

INTISARI

Zona Pegunungan Selatan, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dikategorikan sebagai zona air tanah langka menurut produktivitas akuifernya. Zona Pegunungan Selatan yang berada di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, khususnya Kabupaten Bantul dan Gunungkidul kerap dilaporkan terjadi kekeringan di musim kemarau. Titik rawan kekeringan di Kabupaten Bantul ada di Kecamatan Piyungan, Pleret, Imogiri, Dlingo, Pundong dan sebagian Pandak dan sebagian Pajangan. Di Kabupaten Gunungkidul daerah rawan kekeringan terjadi di Girisubo, Tepus, Rongkop, Saptosari, Paliyan dan Saptosari. Studi penentuan zona potensi air tanah diperlukan untuk menemukan zona tersedianya air tanah pada daerah air tanah langka, Metode digunakan pada kajian ini adalah *Groundwater Potentiality Index (GPI)* mengacu pada Ettazarini (2007) menggunakan aspek; rekahan, litologi, penyaluran, topografi dan curah hujan sebagai faktor-faktor yang digunakan. Hasil analisis GPI menggunakan lima faktor tersebut diverifikasi dengan keberadaan mata air dan sumur bor. Berdasarkan penelitian ini memberikan kesimpulan bahwa zona potensi air tanah di Pegunungan Selatan, D.I. Yogyakarta terbagi menjadi tiga area, yaitu zona potensi air tanah rendah, zona potensi air tanah sedang, dan zona potensi air tanah tinggi. Faktor paling berpengaruh terhadap ketersediaan air tanah menurut metode GPI adalah rekahan.

Kata kunci : zona potensi air tanah, GPI, Pegunungan Selatan, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Southern Mountain Zone, Special Region of Yogyakarta is categorized as a rare groundwater zone according to its aquifer productivity. The Southern Mountains Zone, which is located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, especially in Bantul and Gunungkidul Regencies, is often reported to have experienced drought in the dry season. Drought-prone points in Bantul Regency are in the Piyungan, Pleret, Imogiri, Dlingo, Pundong and parts of Pandak and Pajangan districts. In Gunungkidul Regency, drought-prone areas occur in Girisubo, Tepus, Rongkop, Saptosari, Paliyan and Saptosari. The study of determining the groundwater potential zone is needed to find the zone of groundwater availability in rare groundwater areas. The method used in this study is the Groundwater Potentiality Index (GPI) referring to Ettazarini (2007) using aspects; fracture, lithology, distribution, topography and rainfall as the factors used. The results of the GPI analysis using these five factors were verified by the presence of springs and drilled wells. Based on this research, it can be concluded that the groundwater potential zone in the Southern Mountains, D.I. Yogyakarta is divided into three areas, namely the zone of low groundwater potential, zone of medium groundwater potential, and zone of high groundwater potential. The most influential factor on groundwater availability according to the GPI method is fracture.

Keywords: groundwater potential zone, GPI, Southern Mountains, Special Region of Yogyakarta