

Intisari

Desa Parangtritis memiliki kondisi geomorfologi yang bervariasi, dari lereng yang curam hingga dataran rendah. Berdasarkan kondisi geomorfologi tersebut Desa Parangtritis memiliki potensi bencana yang bervariasi. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan yaitu untuk mengetahui bentuklahan multi-skala di Desa Parangtritis dan kerawanan bencana multi-skala di Desa Parangtritis. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu analisis deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan spasial. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan klasifikasi bentuklahan skala 1:50.000 menonjolkan informasi morfologi, morfogenesis, dan formasi geologi. Skala 1:25.000 dilakukan pendetailan delineasi dengan informasi tambahan berupa morfoaransemen dan material permukaan. Skala 1:10.000 juga dilakukan pendetailan delineasi dengan informasi tambahan berupa intervensi antropogenik. Klasifikasi bencana pada skala 1:50.000 memiliki kondisi kerawanan bencana berbasis tenaga endogen. Skala 1:25.000 memiliki kondisi kerawanan bencana berbasis tenaga eksogen. Kemudian skala 1:10.000 memiliki kondisi kebencanaan berbasis tenaga eksogen dan kelestarian bentuklahan.

Kata kunci: Bencana, Geomorfologi, Multi-skala

Abstract

Parangtritis village has various geomorphological conditions, from steep slopes to lowlands. Based on these geomorphological conditions, Parangtritis Village has various potential disasters. This study has a purpose to determine the multi-scale landform in Parangtritis Village and the multi-scale disaster hazard in Parangtritis Village. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis using a spatial approach. The results obtained show that the 1:50,000 scale landform classification features information on morphology, morphogenesis, and geological formations. In a scale of 1:25,000, detailed delineation was carried out with additional information in the form of morpho-arrangements and surface materials. The scale of 1:10,000 was also detailed with delineation with additional information in the form of anthropogenic interventions. Disaster classification on a scale of 1:50,000 has a disaster vulnerability condition based on endogenous energy. The 1:25,000 scale has a disaster vulnerability condition based on exogenous energy. Then the scale of 1:10,000 has a disaster condition based on exogenous energy and landform preservation.

Keyword: Disaster, Geomorphology, Multi-scale