

**ARAHAN REKLAMASI KAWASAN PENAMBANGAN BATUGAMPINGG
BERDASARKAN KONDISI BIOGEOFISIK, EKSISTING DI DUSUN KAJAR 3,
DESA KARANG TENGAH, WONOSARI, GUNUNG KIDUL, DAERAH
ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA.**

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INTISARI

Kegiatan penambangan batugamping yang dilakukan di Dusun Kajar 3, Desa Karang Tengah, Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, membuat bentuk lahan pada kawasan tersebut berubah baik bentuk dan fungsinya. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi eksisting Biogeofisik yang diakibatkan penambangan batugamping yang ada selain itu juga penelitian ini berguna untuk menentukan arahan teknis reklamasi berwawasan lingkungan sesuai kondisi eksisting lahan yang terjadi akibat penambangan batugamping di area tersebut

Metode penelitian yang digunakan menggunakan metode deskripsi yang kemudian diperkuat berdasarkan pada parameter kerusakan lahan fisik yang diukur dan diamati berdasarkan Peraturan Gubernur DIY no. 63 tahun 2003 Tentang Kriteria Baku Kerusakan Lahan Penambangan Sistem Tambang Terbuka Di DIY. data yang diambil untuk mengetahui bagaimana kondisi eksisting pada kawasan tersebut yakni: batas tepi galian, batas kedalaman galian, relief galian, batas kemiringan galian, tinggi dinding galian, pengangkutan bahan galian, kondisi jalan, selain itu dilakukan uji tanah guna mendukung revegetasi.

Hasil pengamatan kondisi Biogeofisik eksisting yang ada menunjukkan bahwa kondisi jarak SIPD terhadap tambang berkondisi baik, kondisi tinggi dinding galian terhadap MAT tergolong sedang, kondisi relief galian tergolong rusak, kondisi kemiringan lereng tergolong rusak, kondisi pendistribusian tergolong baik, kondisi kerapatan vegetasi tergolong rusak. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini perlu dilakukan arahan reklamasi dengan cara pelandaian kemiringan lereng dengan penataan jenjang, pembuatan teras bangku untuk lahan yang rusak berat serta melakukan revegetasi dengan pemilihan tanaman jati dan sengon, sedangkan untuk kondisi lahan yang sedang dan ringan cukup dilakukannya sistim pot sehingga dapat memaksimalkan reklamasi pada lokasi penambangan di area tersebut

Kata Kunci: Reklamasi, Tambang Batugamping, Biogeofisik

**THE RECLAMATION MANAGEMENT OF LIMESTONE MINING
AREA BASED ON BIOGEOPHISIC EKSISTED AT KAJAR 3
HAMLET, KARANG TENGAH VILLAGE, WONOSARI, GUNUNG
KIDUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

The limestone mining activity in kajar 3 hamlet, Karang tengah village, Wonosari sub-District, Gunung kidul district, Daerah Istimewa (Exclusive place) Yogyakarta, making a changing in their landform either in shape and its function. Without a proper management, it will take toll on the environmental sustainability as well as for the people who lived nearby the mining activity. This research has a purpose to give proper direction in mining so that the lands are well reclaimed and has economic value.

The research method used is description method which later will be enforced based on the damage paramater for physical land that is measured and observed based on governor's regulation of DIY no.63, 2003 about raw damage criteria for Mining Land Mining System Openings in DIY. The paramater that is observed namely limitation for excavation's edge, it includes a distance between the edge of the excavation and the limit for mining permits, a basic relief (difference between heights and earth's surface) of excavation to find out a difference between surface's height, and the height of the excavation's wall that is measured by meter gauge from top to bottom of the mineral. The paramater that is observed such as: transportation of the mineral, then shoots of the land that is yet to be vegetated, a holed road that is yet to be reclaimed in the excavation site. The Data from each paramater will be used to enforced the description for the BioGeoFisical existing condition in the area of the excavation.

The result of the study and observation shows that condition of distance between SIPD to Ege of excavation categorized as good, condition of excavation hole measured to MAT is average, condition of excavation relief is classified as damaged, condition of cliff slope categorized as damaged, condition of minerals distribution is good, condition of the road categorized as damaged and density of vegetation categorized as damaged it can be used as a base to conduct a reclamation referral in the location area of the research for Limestone mining. Based on the this study, the reclamation must be conducted with the height reduction of the slope gradient with the structuring level, the manufacture of "teras bangku" then fore revegetation using pot system.

Keywords : Reclamation, Limestone Quarries, Biogeophysic