

INTISARI

Penelitian ini didorong oleh permasalahan banjir yang terjadi setiap tahun di berbagai area Das Tallo. Beberapa wilayah di Makassar, Gowa dan Maros khususnya yang berada di Das Tallo merupakan area yang sering dilanda banjir.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1). Mengembangkan model analisis identifikasi kerentanan banjir secara detail di lokasi penelitian dengan citra Landsat 7 ETM⁺ multitemporal, 2) Memanfaatkan transformasi *tasseled cap* (*wetness index*) modifikasi Crist-Cicone (1984) terhadap citra Landsat 7 ETM⁺ multitemporal untuk menentukan kelas kerentanan banjir di lokasi penelitian, 3) Pemetaan daerah rentan banjir lokasi penelitian dengan memanfaatkan teknologi Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG).

Obyek kajian mencakup 38 desa/kelurahan di wilayah Das Tallo Sulawesi Selatan, dengan metode pendekatan: Model analisis citra satelit, sistem informasi geografis dan Statistik (regresi linear dan korelasi).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : Ada tiga bentuk lahan penyusun di lokasi penelitian yaitu: bentuk lahan struktural-denudasional, fluvial dan marin. Secara detail bentuk lahan yang rentan terhadap banjir yaitu: Alluvial Plain (F1), Dataran Banjir (Flood Plain) (F2), Flood Basin (F3), Point Bar (F6), dan Backswamp (F7). Bentuk lahan marin terdiri dari gisik rawa payau (*saltmarsh*) dan rataan lumpur (*mudflat*). Perbandingan tentang kesesuaian (*matching*), antara peta kerentanan banjir pendekatan fisiografi dan transformasi citra multitemporal yang telah dikalibrasi menghasilkan korelasi secara positif sampai pada level desa/kelurahan. Nilai korelasi pada margin error 5% kedua pendekatan tersebut untuk kelas rentan sangat berat sebesar 0,942, rentan berat 0,86, rentan sedang 0,74, rentan ringan 0,841 dan tidak rentan banjir sebesar 0,96 yang mencakup 38 desa/kelurahan di wilayah Das Tallo. Kedua peta yang dihasilkan oleh kedua pendekatan tersebut dikontrol oleh peta banjir terbitan Dinas PU dan hasil pengamatan di lokasi penelitian.

Kata-kata kunci: *Penginderaan Jauh, SIG, Citra, Satelit Landsat 7 ETM, multitemporal, banjir, indeks lengas, bentuk lahan, lereng*

ABSTRACT

This research is ignited by the problem of flood in Tallo that arises each year with different area. Some parts of area in Gowa Makassar-Maros especially of Tallo valley is a flood prone area and frequently the flood impact to this area.

Objectives of this research are: 1). developing an analysis of the flood susceptibility model identified by Landsat 7 ETM⁺ multirate image, 2) Using tasseled cap-wetness index transformation modified by Crist-Cicone (1984) Landsat 7 ETM⁺ multirate image for determining of the flood susceptibility in research area 3) Mapping of the flood susceptibility area using Geographic Information System (GIS). Method of this research are generally founded by the combination of remote sensing, GIS and field data and then to applied in analysis of flood prone area with two different characteristics data namely: raster and vector type. The step of interpretation of landforms unit by using color composite on multirate digital Landsat 7ETM⁺ image as main of source data, so flood susceptibility map was then produced using digital Landsat 7 ETM⁺ which had to be calibrated each the bandwidths. The end step to overlaid of slope map, landforms unit and wetness index supported by the field data in order to deliver the information flood susceptibility area of Tallo river valley-South Sulawesi province of Indonesian Country .

Results of this research showed that: (1) there were 3 forms of origin units, namely Marine; Fluvial and Structural-Denudational, these units formed from 11 detailed landform units. (2) landforms that susceptible to flooding include the Fluvial Landform, especially Alluvial Plain (F1), Flood Plain (F2), Flood Basin (F3), Point Bar (F6), and Backswamp (F7) and Marin landform saltmarsh, mudflat (M1). (3) Based on the result of Tasseled cap transformation (especially wetness index). The statistics correlation coefficient in 5% margin error of the two different approaches physiography and wetness index: 0,942 for the most weight class of susceptible to flood , 0,86 for weight class of susceptible to flood, moderate of susceptible to flood 0,74, low area class of flooding 0,841 and not susceptible class to flood 0,96 in all polygon of each rural of Tallo river valley.

Key words: *Remote sensing, multirate image, wetness index, landform, slope, Flood, Geographic Information System (GIS)*