

**PENGARUH FAKTOR KEDALAMAN MUKA AIR TANAH  
TERHADAP KERAWANAN GERAKAN TANAH DI  
KECAMATAN SAMIGALUH DAN KECAMATAN  
KALIBAWANG, KABUPATEN KULON PROGO,  
D.I.YOGYAKARTA**

**Oleh:**

**Raja Susatio**

**18/435102/PMU/09613**

**Abstrak**

Pemetaan kerawanan longsor mendasari penyusunan rencana pengembangan wilayah, tetapi akurasi masih perlu ditingkatkan. Peta Kerawanan longsor pada umumnya disusun berdasarkan analisis lereng, tutupan vegetasi, karakteristik geologis, dan tanah. Peta Kerawanan Longsor yang disusun dengan menggunakan informasi kedalaman air tanah masih perlu pembuktian lebih lanjut mengenai peningkatan akurasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi pengaruh parameter kedalaman air tanah terhadap tingkat akurasi peta kerawanan longsor.

Metode pemetaan kerawanan longsor diawali dengan pendugaan kawasan rawan berdasarkan interpretasi Peta Geologi skala 1 : 100.000 dan pembacaan peta kerawanan longsor dari peneliti-peneliti sebelumnya. Survei lapangan dilakukan pada kawasan yang diduga rawan longsor untuk pendataan faktor-faktor penentu kerawanan yang mencakup: sudut lereng, dimensi longsor, tipe batuan, keberadaan struktur, tata guna lahan, ketebalan tanah, dan kedalaman air tanah. Semua faktor penentu kerawanan longsor diwujudkan dalam bentuk peta-peta yang kemudian dilakukan skoring menggunakan metode rasio frekuensi. Peta-peta Kerawanan Longsor yang dihasilkan diuji akurasi dengan cara menampalkan titik-titik kejadian longsor untuk validasi.

Terjadi peningkatan akurasi Peta Kerawanan longsor dengan menambahkan Parameter kedalaman air tanah di dalam proses penilaiannya. Akurasi Peta Kerawanan longsor yang semula adalah 67,02% meningkat menjadi

89,31% ketika penilaian kerawanannya ditambahkan parameter kedalaman air tanah. Pendataan kedalaman air tanah di kawasan rawan longsor perlu dilakukan guna pemetaan kerawanan longsor yang akurat.

**GROUNDWATER LEVEL EFFECT TOWARDS LANDSLIDE  
SUSCEPTIBLY IN SAMIGALUH DAN KALIBAWANG  
SUB-DISTRICT, KULON PROGO REGENCY, SPECIAL  
REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

by:

**Raja Susatio**

**18/435102/PMU/09613**

**Abstract**

Landslide hazard mapping is essential for regional development plan, but its accuracy is in need of improvement. Common aspect for landslide hazard map analysis were slope, landcover, geological characteristic, and soil. Landslide hazard map that included groundwater depth still need its accuracy to be proven. As such, this research aimed to evaluate the effect of groundwater depth toward landslide hazard.

Mapping method started by interpretation of geological map 1 : 100.000 scale and reading of landslide hazard map that created by previous researchers. Field survey were conducted in the areas that suspected prone to landslide for hazard factor data collection which were: slope, landslide dimensions, rock type, presence of structure, land cover, soil thickness, and groundwater depth.

Parameters which included in hazard factors such as slope, rock type, structure, soil thickness, and groundwater depth were presented in the form of maps, which were used for scoring in the landslide hazard analysis by using frequency ratio. The resulting Landslide Hazard Maps overlaid with landslide events data to test its accuracy.

An increase of accuracy occurred in the resulting map that included groundwater depth. Landslide hazard map without groundwater depth only had accuracy level of 67,02% while the one with groundwater depth had accuracy level of 89,31%. As such, further study for groundwater estimates would be beneficial for accuracy improvement of landslide hazard map.