

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di daerah aliran sungai Serang Hulu Kabupaten Kulon Progo dengan tujuan (1) Mengetahui kemampuan foto udara pankromatik hitam putih skala 1:20.000 untuk menyadap parameter lahan yang digunakan menilai tingkat kekritisn DAS Serang hulu (2) Menentukan besarnya nilai koefisien limpasan dan besarnya erosi (3) Mengetahui tingkat kekritisn DAS Serang hulu Kabupaten Kulon Progo berdasarkan hasil kombinasi antara nilai koefisien limpasan dan besarnya erosi.

Data yang digunakan adalah data yang mempengaruhi nilai koefisien limpasan menurut metode Cook (infiltrasi tanah, vegetasi penutup, timbunan air permukaan dan kemiringan lereng) dan besarnya erosi menurut metode USLE (erosivitas hujan, erodibilitas tanah, panjang dan kemiringan lereng, pengelolaan tanaman dan konservasi tanah). Infiltrasi tanah, vegetasi penutup, timbunan air permukaan, pengelolaan tanaman dan konservasi tanah diperoleh dari interpretasi foto udara pankromatik hitam putih skala 1:20000. Data panjang dan kemiringan lereng diperoleh dari Peta Rupa Bumi Indonesia skala 1 : 25.000. Data erodibilitas tanah diperoleh dari sampel lapangan dibantu peta tematik tanah skala 1:50000. Data erosivitas hujan dibuat berdasarkan analisa data curah hujan tahun 1992 - 2002.

Metode untuk menentukan tingkat kekritisn DAS Serang hulu yaitu tumpangsusun peta koefisien limpasan dan peta erosi. Hasil tumpangsusun kedua peta tersebut menghasilkan empat tingkat kekritisn DAS Serang hulu yaitu tingkat tidak kritis seluas 2776.516 Ha, tingkat kekritisn sedang 4477.737 Ha, kritis seluas 200.086 Ha dan 192.483 Ha sangat kritis.

ABSTRACT

This research take place in catchment area of Serang upstream in Kulon Progo Regency with direction: (1) to find out white-black pancromatique aerial photo capability with scale 1 : 20.000 to tape area parameter used to know critical level of Catchment Area of Serang upstream. (2) to make certain about how much coeфициency of surface runoff and erotion. (3) to find out critical level of Catchment Area of Serang Upstream, Kulon Progo Regency based on combination output between coeфициency of surface runoff and erotion.

Data used by data influencing value of surface runoff coeфициency according to method of Cook (infiltration, vegetation cover, surface drainage and slope) and erotion level according to method of USLE (rain erosivity, soil erodibility, slope length and sideway, management of crop and soil conservation). Infiltration, vegetation cover, surface drainage, management of crop and soil conservation obtained from interpretation of black-white pancromatique aerial photo with scale 1:20000. Slope length and sideway obtained from Rupa Bumi Indonesia Map with scale 1 : 25.000. Soil erodibility obtained from field sampel assisted by soil map with scale 1:50000. Rain erosivity made by analysis of rainfall data.

The Method to determine critical level of Catchment Area of Serang upstream is overlay of coeфициency of surface runoff map and erotion map. Based on overlay between coeфициency of surface runoff map and erotion map known that 2776.516 ha of catchment area of Serang upstreamdidn't critical, medium class 4477.737 ha, 200.086 ha critical and 192.483 ha very critical.