



TINGKAT KERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN KARST DI DAERAH TANGKAPAN AIR BRIBIN-BARON, GUNUNGGIDUL

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INTISARI

Kawasan karst di Daerah Tangkapan Air (DTA) Bribin-Baron, Gunungkidul memiliki fungsi sebagai ekosistem, regulator hidrologi penyimpan cadangan air bersih terbesar, serta sebagai wadah terjadinya interaksi manusia yang tinggal didalamnya. Aktivitas manusia dalam memanfaatkan dan mengelola kawasan karst dapat memengaruhi kelangsungan fungsi ekosistem karst. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) menganalisis jenis persebaran kerusakan lingkungan karst di Daerah Tangkapan Air Bribin-Baron, Gunungkidul; dan (2) menganalisis tingkat kerusakan lingkungan karst di Daerah Tangkapan Air Bribin-Baron, Gunungkidul.

Metode pengambilan dan analisis data kerusakan lingkungan karst dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* yang berbasis pada satuan bentuklahan karst. Kerusakan lingkungan karst diidentifikasi dengan menggunakan indikator singkapan batuan, tutupan vegetasi, keberadaan kelelawar, dan kerusakan telaga. Klasifikasi tingkat kerusakan dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode skoring sehingga didapat kelas kerusakan lingkungannya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar DTA Bribin-Baron mengalami kerusakan berat. Indikator yang paling memengaruhi kerusakan lingkungan merupakan singkapan batuan. Sebagian besar wilayah DTA Bribin-Baron mengalami singkapan batuan rusak akibat penambangan batugamping. Indikator telaga mengalami kerusakan sedang akibat sedimentasi yang tinggi serta kurangnya wilayah pemasok air. Sedangkan indikator lainnya mengalami kerusakan sedang dan ringan. Faktor yang memengaruhi kerusakan lingkungan karst antara lain aktivitas manusia yang semakin meningkat dalam memenuhi kebutuhan ekonomi, serta minimnya pengawasan dan rehabilitasi di kawasan karst DTA Bribin-Baron.

Kata kunci: kawasan karst, Daerah Tangkapan Air Bribin-Baron, dan kerusakan lingkungan karst

KARST ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE LEVEL IN BRIBIN-BARON WATER RESEVOIR AREA, GUNUNGKIDUL

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ABSTRACT

Karst area in Bribin-Baron water reservoir, Gunungkidul has function as an ecosystem, hydrology regulators, the biggest clean water storage, also the place where interactions between people and the environment took place. Human activities in term of exploiting and managing karst area can affect sustainability of karst's ecosystem. The purposes of this research are: (1) to analyze the spread of environmental damage's types in Bribin-Baron water reservoir area, Gunungkidul; and (2) to analyze environmental damage level in Bribin-Baron water reservoir area, Gunungkidul.

The Method of measurement and analysis of karst environmental damages are done by the use of purposive sampling method based on karst landform unit. Karst environmental damages are identified by the indicators of rock desertification, vegetation cover, cave bat existence and lake damage. The classifications of the damage are done by using scoring method resulting in environmental damage categories.

The results of research show that, mostly the environmental damage of Bribin-Baron water reservoir area's classified as high level. Rock desertification that damage's caused by limestone mining. The Lake indicator is damaged because of high sedimentation and less water supply. Meanwhile, the others indicator's damage are classified as medium and low level. Most of the environmental damages took place in the indicator of rock desertification. The factors affecting the karst environmental damage are include the increase of human activities in the need of economical purpose, also minimum surveillance and the rehabilitation of karst area in Bribin-Baron water reservoir.

Key words: karst area, Bribin-Baron water reservoir, and karst environmental damage