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CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CARE AND HUMANISM THROUGH LOCAL TOURISM POTENTIAL IN SMP NEGERI 1 GALING

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the condition of tourism potential in Sambas area, analyze the impact of tourism potential on the character of the local community, and assess the character of environmental care and humanism in students at SMP Negeri 1 GalingTop of FormBottom of Form. The method used in this research is qualitative method. This form of research uses descriptive qualitative research which aims to describe, analyze, record, and interpret the conditions that occur or exist at the research location. Data sources in primary data research using archives, interviews with local communities, village officials, teachers, while secondary data that will be collected in this study are used to support primary data. Secondary data used in this research is in the form of a profile or description of the Paloh District area obtained from the Sebubus Village office. In this study researchers examined the condition of the local tourism potential of the Sambas region, the results of the data obtained were the government and visitors to the local tourism. Data obtained through direct observation in the field and interviews. Sea turtles are one of the protected fauna because of their endangered population, if sea turtle nesting sites are not considered in the management of coastal and coastal areas, it will have an impact on sea turtle populations and even shrinkage due to land conversion of coastal areas for various uses.

Keywords: Character, environmental care, tourism potential

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a coastline with a length of 95,181 km. (Fathurrohmah et al., 2013), making Indonesia the country with the second longest coastline in the world after Canada (Chamdareno et al., 2019). As much as 71% of the total area of Indonesia is marine waters with an area of 5.8 Km 2 (Hambali et al., 2021). Coastal areas are inherent in Indonesia's vast territory (Andina, 2015). According to the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, coastal areas are transitional areas between terrestrial and marine ecosystems (Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands). Furthermore, the coastal area is defined as the meeting area between land and sea (Trinanda, 2017). Coastal areas towards land include parts of the land (Arisaputra, 2015), both dry and submerged in water, which are still influenced by marine characteristics such as tides, sea breezes and saltwater seepage (Sucahyowati & Hendrawan, 2020). Meanwhile, coastal areas towards the sea include parts of the sea that are still influenced by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation (Muharuddin, 2019) and freshwater flow, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as pollution (Harahap, 2015).

Based on the results of previous literature studies, Indonesia as a country with extensive coastal areas is considered to have abundant resource potential but has not been accompanied by optimal resource management (Trinanda, 2017). The potential resources of Indonesia's coastal areas include resources that can be renewable resources consisting of coral reefs,

seaweed and seagrass beds (Harahap, 2015), mangrove forests, marine fisheries resources, and bioactive materials, non- renewable resources consisting of mineral and geological resources (Kadarisman, 2017), as well as economic development potential such as the use of coastal areas as tourism and recreation sites (Zayadi & Hakim, 2013), education and research facilities and transportation and communication media.

Problems that often occur in coastal areas are damage to marine ecosystems (Vatria, 2013) due to fishing activities that use fishing gear that is not nvironmentally friendly (Chaliluddin et al., 2019) and is harmful to the sustainability of the ecosystem by unscrupulous fishermen (Lestari, 2017). Even though the government has issued Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries which contains a ban on the use of fishing gear that can damage the sustainability of fish resources. Then the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia issued Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the prohibition of the use of trawls and seine nets (Adhitama et al., 2018). However, in practice there are still fishermen who catch fish in ways that have been prohibited and damage the marine ecosystem.

According to the results of a study conducted by (Trinanda, 2017), one of the problems that occur in the management of coastal areas is the lack of awareness of local communities in the knowledge and utilization of technology based on environmental conservation in everyday life. In general, the implementation of coastal resource management patterns is still top down, local communities do not get the opportunity to participate in coastal area management activities. All implementation of coastal area management activities ranging from policy making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are carried out by the government.

Sea turtles have a strong back-to-home nature (Nuitja, 1992), namely migration between foraging locations and nesting locations. Based on the Directorate of Conservation and Marine National Parks (2009), the existence of sea turtles, both in the waters and when laying eggs when heading to the nesting area, has many disturbances that pose a threat to their lives. Problems that can threaten the life of sea turtles in general can be classified into natural threats and threats due to human actions.

According to The Ecotourism Society (1990) in Fandeli (2000) ecotourism is a form of tourist travel to natural areas that is carried out with the aim of conserving the environment and preserving the lives and welfare of local residents, it is hoped that it can be a solution to the declining turtle population that occurs in Paloh District and even in the world. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Ecotourism Development in the Region in the first article, the first point, statesthat ecotourism is a natural tourism activity in a responsible area by taking into account elements of education, understanding and support for natural resource onservation efforts, as well as increasing the income of local communities.

The location of Sambas Regency which is directly adjacent to Sarawak Malaysia makes Sambas Regency quite strategic in tourism sector development efforts. However, because the area around Sambas Regency has a lot of tourist objects, Sambas Regency must be able to compete with other regions in West Kalimantan. Therefore, an appropriate policy strategy is needed to further improve the competitiveness of the Sambas Regency tourism sector.

In Indonesia, sea turtles are protected by Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, and Government Regulation (PP) Number 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Plant and Animal Species. These regulations direct that sea turtles and their offspring, including eggs, should not be traded. Paloh Subdistrict, Sambas Regency has sandy beaches with a coastline length of more than 100 kilometers. About 79 percent of the total coastline in Paloh or 63 kilometers is turtle nesting habitat. Paloh is the longest turtle nesting beach in Indonesia. Of the four species of sea turtles that inhabit the sea turtle nesting beach in Sebubus Village, Sambas Regency, only two species have

been found in the last five years. The two types of sea turtles found in Sebubus Village at this time are Green Turtle and Hawksbill Turtle. The decline in sea turtle populations is due to the high exploitation that has been carried out both the exploitation of sea turtles and their shells, as well as the exploitation of their eggs. In fact, during the peak season of 2013, poaching of sea turtle eggs increased by 40 percent in Sebubus Village and almost 95 percent in Temajuk Village, Paloh District.

Efforts that can be made to maximize tourism potential in Sambas Regency can be done by innovating the types of tourism offered, not only natural tourism, but Sambas Regency also offers cultural tourism, culinary tourism, and shopping tourism spread in various areas of Sambas Regency as well as other tourism and cultural activities that can be witnessed and visited in Sambas Regency which will ultimately increase the number of tourist visits. Sambas Regency has great assets, especially in the tourism sector, from 74 existing tourist attractions, the types of tourist attractions are quite diverse ranging from natural, cultural/historical, and built (artificial) tourism. These tourist attractions are spread across 17 sub-districts, one of which the sub-district with the most potential is Paloh sub-district, with a total of 19 tourist attractions spread across 4 villages namely Tanah Hitam village, Sebubus, Kalimantan, and Temajuk village.

As one of the biodiversity, sea turtle is one of the protected fauna due to its endangered population. In Indonesia, there are 6 out of 7 types of sea turtles in the world. Of the 6 species, 4 of them are green turtles (Chelonia mydas), hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricate), Olive Ridley turtles (Lepidochelys olivaceae) and leatherback turtles (Dermocelys coriaceae). These are known to breed in Indonesia, while another species, the loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta) is thought to breed here as well. A sixth species, the flatback turtle (Natatorepresus) is known to breed only in Australia, but has been observed foraging in Indonesian waters (Prihanta, 2007). The green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas L) is the most commonly found sea turtle species that lives in tropical seas. It can be recognized by its small head and blunt beak. It turns out that the name green turtle is not because its scales are green, but the color of the fat under the scales is green. The body can be gray, blackish or brownish. The meat of this type of turtle is the most widely consumed around the world, especially in Bali. Perhaps because people hunt for its meat, this turtle is sometimes also called the meat turtle and the weight of green turtles can reach 400 kg (Nuitja, 1992).

Based on the above, there needs to be a study of the development of environmental and humanist character through local tourism potential. Therefore, the author is interested in studying "the development of environmental and humanist character through the potential of local tourism in public junior high school 1 Galing". So that the formulation of the problem in this study is how the potential, conditions, and character of environmental care and humanism in the people of the Sambas region, with the aim of knowing the potential, conditions, and character of environmental care and humanism in the people of the Sambas region.

TOURISM POTENTIAL

Indonesia as the second megabiodiversity country in the world, is known to have natural wealth, namely very high flora and fauna. Many domestic and foreign tourists have traveled to explore the natural wealth in Indonesia or commonly known as ecotourism. Ecotourism is a form of tourism that is managed with a conservation approach. Ecotourism is a tourist trip to the environment or nature, both natural and artificial, as well as the culture around the environment which is informative and participatory in nature which has the aim of ensuring the preservation of nature and socio-culture.

Ecotourism basically focuses on three main things, namely the sustainability of nature or ecology, providing beneficial impacts on the economy, and psychologically acceptable in the social life of the community in the ecotourism environment. This ecotourism activity provides an opportunity for everyone to be able to see, know, and enjoy the nature, intellectual and culture of local communities (Dias, 2009). **It has** been 13 years since WWF Indonesia Foundation has been

in Paloh Sub-district, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The span of 13 years (2009-2022) is certainly not a short time. Not a little work, tasks, and challenges faced during that period. The same applies to the achievements made. One of the important achievements was when Paloh was designated as a Conservation Area. This is an achievement that we should all be grateful for.

Paloh sub-district is one of the main turtle nesting habitats in Indonesia. This region is an important habitat for sea turtles. Therefore, it is an honor for WWF Indonesia Foundation to be able to participate and contribute to the conservation efforts of sea turtles as protected and endangered marine biota in Paloh. Conservation activities in Paloh are not carried out by WWF Indonesia Foundation alone, but the result of cooperation involving many parties. Without the cooperation and support from these various parties, it would be impossible for WWF Indonesia Foundation to produce proud achievements.

The conservation journey on the turtle nesting beach in Paloh is a realization of the commitment of various parties. This is an important key to the decline in sea turtle egg poaching in the last decade. Not only that, the commitment of various parties in the conservation journey also led Paloh to be designated as a Conservation Area based on the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Kepmen KP) Number 93 of 2020 concerning the Paloh Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area and its Surrounding Waters in West Kalimantan Province.

Village communities, represented by community groups and village governments, are at the forefront of realizing conservation ideals. Villagers are the ones who most often struggle with issues at the site level and should be the first to benefit directly when the dream of a Conservation Area is realized. The commitment of the village community, which carries the spirit of gotong royong and participatory, is a strong foundation for the future of conservation in Paloh.

WWF Indonesia Foundation would like to thank the commitment of the villagers and all parties who have made the conservation of the area and turtles in Paloh run well despite facing various obstacles. Among them, the Regional Government (Pemda) of Sambas Regency, the West Kalimantan Maritime and Fisheries Service (DKP), the Pontianak Coastal and Marine Resources Management Center (BPSPL), academics and other NGOs that also contribute ideas, ideas, energy, and knowledge that are very useful in conservation activities.

We realize that this book is far from perfect. Therefore, we do not close our eyes to suggestions and input from various parties. Both in connection with the publication of this book, as well as with the conservation activities that are strived to continue to be carried out. We hope that this book can be a reference for the sustainable management of Conservation Areas in Paloh, especially sea turtle conservation.

TOURISM OBJECTS

A tourist object is a place that tourists visit because it has attractive resources, both natural and man-made, such as natural beauty or mountains, flora and fauna beaches, zoos, ancient historic buildings, monuments, temples, dances, attractions and other distinctive cultures. (Adisasmita, 2010).

According to Fandeli 2000, a tourist attraction is a manifestation of human creation, living arrangements, cultural arts and national history and places or natural conditions that have an attraction for tourists to visit. While natural attractions are tourist attractions whose appeal is sourced in the beauty of natural resources and the environmental system.

A tourist attraction according to Yoeti 1992 must fulfill three requirements, namely:

a. The area must have what is referred to as something to see. That is, in that place there must be tourist objects and tourist attractions that are different from what other areas have natural scenery, traditional ceremonies, art that can be seen by tourists.
b. In the area there must be what is called something to do something to do. That is, in that place there are recreational facilities that make them feel at home to stay longer in that place adequate hotel lodging, swimming pools, water bikes so that they can do something that cannot be done at home or in other tourist attractions.

In the area there must be what is called something to buy something to buy. That is, there must be facilities for shopping,

especially souvenirs and folk crafts as souvenirs to take home to their respective places of origin.

COMMUNITY

The term society comes from the Arabic language, which is rooted in the word syaraka which means to participate, participate. While in English, the term society is called society which comes from the Latin word socius, meaning friend. One of them is the explanation of Indonesian anthropologist Koentjaraningrat. In his book entitled Introduction to Anthropology, Koentjaraningrat states that the definition of society is a group of humans who get along with each other, or in scientific terms, interact with each other. A human unit can have an infrastructure through which its citizens can interact with each other (Koentjaraningrat, Eighth Print, 2002; 150).

While in the book Introduction to Anthropology, it is explained that the definition of society is a number of humans who become a group unit that is in permanent contact and has the same interests. In addition, society can be interpreted as one of the social units in the social system, or the unity of human life (Gusnu Nurmansyah, et al (2019: 46)).

Another opinion about society is a group of people who have an order of life, norms, customs that are equally obeyed in their environment. According to Soerjono Soekanto (in Bambang Tejokusumo, 2014: 39), the characteristics of community life are as follows:

a. Humans who live together consist of at least two individuals.
b. Mixing or associating for a long time.
c. Realizing their life is a unity.
d. Is a shared system that gives rise to culture as a result of feeling interrelated with one another.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANIST CHARACTER

Education is a basic need for every individual to develop and improve their potential to face challenges and changes in life. High expectations of the role of education have not been achieved, so education is not in accordance with current conditions. Seeing the many cases of brawls, rape, corruption, and drug use, it happens because they have not applied human values properly (Maulana, 2016). Human values are related to the discussion of one's personality character. The phenomenon of character crisis towards moral decline in the nation's generation should be overcome through the role of education.

One of the solutions to this educational problem is humanist learning. Humanist learning is present to provide a liberation of human values that have been confined in an education system that is so dominant in controlling the rights of freedom possessed by every human being (Sidik, 2016). Humanist theory in practice encourages students to actively participate in learning, which means that the behavior of each individual is determined by that individual, including the environment and themselves (Sulasmi et al., 2019). With that, students are taught how to become social creatures in socializing both communicating, interacting with others and working. This character underlies ethical attitudes and behavior or noble morals. Therefore, someone with good qualities is not enough to be a good person, but must know how to use these good values to achieve noble goals (Aqib, 2014).

In accordance with Emile Durkheim's opinion, children during their school years do not yet have the basics of morality. For Durkheim, schools have a very important role in creating new beings according to the needs of society later. Durkheim's thinking about the concept of morality tries to understand what children need, especially in moral education, about how methods are taught so that children are able and can get this education maturely (Sinulingga, 2016). Morality can be intrinsic, which comes from the individual himself, so that his actions are independent of the influence of existing laws. Morality can also be extrinsic, which is an assessment based on applicable legal regulations that are binding (Syarapuddin & Elihami, 2019).

The definition of humanism is an effort that focuses on the ability of humans to explore and improve their potential. In the humanist view, humans play a role in their lives and behavior, and have the right to develop their attitudes and personalities. Humanists believe

that the center of learning is aimed at students and educators only as facilitators (Sumantri & Akhmad, 2019).

The idea of a humanist learning approach refers to several indicators, namely students are someone who has high potential, the learning target comes from students, teachers only guide, accompany, and motivate so that students have the independence to explore and discover their potential, the learning designed should be able to provide solutions in solving problems, schools become the embodiment of the community environment faced by students, and finally create a democratic school environment and good cooperation (Amirudin, 2019).

The value of humanity arises from concrete experiences. It is this experience that plays a role in shaping children's emotions well. Thus, in learning, students are not only recipients of knowledge, but also have the freedom to develop their abilities. Humanist learning method is a learning method in which affective aspects are as important as cognitive and psychomotor aspects. Tropiano states that humanist education is liberation. Students are given freedom in determining the full learning process (Nurbaiti, 2019).

In humanist learning, teachers as facilitators should build a real social environment. Although it is more suitable for learning materials that are character values formation, humanist-based learning can be applied to various science structures (Darmandi, 2012). This shows that humanist theory can be applied to all subjects. Humanist learning does not touch the cognitive domain, but also the affective domain that focuses on learning and enhancing creativity and human potential (Kristiarto, 2015).

Adik Nurul Ummah in her research stated that the implementation of character-based school culture at Bengawan Solo Nature Elementary School is reflected in three layers of culture, namely values and beliefs, artifacts and assumptions that are manifested in the physical manifestations and behavior of school residents. Planning for the cultivation of character values is integrated in the school curriculum with six cultivated character values, namely religion, creativity, independence, curiosity communicativeness,and environmental care, as well as supporting and inhibiting factors for cultivating character values that come from parents and the community (Ummah, 2019). Furthermore, Firman Sidik explained that the role of humanist education in learning still encounters various problems. By focusing more on human values, each individual can develop all the potential they have (Sidik, 2016).

Unik Fepriyanti and Abdul Wachid Bambang Suharto (2021) stated that in an effort to strengthen character education, teachers provide examples to students to instill positive values. This is reinforced by the role of parents in the family environment to foster noble values so that a positive character is formed in all generations of the nation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research that has been conducted uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods are used to understand a social phenomenon in a natural way by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon under study. The results of the research process with qualitative methods are in the form of descriptive data from people and observed behavior and can be written and oral. The object of this research is the preservation of turtle tourism on Tanjung Api Beach, Sebubus Village, Paloh District, Sambas Regency, which is one of the preservation places as well as turtle farms in Sambas Regency and is cultivated by the community around Tanjung Api beach located in Sebubus Village.

Informants in this study consisted of several members, namely the village head, the surrounding community, visitors, and the head of turtle conservation. This is the determination of informants based on the purpose of the research topic. Research data were obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. The data obtained were then presented through descriptive narratives and images to strengthen the findings in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Green turtles (C. mydas) have their own

characteristics in determining their nesting habitat. Specific beach characteristics that affect turtle landing include slope and beach vegetation. Beach characteristics affect the landing of C. mydas towards the beach, influential beach characteristics include slope and beach vegetation. The slope on the three beaches varies, the lowest slope is 1,150 and the highest is 4,000. Beach vegetation at station 1 is dominated by C. equisetifolia plants, while at stations 2 and 3 it is dominated by C. equisetifolia and P. Tectorius plants.

Paloh Beach is a hotspot area for C. mydas to go to the beach to lay their eggs. Paloh Beach is located in Sambas Regency, with a beach length of ±63 km (Suprapti, 2012). The area of Paloh Beach that is often used in C. mydas landing activities towards the beach to build nests is on the coast of Belacan Beach, Tanjung Kemuning and Tanjung Api. This is because the beach is sloping, not dirty and most of the vegetation in the beach area is sea pandanus (P. tectorius).

Based on the measurement results, Belacan Beach, Tanjung Kemuning and Tanjung Api have different beach slopes. The difference in beach slope occurs due to the accumulation of sand buildup caused by the transfer of sand masses by wind and waves at high tide (Yuriadi, 2000).

The slope of the beach in the three study sites was categorized as gentle and favorable for sea turtles to land. The slope of the beach ranged from 1.15˚-4.00˚. Manalu (2010) states that beaches classified as sloping range from 2˚-6˚. The slope of the three beaches in Paloh is relatively similar to the slope at Perencak Jembaran Beach, Bali, which is one of the C. mydas nesting sites, ranging from 2.7˚-4.4˚ (Yuriadi, 2000).

The slope of Belacan Beach and Tanjung Api is relatively the same with a range between 1.15˚-3.43˚. This is because the waters around Belacan Beach and Tanjung Api have relatively calm waves, thus minimizing the addition of beach substrate carried from the sea to the mainland. Unlike the slope of Belacan and Tanjung Api Beach, Tanjung Kemuning Beach has a slightly steeper beach slope of 1.15˚-4.00˚. This is because the Tanjung Kemuning Beach area has relatively strong waves that allow additional beach substrate to be carried by the waves to the mainland.

The slope of the beach greatly affects the turtle's activity to land on the beach. The steeper the beach, the more difficult it is for turtles to see objects in front of them, so the greater the energy required for turtles to climb to the beach. In addition to the gentle slope of the beach, beach vegetation also supports it to be used as a C. mydas nesting habitat. Beach vegetation is one of the characteristics of sea turtle nesting beaches. Each type of turtle likes different vegetation. Beach vegetation serves as a shade for turtle nests so that they are not exposed to excessive sunlight. Excessive sunlight will increase the temperature of the nest substrate so that it can kill the embryos. C. mydas nesting beaches are generally dominated by sea pandanus (P. tectorius).

It was observed that C. mydas that landed on the beach more often built nests under pandanus vegetation. Pandanus vegetation can provide a sense of security for C. mydas to build nests and lay eggs (Nuitja, 1992). This is because the root system of sea pandanus (P. tectorius) is able to increase sand moisture, maintain sand temperature stability and facilitate turtles when digging nests (Suwelo et al., 1985).

The landing frequency of green turtles (C. mydas) to the beach is related to the conditions around the beach, such as the presence of huts or houses, human activities around the beach and beach vegetation. Based on field observations, the average landing frequency of C. mydas at Belacan Beach in July 2013 was 25.61% and in August-September 2013 was 46.15%, while the average landing frequency of C. mydas at Tanjung Kemuning and Tanjung Api Beach in August-September 2013 and July 2013 was 100%. The landing site of C. mydas at Belacan Beach is close to the fishermen's hut, the beach vegetation is dominated by sea pine trees (C. equisetifolia) and at low tide, the beach will be used by the community as a motorized traffic lane, thus disturbing C. mydas to land.

Green turtle (C. mydas) landing at Paloh Beach is not only influenced by beach conditions but also by environmental factors, such as sand moisture and air humidity. The measurement results obtained air humidity ranged from 89%-92% and sand humidity ranged from 68%-70%. Sand moisture and air humidity on the coast of Paloh Beach are suitable for C. mydas to land on

the beach and build nests. Both sand and air humidity are still within the normal range of 69%-95 (Segara, 2008).

Belacan, Tanjung Kemuning and Tanjung Api beaches are beaches that have two high tides and two low tides or semi diurnal. The tides affect the frequency of turtle landings and also affect the number of green turtles (C. mydas) that land on the beach. Based on observations, green turtles (C. mydas) on the three beaches generally actively landed on the beach at night. This is in accordance with the results of observations on the Java Island of Pangumbahan Beach, C. mydas actively landed when the sun began to sink, starting at 20.00 WIB until 04.00 WIB (Department of Marine Conservation and National Parks, 2009).

CONCLUSION

Sambas Regency, especially Paloh Sub-district has sandy beaches with a coastline length of approximately 100 kilometers on the island of Borneo. It is an almighty gift that Paloh Sub-district Beach, precisely in Tanjung Api, Sebubus Village is a place for sea turtles to lay their eggs. These marine reptiles are able to migrate long distances along the Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia. Tanjung Api Beach is one of the beaches visited by sea turtles to conduct natural nesting with a beach length of ± 2 km. Sea turtles are one of the protected fauna because of their endangered population, if sea turtle nesting sites are not considered in the management of coastal and coastal areas, it will have an impact on sea turtle populations and even shrinkage due to land conversion of coastal areas for various uses. Turtle laying eggs in coastal conservation areas is important to preserve until the eggs hatch. Currently, Tanjung Api Beach is an area of Nature conservation is an interesting place to visit. In addition to its natural beauty, you can also see how the Tanjung Api Pokdarwis and the Marine Resources Monitoring Community Group breed turtle eggs until they hatch, see the hatching cycle of turtles of various varieties, there are many lessons to be learned there, how we love this nature. Because it is a nature conservation location, Tanjung Api Beach, located in Sebubus Village, Paloh Sub-District, Sambas Regency, is a Sea Turtle Nesting Core Zone which is very important for the preservation of sea turtle habitat. Here we can learn about the process of sea turtles laying eggs, the process of relocating nests to a semi- natural hatchery, and the release of sea turtle hatchlings that are ready to be released to the sea. Education about sea turtles is very important to maintain the survival of these rare protected animals.

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