STUDY OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR GEOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT SRI GETHUK WATERFALL ON KARST TOPOGRAPHY BLEBERAN VILLAGE, PLAYEN DISTRICT, GUNUNG KIDUL, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that has a lot of natural potential and could be used to improve the economy in countries such as in geotourism. Waterfall attractions Sri Gethuk with beauty in the village Bleberan, Playen, South Mountain location geotourism used by local people as a source of local revenue. The purpose of this study to determine the carrying capacity of the aspects of the physical environment on the development of Sri Gethuk geotourism waterfall on karst topography and provide direction geotourism Sri Gethuk. The method used in this research is a method of survey and mapping, interviews and map (overlay). Analysis of the physical carrying capacity of the land is done by the method of scoring. The parameters used are rainfall, slope, permeability, soil drainage, soil texture, hardness of rock, river water flow Sri Gethuk, Oyo river discharge, erosion, soil.

Movement, flooding, land use and the extent of damage karst. From the research area of the study determined the carrying capacity of the physical environment for geowisata in a score of 2 is moderate. The evaluation is done based on the results of the research, an area that is still developing as a tourist spot so far is a waterfall of Sri Gethuk alone. Referral needs to be done as the development site next geowtourism is by adjusting each parameter based approach to technology. The approach taken is technology tourism activities such as swimming, water rafting, boat, as well as supporting the development of tourist objects such as walkways, food stalls, camping spots, where the flying fox, and so on. Besides that, for the development of the tourist area, must pay attention to the study of physical environment geotourism development for capacity.

Keywords: environmental capacity, waterfalls, karst topography