

**TINGKAT KERAWANAN LONGSOR DI DESA WONODADI,  
KECAMATAN PRACIMANTORO,  
KABUPATEN WONOGIRI, PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH**

**Oleh: Garin Priyambodo  
Dibimbing oleh: R. Agus Widodo dan Didi Saidi**

**ABSTRAK**

Kasus longsor di Desa Wonodadi, Kecamatan Pracimantoro, Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah terjadi dalam waktu tiga tahun terakhir saat musim penghujan datang karena pengaruh tingkat curah hujan dan letak geografis berada pada lereng perbukitan di Pegunungan Seribu. Analisis tingkat kerawanan longsor dibutuhkan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap longsor dan menjadi acuan dalam meminimalisir dampak negatif yang ditimbulkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan memetakan tingkat kerawanan longsor di Desa Wonodadi. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei di lapangan didukung dengan data sekunder. Titik pengambilan sampel berdasarkan hasil *overlay* dari peta kemiringan lereng, jenis tanah, peta tutupan lahan. Parameter tingkat kerawanan longsor meliputi curah hujan, kemiringan lereng, ketebalan solum, penggunaan lahan, pelapukan batuan, kerapatan vegetasi, tekstur tanah, permeabilitas. Parameter yang di analisis laboratorium yaitu tekstur tanah dengan metode pemipetan dan permeabilitas tanah menggunakan permeameter model ICW (*International Competence in Water*). Penentuan tingkat kerawanan longsor menggunakan metode pembobotan untuk diklasifikasi. Klasifikasi digunakan untuk dalam pembuatan peta potensi kerawanan longsor. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor yang memicu terjadinya longsor di Desa Wonodadi meliputi kemiringan lereng, curah hujan, permeabilitas tanah, dan kerapatan vegetasi. Terdapat dua kelas tingkat kerawanan longsor yaitu sedang dan berat. Nilai tertinggi di titik sampel 13 berada di kelas kerawanan berat dengan hasil total skor 51 dan nilai terendah di titik 1 dan 11 berada di kelas kerawanan sedang dengan hasil total skor 37.

**Kata kunci:** analisis, kerawanan, longsor, Wonodadi, Wonogiri

**LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY LEVEL IN WONODADI VILLAGE,  
PRACIMANTORO SUB-DISTRICT,  
WONOGIRI REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

**By: Garin Priyambodo  
Supervised by: R. Agus Widodo and Didi Saidi**

**ABSTRACT**

The landslide case in Wonodadi Village, Pracimantoro District, Wonogiri, Central Java, occurred within the last three years during the rainy season due to the influence of rainfall levels and its geographical location on the slopes of the Seribu Mountains. Landslide vulnerability analysis was needed to determine the factors influencing landslides and to serve as a reference in minimizing the negative impacts. The aim of this study was to identify and map the landslide vulnerability levels in Wonodadi Village. The research used field survey methods supported by secondary data. Sampling points were based on the overlay results of slope maps, soil types, and land cover maps. Landslide vulnerability parameters included rainfall, slope steepness, solum thickness, land use, rock weathering, vegetation density, soil texture, and permeability. The laboratory-analyzed parameters were soil texture using the pipette method and soil permeability using the ICW (International Competence in Water) permeameter model. The determination of landslide vulnerability levels used a weighting method for classification. The classification was used for creating landslide vulnerability potential maps. The results of the study indicated that the factors triggering landslides in Wonodadi Village included slope steepness, rainfall, soil permeability, and vegetation density. There were two classes of landslide vulnerability levels, namely moderate and severe. The highest value at sample point 13 was in the severe vulnerability class with a total score of 51, and the lowest values at points 1 and 11 were in the moderate vulnerability class with a total score of 37.

**Keywords:** analysis, vulnerability, landslide, Wonodadi, Wonogiri