PENGENDALIAN KERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN OLEH KEGIATAN PENAMBANGAN BATUGAMPING DI DUSUN NGENTAK , DESA CANDIREJO, KECAMATAN SEMIN, KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL, D.I. YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Masalah lingkungan yang dihadapi oleh kegiatan tambang rakyat adalah tidak tertatanya kondisi dinding tebing, perubahan kualitas tanah, tercemarnya vegetasi sekitar, dan terdapat relief di lantai tambang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kondisi eksisting tanah, tingkat kerusakan lingkungan yang diakibatkan kegiatan tambang rakyat, dan menentukan rancangan teknis pengendalian kerusakan lingkungan berupa reklamasi.

Metode survei dan pemetaan untuk mendapatkan hasil topografi eksisting. Metode analisis matematis untuk mendapatkan nilai biaya reklamasi, dimensi revegetasi, dan *drainase*. Metode analisis laboratorium dengan menguji kandungan unsur kimia tanah dan sayatan batuan. Pengukuran parameter kerusakan lingkungan pascatambang, *sampling* batuan dan tanah, *plotting* titik pemetaan topografi, diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Metode wawancara untuk mengetahui pandangan keberadaan lingkungan tambang. Metode evaluasi untuk mendapatkan tingkat kerusakan lingkungan berdasarkan Kepgub. DIY No. 63 tahun 2003

Tingkat kerusakan lingkungan pada setiap parameter meliputi; parameter relief dasar galian kriteria rusak, penutupan lahan oleh vegetasi kriteria sedang, batas tepi galian kriteria baik dan rusak, batas kemiringan tebing galian kriteria rusak, tinggi dinding galian kriteria baik, sedang, dan rusak, kondisi jalan kriteria baik, dan batas kedalaman galian dari permukaan tanah awal kriteria rusak. Hasil analisis laboratorium kimia tanah menunjukkan kandungan C-Organik 6,084%, N-Total 0,261%, P_2O_5 73,279 mg/100gr, KTK 19,790 me/100gr, dan Ca 6,100 Me/100gr mengalami penurunan setelah adanya kegiatan pertambangan. Teknik reklamasi yang disarankan berupa penataan lingkungan untuk budidaya ikan dengan kolam terpal, revegetasi berupa pohon sawo dan tanaman cabai.

Kata Kunci: *Kegiatan Penambangan, Batugamping, Kerusakan Lingkungan, Reklamasi*

DAMAGE CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AS A RESULT OF LIMESTONE MINING ACTIVITIES IN NGENTAK SUB VILLAGE, CANDIREJO VILLAGE, SEMIN DISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

The problems faced due traditional mining activities is the unclear conditions of cliff wall, changes of soil quality, contamination of surrounding vegetations, and many voids on the mine floor. The purpose of this study were to determine the condition of existing environmental, the level of environmental's damage caused by people's mining activities, and determine the technical design of damage control of environmental by the form of reclamation with the concept and strategy of environmental structuring.

The research method used includes survey and mapping methods to obtain existing topographic results. Mathematical analysis method to get the value of reclamation costs, revegetation dimensions and drainage. Laboratory analysis methods by testing the soil chemical constituents. Measurement of post-mining environmental damage parameters, rock and soil samples, plotting topographic mapping points, were taken by purposive sampling technique. Interview method to find out the presence of the mine environment. Evaluation method to get the level of environmental damage based on the Kepgub. DIY No. 63 of 2003.

The level of environmental damage in each parameter includes; base excavation relief parameters consist of damaged criteria, vegetation cover is classified as damaged criteria, excavation boundary consists of good and damaged criteria, excavation slope boundary is classified as damaged, excavation wall height consists of good, medium, and damaged criteria, road conditions are classified as good criteria, and the excavation depth limit from the initial soil surface is classified as a damaged criterion. The results of soil chemical laboratory analysis showed C-Organic content of 6.084%, N-Total 0,261%, P_2O_5 73,279 mg / 100gr, KTK 19,790 me / 100gr, and Ca 6,100 Me / 100gr have decreased after mining activities. The recommended reclamation technique in the form of environmental management for fish farming with tarpaulin ponds, revegetation with sapodilla trees and made beds for chilli plants.

Keywords: *Mining Activities, Limestone, Environmental Damage, Reclamation*