

ABSTRAK
TEKNIK KONSERVASI MATA AIR SARI MULYO DI PADUKUHAN
NOGOSARI, KALURAHAN SELOPAMIORO, KAPANEWON IMOGIRI,
KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Mata air Sari Mulyo merupakan mata air yang terletak di Padukuhan Nogosari, Kalurahan Selopamioro, Kapanewon Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Permasalahan yang terjadi pada mata air Sari Mulyo merupakan debit mata air yang cenderung kecil yang disebabkan oleh karakteristik daerah imbuhan mata air berupa perbukitan karst dan adanya *run off* di sebagian daerah imbuhan. Kualitas pada mata air Sari Mulyo memiliki kadar E.coli melebihi baku mutu senilai 45 CFU/100 ml dan kesadahan yang cenderung tinggi senilai 230,85 mg/l akibat daerah imbuhan merupakan ekosistem karst. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik daerah imbuhan dan mengetahui karakteristik dari mata air, serta dapat merekomendasikan teknik konservasi yang sesuai.

Metode yang digunakan untuk mengetahui karakteristik daerah imbuhan dan karakteristik mata air serta arahan pengelolaan diantaranya pengumpulan data berupa Survei dan pemetaan lapangan, metode wawancara, metode *grab sampling*, metode pengambilan sampel serta metode analisis data meliputi metode analisis laboratorium, analisis matematis, analisis spasial, analisis deskriptif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian karakteristik daerah imbuhan dengan penggunaan lahan terbagi menjadi 6 kelas yaitu kelas cukup sesuai – hutan, kurang sesuai – sawah/tegalan, kurang sesuai – kebun, kurang sesuai – permukiman, kurang sesuai – hutan dan tidak sesuai – hutan yang dilakukan berdasarkan analisis skoring untuk mengidentifikasi kelas kesesuaian daerah imbuhan. Karakteristik dari mata air Sari Mulyo yaitu mata air berdasarkan sifat pengaliran merupakan tipe mata air menahun, berdasarkan sifat fisik batuan akuifer merupakan mata air tubular, dan berdasarkan debit senilai 0,01665 l/s. Sehingga diperlukan arahan pengelolaan pada daerah imbuhan berupa penanaman strip rumput, pembuatan rorak, pembuatan IPA, pembuatan teras gulud, teras kebun, lubang resapan biopori, dan saluran drainase pada setiap 6 kelas karakteristik daerah imbuhan dengan penggunaan lahan sesuai dengan peruntukannya serta perlu adanya perawatan dan perlindungan pada bak penampung mata air dengan melibatkan pendekatan sosial instansi pada mata air Sari Mulyo.

Kata kunci : Daerah Imbuhan, Kualitas Air, Konservasi Mata Air, Mata Air

ABSTRACT

SPRING CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES OF SARI MULYO SPRING IN PADUKUHAN NOGOSARI, SELOPAMIORO VILLAGE, IMOGIRI SUB- DISTRICT, BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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The Sari Mulyo Spring is located in Nogosari Hamlet, Selopamioro Village, Imogiri Subdistrict, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. The problem with the Sari Mulyo Spring is its relatively low water discharge, caused by the karst hilly characteristics of the spring's catchment area and the presence of runoff in some areas. The Sari Mulyo Spring's water quality exceeds the E. coli quality standard at 45 CFU/100 ml and its hardness tends to be high at 230.85 mg/L, due to the karst ecosystem of the catchment area. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of the catchment area and the spring, and to recommend appropriate conservation techniques.

The methods used to determine the characteristics of the catchment area and the spring, as well as management guidelines, included data collection through field surveys and mapping, interviews, grab sampling, and sampling. Data analysis methods included laboratory analysis, mathematical analysis, spatial analysis, and descriptive analysis.

Based on the results of the research, the characteristics of recharge areas with land use are divided into 6 classes, namely fairly suitable classes - forests, less suitable - rice fields / dry fields, less suitable - gardens, less suitable - settlements, less suitable - forests and not suitable - forests which are carried out based on scoring analysis to identify the suitability class of recharge areas. The characteristics of the Sari Mulyo spring are springs based on the nature of the flow are perennial springs, based on the physical properties of the aquifer rock are tubular springs, and based on the discharge of 0.01665 l / s. So that management directions are needed in the recharge area in the form of planting grass strips, making rorak, making IPA, making gulud terraces, garden terraces, biopore infiltration holes, and drainage channels in each of the 6 classes of recharge area characteristics with land use according to its designation and the need for maintenance and protection of the spring reservoir by involving a social approach from agencies at the Sari Mulyo spring.

Keywords: Recharge area, Spring conservation, Spring water, Water quality