



## SARI

Air tanah merupakan sumberdaya terpenting untuk memenuhi kebutuhan bagi berbagai keperluan. Kehidupan yang terus berkembang, khususnya Kota Yogyakarta dan sekitarnya, menyebabkan penurunan potensi air tanah. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, perlu dilakukan langkah sistematis untuk menjaga dan mengontrol pemanfaatan air tanah, salah satunya dengan pembuatan jaringan sumur pantau. Jaringan sumur pantau dibuat berdasarkan penilaian risiko terhadap pengambilan air tanah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis kondisi hidrogeologi daerah penelitian, yang berkaitan dengan parameter penilaian risiko pengambilan air tanah, membuat peta risiko terhadap pengambilan air tanah, dan menentukan jaringan lokasi sumur pantau berdasarkan peta risiko tersebut.

Metode penelitian ini memetakan terlebih dahulu kerentanan terhadap pengambilan air tanah dengan parameter karakteristik respon akuifer, karakteristik penyimpanan akuifer, kedalaman muka air tanah, ketebalan akuifer, dan jarak dari garis pantai. Peta kerentanan tersebut kemudian ditampalkan dengan peta tata guna lahan dan pola ruang untuk menghasilkan peta risiko terhadap pengambilan air tanah. Berdasarkan peta risiko tersebut, ditentukan jaringan sumur pantau untuk pengambilan air tanah.

Kondisi hidrogeologi daerah penelitian memiliki nilai respon akuifer  $4,0 - 110.000 \text{ m}^2/\text{hari}$ , nilai karakteristik penyimpanan akuifer  $0,000257 - 0,00085 \text{ tahun/mm}$ , kedalaman air tanah memiliki rentang nilai  $0 - 20 \text{ meter}$ , ketebalan akuifer  $>100 \text{ meter}$  pada Kota Yogyakarta dan Kota Bantul, kemudian semakin menipis hingga  $20 - 50 \text{ meter}$  kearah tepi cekungan. Pada daerah penelitian sebagian besar termasuk kedalam zona risiko tinggi terhadap pengambilan air tanah. Zona risiko sedang dan rendah hanya sebagian pada daerah Tempel, Ngemplak, Kalasan, Sedayu, Berbah, Piyungan, dan Sewon. Jaringan lokasi sumur pantau primer ditentukan sebanyak 5 unit, yaitu di zona imbuhan terdapat 1 unit di Bumi Perkemahan Kalurang, sedangkan di zona lepasan terdapat 4 unit, yaitu di Moyudan, Berbah, Bantul, dan Sanden. Lokasi sumur pantau sekunder sebanyak 9 unit, yaitu di zona imbuhan terdapat 1 unit di Pakem, kemudian di zona transisi terdapat 1 unit, yaitu di Ngaglik. Pada zona lepasan terdapat 7 unit yaitu di Mlati, Depok, Kasihan, Banguntapan, Pandak, Imogiri, dan Kretek.

**Kata kunci:** Sumur Pantau, Penilaian Risiko, Air Tanah, Yogyakarta-Sleman



## ABSTRACT

*Groundwater is the most important resource in our live. Nowadays, development of some facilities causing decrease in groundwater potential, especially in Yogyakarta city and surrounding areas. Based on that case, we need systematic steps to maintain and control the utilization of groundwater. One of the step is manufacturing monitoring well networks. Made of monitoring well networks are based on risk assesment of groundwater utilization. The aim of this research was to analyze the hydrogeological conditions of the research area, which is associated with the risk assessment parameters of groundwater utilization, making the risks map of groundwater utilization, and determine the location of monitoring well networks based on the risk map.*

*Methods of this research is making the map of groundwater vulnerability. The parameters are characteristic of aquifer responses, characteristic of aquifer storages, depth table of groundwater, thickness of aquifer, and the distance from the shoreline. Furthermore, the vulnerability maps are overlaid with land use map and district plan map to produce a map of the risks groundwater utilization. Based on the risk map, we determined monitoring well networks.*

*Hydrogeological conditions of the research area has the aquifer response value from 4.0 to 110,000 m<sup>2</sup> / day, the value of the storage characteristics aquifer is 0.000257 to 0.00085 year/mm, the depth of groundwater has a value range of 0 – 20 meters, the thickness of the aquifer is >100 meters in the Yogyakarta and Bantul City, then thinned up to 20 – 50 meters towards the edge of the basin. Zone of high risk is bigger than the other zone in the research area. Medium and low risk zones partly on the Tempel, Ngemplak, Kalasan, Sedayu, Berbah, Piyungan, and Sewon. Primary monitoring well networks are located in 5 areas, 1 unit in Kaliurang camping grounds (discharge zone), while 4 units located in Moyudan, Berbah, Bantul, and Sanden (recharge zone). Secondary monitoring wells are located in 9 areas, 1 unit in Pakem (discharge zone), then in the transition zone is 1 unit in Ngaglik, and 7 units in Mlati, Depok, Kasihan, Banguntapan, Pandak, Imogiri, and Kretek, whics is located in recharge zone.*

**Keywords:** Monitoring Well, Risk Assessment, Groundwater, Yogyakarta-Sleman