Intisari

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu i) memahami kondisi geomorfologi secara umum berdasarkan riset terdahulu, ii) melakukan interpretasi citra sebagai dasar survei, iii) melakukan pengecekan kondisi geomorfologi berbasis grid bertingkat/*step-wise-grid*, dan iv) menyusun informasi geomorfologi ke dalam peta. Metode grid bertingkat *(step-wise-grid*) digunakan sebagai survei geomorfologi di DAS Bompon. Survei geomorfologi pada penelitian ini meliputi identifikasi kondisi morfologi, material permukaan, dan proses geomorfologi. Besar ukuran grid acuan yang digunakan terdiri dari grid kasar (335 m x 335 m) digunakan identifikasi morfologi, grid menengah (201 m x 201 m) identifikasi material, dan grid halus (67 m x 67 m) untuk identifikasi proses geomorfologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan metode grid bertingkat dapat mengurangi jumlah titik survei di lapangan karena setiap grid memiliki spesifikasi yang berbeda dan fokus pada setiap spesifikasi tersebut.

DAS Bompon terdiri dari tujuh jenis bentuklahan (dataran aluvial, dataran kolovial, lereng bawah perbukitan, lereng tengah perbukitan, lereng atas perbukitan, dan puncak bukit), tujuh macam material permukaan yang tersebar dari hulu sampai hilir DAS Bompon. Proses geomorfologi terdiri dari proses erosi (percik, lembar, parit, alur, dan gully) dan longsor (longsor aktif/dorman/tereaktifasi serta longsor rotasional/translasional) yang intensif. Informasi dari kondisi geomorfologi selanjutnya disusun dalam peta geomorfologi (1:10.000) dan dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan hasil dari survei. Penyajian informasi geomorfologi kedalam peta ditampilkan menggunakan simbolisasi titik, garis, area, perbedaan warna, serta bentuk.

Kata kunci : DAS Bompon, Peta Geomorfologi, Survei Geomorfologi,

Step-Wise-Grid

Abstract

This study was aimed at investigating the general geomorphological condition with respect to the previous research, ii) interpreting the image as the survey basis, iii) conducting a field check on the geomorphological condition by employing the stepwise grid method, and iv) developing the geomorphological information into a map. The stepwise grid was employed as a geomorphological survey in Bompon Watershed. The geomorphological survey on this study included the identification of morphological condition, surface materials, and geomorphological process. The referenced grids included a coarse grid (335 m x 335 m) used for the morphological identification, an intermediate grid (201 m x 201 m) used for the material identification, and a fine grid (67 m x 67 m) used for the identification of geomorphological process. The results showed that the step-wise-grid method can reduce the number of survey points in the field for each grid has different specification and and only compatible for the specifications..

Bompon Watershed consisted of seven different types of landforms (including alluvial plains, colluvial plains, lower slopes of the hills, middle slopes of the hills, upper slope of the hills, and peak of the hills), seven types of surface material which spread from the upstream to the downstream of Bompon Watershed. In addition, the geomorphological process consisted of intensive erosion (splash, sheet, rill, channel, and gully) and landslides (active/dormant/reactivated landslides and rotational/translational landslides). Information from the geomorphological condition was accordingly arranged in a geomorphological map (1: 10,000) and analyzed descriptively based on the survey results. The geomorphological information in a map was displayed using the symbolization of points, lines, areas, color differences, and shapes.

Keywords ***:*** *Bompon Watershed, Geomorphological Map, Geomorphological Survey, and Step-Wise-Grid*