

INTISARI

Longsor tanah merupakan salah satu bencana geologis yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Longsor tanah yang tergolong masih aktif bergerak menandakan adanya kondisi lereng yang belum stabil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Pemilihan lokasi lahan longsor yang akan dikaji; (2) Mengidentifikasi karakteristik longsor tanah di Desa Kalijambe, Purworejo; (3) Mengidentifikasi tanda-tanda awal reaktivasi longsor tanah di Desa Kalijambe, Purworejo; (4) Menyusun rekomendasi pada lahan bekas longsor secara konservasi vegetatif, di Desa Kalijambe. Pengumpulan data yang dilakukan berupa kegiatan pra-lapangan, lapangan, pengujian laboratorium, dan analisis data. Penentuan titik sampel menggunakan metode *stratified random sampling* berdasarkan aktivitas longsor. Terdapat 3 area bekas longsor tanah dan masing-masing bekas longsor tanah dibagi menjadi 3 bagian, mahkota, badan, dan kaki longsor. Titik pengambilan sampel berjumlah 9 titik di setiap bagian zona sehingga terdapat 27 titik pengambilan sampel tanah dengan pengambilan sampel tanah pada jeluk 0-50 cm. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kuantitatif untuk mengetahui karakteristik tanah di setiap longsor. Deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui kondisi morfologi lahan di setiap longsor. Konservasi tanah berbasis vegetatif merupakan alternatif dalam mengatasi longsor yang terjadi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa area longsor tanah dengan kemiringan lereng yang curam memiliki kerapatan vegetasi dengan perakaran yang dangkal dan proses geomorfologi retakan, runtuh tanah, erosi tanah serta sungai di area longsor tanah menjadi potensi longsor baru. Geomorfologi wilayah longsor mahkota, badan, kaki sangat kompleks. Hal tersebut, mengakibatkan perubahan fisik dan kimia di setiap segmen longsor. Karakteristik tanah dan morfologi lahan menjadi faktor penting dalam menentukan jenis konservasi yang paling sesuai untuk diterapkan di daerah penelitian ini. Konservasi vegetatif menjadi salah satu pilihan yang tepat karena dapat memberikan dampak positif dan menguntungkan bagi masyarakat baik segi ekonomi di Desa Kalijambe. Potensi reaktivasi longsor tinggi berdasarkan kondisi morfologi lahan dan karakteristik tanah. Sistem penanaman tanaman dengan kombinasi jenis perakaran dan sistem agroforestri merupakan pengelolaan lahan yang dimungkinkan paling sesuai guna mengurangi potensi reaktivasi longsor.

Kata kunci: longsor tanah, karakterisasi tanah, konservasi vegetatif, potensi reaktivasi.

ABSTRACT

Landslides are one of the geological disasters that often occur in Indonesia. Landslides that are classified as still actively moving indicate that the slope conditions are not yet stable. This research aims to (1) Select the location of the landslide to be studied; (2) Identifying the characteristics of landslides in Kalijambe Village, Purworejo; (3) Identifying early signs of landslide reactivation in Kalijambe Village, Purworejo; (4) Develop recommendations for vegetative conservation on land used by landslides, in Kalijambe Village. Data collection was carried out in the form of pre-field activities, field activities, laboratory testing and data analysis. Determination of sample points using a stratified random sampling method based on landslide activity. There are 3 areas of landslide scars and each landslide scar is divided into 3 parts, crown, body and foot of the landslide. There are 9 sampling points in each part of the zone so that there are 27 soil sampling points with soil sampling at a depth of 0-50 cm. Data analysis was carried out descriptively quantitatively to determine the characteristics of the soil in each landslide. Qualitative descriptive to determine the morphological condition of the land at each landslide. Vegetative-based soil conservation is an alternative for dealing with landslides that occur. The research results show that the landslide area with a steep slope has a density of vegetation with shallow roots and the geomorphological processes of cracks, land collapses, soil erosion and rivers in the landslide area become the potential for new landslides. The geomorphology of the crown, body and foot landslide areas is very complex. This results in physical and chemical changes in each landslide segment. Soil characteristics and land morphology are important factors in determining the most appropriate type of conservation to be implemented in this research area. Vegetative conservation is the right choice because it can have a positive and beneficial impact on the community both economically and economically in Kalijambe Village. The potential for landslide reactivation is high based on land morphology conditions and soil characteristics. A plant planting system with a combination of root types and an agroforestry system is the most suitable land management possible to reduce the potential for landslide reactivation.

Key words: landslides, soil characterization, vegetative conservation, reactivation potential.