Karakteristik Vegetasi di Sekitar Mataair dan Tanggapan Masyarakat Sekitar di Kecamatan Samigaluh, Kabupaten Kulon Progo

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Intisari

Pembaharuan data terkini mengenai inventarisasi mataair potensial, karakteristik vegetasi yang tumbuh di sekitar mataair, serta tanggapan masyarakat dalam menjaga dan mengelola lingkungan di sekitar mataair potensial, menjadi hal yang sangat penting untuk dikaji. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah inventarisasi mataair, karakteristik vegetasi yang ada di sekitar mataair, tanggapan masyarakat pengguna mataair, dan analisis pola hubungan antara mataair, vegetasi, dan masyarakat.

Metode menggunakan pengambilan data primer di lapangan berupa: inventarisasi persebaran mataair, karakterisasi vegetasi pohon di sekitar mataair, serta wawancara dan kuesioner secara *purposive sampling* dengan warga sekitar yang ditemui di sekitar mataair. Data sekunder berupa curah hujan tahunan sebanyak 10 tahun terakhir di Kecamatan Samigaluh; citra tutupan lahan Kulon Progo. Unsur fisik mataair, unsur biotik dari vegetasi, serta faktor sosial berupa tanggapan masyarakat dibuat standar klasifikasi dan diberi poin skala rendah sampai baik. Analisis hubungan mataair, vegetasi, dan tanggapan masyarakat diklasterkan dengan grafik 3D menjadi klaster mataair ideal dan kelompok kurang ideal.

Hasil perhitungan curah hujan tahunan menunjukkan bahwa iklim Samigaluh berupa iklim basah sampai agak basah (pendekatan Schmidt-Ferguson dan Oldeman). Air bersih berasal dari mataair yang jumlahnya terbatas, dapat menimbulkan potensi kekeringan saat musim kemarau panjang karena ketersediaan air bersih tidak mampu memenuhi kebutuhan minimal air bersih per orang per hari. Mataair yang menjadi sumber air bersih di Desa Gerbosari dan Desa Ngargosari masing-masing 10 mataair, Desa Pagerharjo sebanyak 11 mataair, dan Desa Sidoharjo sebanyak 6 mataair. Vegetasi pohon yang ditemukan ada beringin, preh, gayam, jati, dan mahoni, serta vegetasi lantai yang menjadi vegetasi penutup lahan. Masyarakat memiliki tanggapan beragam mengenai pemeliharaan mataair yang baik. Didapat masing-masing 3 mataair di semua desa, kecuali Desa Sidoharjo sebanyak 2 mataair ideal. Mataair yang kurang ideal perlu perawatan dan pengelolaan yang lebih agar bisa menjadi mataair yang ideal dan mampu produktif saat menghadapi musim kemarau panjang. Kondisi mataair yang berkelanjutan perlu pemeliharaan kondisi DAS dengan keberadaan vegetasi alami sebagai kesatuan area tanpa terpisah dari batas wilayah administrasi.

Kata kunci : mataair; karakteristik vegetasi; tanggapan masyarakat; Samigaluh

Characteristics of Vegetation Around Springs and Local People's Answers in Samigaluh, Kulon Progo Regency

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Abstract

The importance of this research are updating for latest data on potential springs, vegetation characteristics that grew around the springs, and community responses in maintaining and managing the environment around springs. The objectives of this research are collecting springs for inventory, characterization of vegetation around the springs, response of local people, and analysis of relationship pattern between springs, vegetation, and social community.

Methods in this research were collecting from primary and secondary data. Primary data in field were inventory of springs and its distribution, tree vegetation characterization, interviews and questionnaire with local people using purposive sampling to local people who lived near spring. Secondary data based form annual rainfall in last 10 years in Samigaluh District. The physical element (springs), the biotic element (vegetation), and social factors (people's answers) are combined and make a standard classification and scoring from low to good scale points. The relationship of springs, vegetation, and community responses analysis, analyzed using clustering with 3D graph.

Analysis of annual rainfall shows Samigaluh's climate is in wet to near-wet climate (Schmidt-Ferguson and Oldeman approach). Clean water source from limited springs and will make drought in long dry season, because clean water supply can't fulfil minimal daily demand per person. Potential springs in Gerbosari Village and Ngargosari Village have 10 springs each, Pagerharjo Village have 11 springs, and Sidoharjo Village have 6 springs. Trees that was found there are Beringin, Preh, Gayam, Jati, and Mahogany, and floor vegetation collected also as land cover. People's answers have mixed responses about maintenance for springs. Analysis of springs clusters, get 3 ideal springs in each village, except Desa Sidoharjo which have 2 ideal springs. Less ideal springs need more good management in order to become ideal and productive springs in long dry season. Protection of watershed is needed to protect springs and vegetation as one area without administrative differences.

Keywords*: springs; vegetation characteristic(s); local poeople's answers; Samigaluh*