RATING OF THE LAND DAMAGE CAUSED BY TRADITIONAL LIMESTONE MINING, BEDOYO VILLAGE, PONJONG SUB-DISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL DISTRICT, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this is to assess and determine the level of damage in the area of mined land and to make management planning in the area of recovery of damaged land after mining of limestone.

The method of this study is survey, mapping, interviewing and scoring. The survey is to obtain data and information, both primary data in the form of the acquisition of field data and secondary data in the form of literature, the data that has been documented, and data from other sources relating to the cases that were examined, checked and direct measurement of the boundary edge of the excavation, the limit the depth of excavation, basic relief excavation, excavation slope limit, the high walls of the excavation, vegetation cover, the road conditions. Method of interviews conducted with the direct approach to the public in and around the mine site to seek and obtain the desired information related to the research. Next create a map to support the process of analyzing and scoring based on survey results and interviews, followed by analysis of the data by the scoring of parameters determinant of the damage observed and measured in the field.

Based on the results of this study concluded that the impact of mining activities Limestone research sites is a change in the physical environment that is damage to land in moderate category, so that the direction of management of the corresponding is making patio benches with high terraces maximum of 3 meters, and the width of the terrace minimum of 6 meters. The top management of the soil by sprinkling of top soil on land revegetation of mined to do with the selection of appropriate plants. Planting with alley cropping system such as planting crops, mixed crops and perennial crops.

Keywords: Land Damage, Traditional Limestone Mining