

INTISARI

Penambangan pumice di pulau Lombok dimulai sejak tahun 1986, pada awalnya memungut di atas permukaan tanah. Tahun 1989 tambang rakyat mulai menyebar diseluruh pulau Lombok dengan cara menggali, mempergunakan peralatan sederhana. Tingkat pendidikan yang rendah menyebabkan penambangan dilakukan secara tidak terarah sehingga kerusakan lahan tidak dapat dihindari.

Metode penelitian untuk mengetahui dampak akibat penambangan dengan pengamatan dan pengukuran lapangan. Evaluasi keberhasilan reklamasi sesuai pedoman Departemen Kehutanan menggunakan data pengamatan langsung dan wawancara pada 100 lokasi penambangan. Perencanaan reklamasi dilakukan dengan wawancara untuk mengetahui keinginan pemilik tanah lokasi penambangan pumice disesuaikan pada rencana tata ruang, dan evaluasi kesesuaian lahan berdasarkan pedoman Pusat Penelitian Tanah dan Agroklimat Bogor.

Dampak penambangan pumice di Desa Wajegeseng Kecamatan Kopang Kabupaten Lombok Tengah berupa penurunan produktifitas lahan, erosi, berkurangnya vegetasi lokal dan terganggunya iklim mikro. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan bahwa penataan lahan, pengelolaan limbah, penanganan erosi dan revegetasi belum optimal. Perencanaan penataan lahan dilakukan dengan teknik penambangan berjenjang. Penanggulangan erosi diupayakan dengan pembuatan teras bangku. Limbah pumice berukuran kecil diusahakan sebagai bahan baku pembuatan abu gosok, genteng dan batako, sedangkan bongkah pumice dapat digunakan sebagai pondasi bangunan atau pasangan batu penguat pinggir teras. Perencanaan revegetasi berdasarkan keinginan pemilik tanah lebih banyak tertarik untuk menanam manggis, durian dan pisang. Hal ini sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang dan kualitas lahan yang ada, namun perlu upaya pengelolaan secara baik, dengan bantuan pemerintah.

Kata-kata kunci : Evaluasi, Perencanaan reklamasi dan Tambang pumice

ABSTRACT

The pumice mining activities in Lombok island were started in the year of 1986, which initially the people only collected it from land surface. Since 1989, the people mining activities have been spread in almost Lombok island by digging and using simple equipments. The lack education of people have caused the mining activities were uncontrolled and have caused the surface land damage.

The research method was applied by field observation and measurement in order to know the mining impact. To evaluate the success of reclamation has been implemented to 100 mining locations based on Department Forestry regulation with field observation and interview about reclamation planning with interview in order to understand the desire of land owner in which the pumice was exploited, based on the Planological Program and land use evaluation according to the Research Center of Soil and Agroclimat Bogor.

The impact of pumice mining activities on landuse in Wajegeseng village, Kopang district of Central Lombok regency are the decreasing of soil fertilities, erosion, decreasing varieties of specific vegetation and microclimate disturbances as well.

The reclamation activities have been done by the land owner, however the Evaluation Result indicates that land settlement, waste management, handling of erosion and revegetation do not satisfy yet. The land settlement planning should be done by using mining step method, the prevention of erosion by making of terrace method. The small size of pumice waste can be used as raw material of building material i.e. bataco brick, light roof tile and polishing ash. In the other side the unused pumice which has heavy density can be used as building foundation and terrace bank material. The land owner prefer to plant mangosteen, durio and banana for revegetation. This activity has been matched to planological landuse program, soil condition and well organized management, which have been supported by the government.

Key words : Evaluate, Reclamation planning and Pumice mining