from the 2000s until now has made the habit of bathing directly in rivers considered inappropriate, especially for women who have visible body parts according to Islamic beliefs.

Cultural changes that emerged in the function of people's houses on the riverbank. They no longer bathe, wash clothes or household furniture in the river, but do everything at home. The houses of people living along the river are now almost the same as the houses of people who are far from water sources, where there are special areas for bathing and washing. Having a special washing place in the house means that people no longer go to the river to wash together as people used to do on the banks of the river. Rivers are no longer places for social interaction between neighbors for domestic activities, but have become public spaces with commercial functions.

The Kakap River is a river estuary that is connected to the sea, so many local people have for generations caught fish by boat or fishing boat. When land roads had not been properly built, these boats were an important means of transportation between villages and between regions via river routes. The formation of the Sungai Kakap Market economic area began with the trading of fish caught by fishermen which was auctioned on the banks of the river. This fish trade encourages the emergence of trade in fresh ingredients such as vegetables and other basic necessities so that it develops into a traditional market (grocery). The excess catch is preserved using a salting method that has been known since ancestral times. Therefore, apart from being a center for fresh fish, Sungai Kakap Market also supplies salted fish around Sungai Kakap District and Pontianak City.

The presence of a traditional market in a location will invite local community activities to emerge. Over time there will be an increase in spatial activity around the center of the crowd. The increasing intensity of spatial dynamics, both the complexity and interconnection between types of activities in an area and the expansion of crowds to peripheral areas can trigger regional development. Sungai Kakap Market is a regional attraction that invites the emergence of economic activities related to fisheries. The intensity of trade around the Sungai Kakap Market encourages people to come, settle and live. The growth of settlements creates a need for infrastructure and public service facilities,

Sungai Kakap Market emerged as a busy center that developed due to fish auction transaction activities between fishermen and buyers. This transaction involves distributor scale fish traders, fish traders in traditional markets, culinary entrepreneurs and household consumers.

This transaction of fishermen's catches encourages population mobility in villages around the banks of the Kakap River. The need for mobility to the Sungai Kakap Market has given rise to the presence of transportation services and river transportation using motorboats. In its development, motorboats not only serve the mobility of people and goods between villages on the banks of the Kakap River, but also provide services for visitors to the Kakap River Market who want to travel along the river. Against the backdrop of views of flowing rivers, boats and motor boats that stop by one after another, the busy activities of fishermen and traders in the surrounding area offer a unique atmosphere for visitors who live in other areas. This attraction makes Sungai Kakap Market not only function as a trading center or traditional market, but also as a tourist location for the surrounding areas. Tourism activities around the Sungai Kakap

Market are supported by culinary businesses based on fish and various marine animals such as crabs, shrimp, squid and shellfish.

Tourism around the Sungai Kakap Market developed as a cultural interaction between communities influenced by the river environment and its resources. The dynamics of the area around Sungai Kakap Market encourages tourism to develop here, but not as a main economic activity but as a companion activity to primary economic activities, namely traditional market transactions and fish auctions.

3.2. Eco-Culture Dimensions in Tourism Around the Kakap River

Dimensions *eco-culture* tourism is identified through behavior and ideas that show the relationship between the environment and humans related to tourism activities. Eco-culture in the context of tourism around the Kakap River shows the behavior, ideas of the community and visitors which reflect the reciprocal relationship between humans and the environment. Behavior is observed through the habits of people and visitors in interacting with the environment. Meanwhile, ideas are reflected in physical artifacts which contain meaning regarding the relationship between humans and the environment.

The behavior of the settler community which reflects the human relationship with the river environment which has an impact on the quality of the environment around the Kakap River can be seen from the use of the Kakap River flow. Local community settlements were built on river bodies. Communities around the river have a culture of directly using river water for their daily needs. However, rivers are natural channels that carry waste from the places where they flow.



Figure 1. Garbage stuck in the river around the Sungai Kakap Market settlement.
Source: Primary Data

The rubbish in rivers that flow towards the sea is not only produced by local communities. Garbage also comes from land and is carried into the river, either due to poor waste management behavior or deliberate dumping rubbish in the river. As a result, controlling waste around coastal rivers is difficult. As seen in Figure 1, rubbish stuck at the bottom of house poles, road poles or caught in plant roots creates a dirty impression. This view destroys the tourist attraction of the area around Sungai Kakap Market.

Tourism aims to find a different atmosphere from the daily routine. The view of wooden houses above the river is a form of physical culture (artefact) typical of the people who live around the river in coastal areas. Old ironwood poles were driven deep enough into the river bed to form a waterproof foundation for the house. House building structures that adapt to river environmental conditions are an aspect of eco-culture that is also found around the Kakap River.

The houses they live in generally have been around for a long time and have been passed down from generation to generation. Because it is made of wood, this house

over time rots and experiences damage. The existence of houses that have experienced a decline in the physical quality of the building has caused the development of slum settlements on the banks of the river. The slum settlements above the river are an unpleasant sight for tourists. The authentic conditions of a place without much environmental planning intervention can still be enjoyed by visitors who aim to gain experience about the community's way of life and culture. Meanwhile, for the purpose of attracting tourists widely, arranging residential environments can increase the attractiveness of tourist locations, because locations that are organized, beautiful, neat and clean provide a pleasant feeling for visitors. Apart from that, not only the community also needs to be prepared to become hosts who will interact with tourists. Intervening in spatial planning is the government's authority because it is related to regional spatial planning.

View of a row of boats leaning back on the edge of the pier around the Sungai Kakap Market is a form of riparian culture with elements of livelihood. The busyness of fishermen mooring their boats on the edge of the pier can be an interesting authentic photo spot for visitors who like to hunt for photos on the theme of human life. Therefore, the area around the Sungai Kakap Market can provide an alternative tourism experience with fishermen's life nuances not far from Pontianak City.



Figure 2. Boats docked at the pier around Sungai Kakap Market. Source: primary data.



Figure 3. View of fishing boats at Sungai Kakap Market. Source: Primary data.

The attractiveness of tourist attractions is also supported by the activities that visitors can do. One of the interesting things about riparian culture that supports tourism that offers activities for visitors is going down the river using a motorboat. This motorboat operates from 08.00 am to 17.00 pm.



Figure 4. Tourist motorboats take visitors along the river.
Source: Primary data.

Tourism at Sungai Kakap Market, as previously explained, is an additional economic activity apart from the main economic activity in fresh fish trade transactions. Said, a fisherman who was interviewed, said that his boat was docked at the Kakap River to sell the fish he had caught. Bakar stated, "We have been here for a long time to sell shrimp." This statement confirms that the Kakap River has long been a place for fishermen to sell their catch.

Local people who visit to enjoy the atmosphere around the market usually come from places not too far from the location and only spend a few hours here. A visitor named Santo, when asked about the reason for going to Sungai Kakap, said, "It's just for a walk, for that reason *refreshing*". Meanwhile, other visitors named Erik and Kristina Yulita said that their purpose in coming to Kakap was just to take a walk to refresh their minds and want to see what the tourist atmosphere in Kakap was like. This visitor's statement shows that visitors have an intention to travel because they are interested in the atmosphere of the Kakap River.

3.3. How far Riparian culture supports Eco-Culture Tourism around the Kakap River

The area around Sungai Kakap Market is an important area for Sungai Kakap District. In this area there is community economic activity that has existed for a long time, namely where fishermen anchor and sell the fish they catch to buyers. This water economic activity encourages the growth of settlements around the market. Apart from fisheries commodities, trade in other kitchen necessities (grocery) is also involved.

Apart from being busy as a traditional market, the area around Sungai Kakap Market has tourism potential for the community. The view on the banks of the Kakap River offers a relaxed atmosphere where visitors can see a fairly wide estuary. The boats that came to dock served objects. Interesting photo objects for photography fans. Visitors can enjoy the river even more by boarding a tourist motor boat. The arrival of people who visit just to enjoy the atmosphere, as well as the existence of motorboat service providers serving tourists who want to travel along the river, shows that there is already tourism activity around the Sungai Kakap Market. Here there are those here who act as tourists and tourism service providers. This means that Sungai Kakap Market has tourism potential that can be developed.

Tourism potential is a condition that can support the development of tourist attractions, whether in the form of beautiful natural scenery, cultural attractions, which are supported by accessibility to tourist attractions, complete building conditions and facilities, recreation areas, hospitality and security around tourism economy (Maesti, D.P., et al. 2022). Meanwhile, Fadjarajani, S. et al (2021:73), said that tourism potential is everything that is prepared, regulated, provided so that it can be used for tourism development, including events, atmosphere, objects and services.

Looking at the definition of tourism potential above, the tourism potential of Sungai Kakap Market can be found in the natural scenery of the river, the atmosphere of the boat harbor and small, as well as providing motorboat services. Sungai Kakap Market also has interesting buildings object taking photos for visitors, namely the Xiao Yi Shen Tang Temple which is in the middle of the mouth of the Kakap River (Risnayani R., and Hanifa, H. 2020).

In locations where visitors walk around, there are many food and drink sellers. Local restaurants usually provide seafood dishes such as crab, prawns, shellfish with typical Malay flavors. One of the restaurants that stands right in front of the edge of the pier with a view of the Kakap River estuary is a BUMDes Sungai Kakap business unit. This shows that the local community has responded to tourist visits to mobilize tourism potential to improve the local economy.

A tourist area at least requires attention to the 4A component aspects (Attractions, Accessibilities, Amenities and Ancillary) as well as institutional aspects (institution) as well as considering aspects of scarcity, naturalism, uniqueness, community empowerment, area optimization, justice and equity considerations (Azriyati and Kautsar, 2018). Community involvement in providing services for tourists in the area around Sungai Kakap Market shows that tourism in this area can empower the community.

Tourism development must not be lazy in imitating tourism in other places without paying attention to the uniqueness and potential of that area. The uniqueness of the tourist area around Sungai Kakap Market is the dominant riparian culture. However, it is necessary to analyze whether the riparian culture that is developing in this area supports eco-culture tourism, which is a sustainable tourism concept.

The riparian culture that supports eco-culture tourism can be seen from the behavior of the community and visitors in interacting with the river environment and its impact on the environment. First, the pattern of river use, namely the use of river water for washing and toilet purposes (bathing, washing, toilet) by settlers around the river. The settler community currently bathes and washes not directly in the river, but inside the house. This makes the appearance of the houses on the river banks neater and cleaner. However, rivers are still often a place for dumping household waste. This behavior is not in line with eco-culture tourism.

People's behavior towards the environment is influenced by individual factors which include motives and reasons, habits, knowledge, awareness and responsibility, and also factors outside the individual, namely the availability of facilities, the environment and government policies (Rahmania A., et al: 2021). Therefore, apart from the need to increase the awareness and sense of responsibility of each member of society in protecting the environment, the availability of facilities that facilitate environmental waste management and government policies are very necessary to encourage the habit of maintaining cleanliness. environment.

Second, the existence of traditional markets with the behavior of disposing of leftover organic waste and inorganic waste into the river causing the water flow, especially around the market, to be polluted by rubbish. Third, the use of rivers for diesel-powered motor boat traffic, where combustion residues pollute river water. This condition is not in line with supporting eco-culture tourism.

From the aspect of environmental planning, this area is not an area that has been developed into a tourist area. Therefore, regional planning for tourism purposes is experiencing obstacles because government intervention in infrastructure development is more aimed at economic and residential facilities.

4. CONCLUSION

The riparian culture around the Kakap River can be seen from the activities of using the river flow in various aspects of life. Rivers are a source of clean water and a means of carrying out socio-economic activities such as a means of mobility between villages via waterways, trade and travel.

The riparian culture that has developed in the community has not been able to support eco-culture tourism around Sungai Kakap Market. This statement is based on findings that there were no habits and behavior of the community or tourism actors that were deliberately formed to support culture-based tourism that is in line with the concept of preserving the river environment. Thus, to implement the concept of eco-culture tourism around the Kakap River, communication is needed between the parties involved in tourism to have a common perception about the direction of the tourism concept. There are several things that can be offered to implement the concept of eco-culture tourism in this area. First, regional planning intervention by local authorities to regulate community behavior in accordance with the concept of eco-culture; secondly, to mobilize the community to realize the potential of the area for developing eco-cultural tourism, so that the formation of a culture that supports the preservation of the river environment grows organically.

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