

**THE LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE LEVEL QUARRY LAND AND
POST-QUARRY SAND AND ROCK
IN THE VILLAGE OF UMBULHARJO
KAPANEWON CANGKRINGAN, SLEMAN REGENCY, DIY**

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ABSTRACT

Sand and rock quarrying activities are mostly found in the foothills of Mount Merapi, one of which is located in Umbulharjo Village, Kapanewon Cangkringan, Sleman Regency. Several components of volcanic material deposition such as sand and rocks are the main targets in the quarrying. Quarrying activities that are quite massive can have an impact on environmental damage. If not handled properly, this will cause some serious problems. This study aims to provide information in the form of a map of Environmental Damage Criteria due to sand and rock quarrying in the Umbulharjo Village Area, Kapanewon Cangkringan, Sleman Regency. The use of qualitative descriptive methods, matching, scoring, and interviews. The Matching method is used to determine the value and class of post-quarry environmental damage, as well as scoring to give dignity to the parameters referring to the Decree of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 63 of 2003. The parameters selected include: 1) Excavation Base Relief, 2) Slope Limit of the Excavated Cliff, 3) Height of the Excavation Wall, 4) Road Conditions, 5) Excavation Edge Limit, 6) Reclamation Time, 7) Vegetation Cover, 8) Soil Return of the Rooting Zone to be Managed. The total observation points, measurements, and field interviews are 20 observation points, namely High Damage (S3) at 5 observation points of 2,138 m² or 32.1% of the total area of the research area. Moderate Damage (S2) at 12 observation points amounted to 3,317 m² or 49.8% of the total area of the research area. Low Damage (S1) at 7 observation points amounted to 1,209 m² or 18.1% of the total area of the research area.

Keywords : environmental damage, land reclamation, sand and rocks quarrying