LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY EVALUATION ON THE SLOPS OF OPAK FAULT IN GAYAMHARJO VILLAGE PRAMBANAN DISTRICT SLEMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Gayamharjo is one of the villages in Prambanan that is prone to landslides. Landslides generally occur in hilly topographic areas with steep slopes. This study aimed to determine the factors that triggered landslide vulnerability and made a map of the level of landslide vulnerability in Gayamharjo Village. The method used in this study was the survey method, with the determination of the sample points carried out purposively. There were 18 sample points determined based on the Land System Map generated by overlaying the Slope Map, Land Use Map, and Geological Map. Data analysis used a weighting and scoring model for each parameter was based on the prediction of Paimin et al., (2009) with modification by the author. The parameters used in this study were rainfall, slope, geology, presence of faults/faults/scarfs, soil type, soil depth, soil texture, land use and infrastructure. The results of the study showed that Gayamharjo Village has two vulnerability classes, namely Medium with an area of 618.8 ha and High with an area of 34.76 hectares. Slope and the presence of faults are factors that triggering the Medium landslide vulnerability class. Land use, soil texture, infrastructure and rainfall are factors that triggering the High landslide vulnerability class

Keywords: Gayamharjo, Landslide, Opak Fault