

**ANALISIS KESTABILAN LERENG DI DAERAH RAWAN BENCANA LONGSOR DI
DESA GAYAMHARJO, KECAMATAN PRAMBANAN, KABUPATEN SLEMAN, D . I.
YOGYAKARTA**

Oleh :

Arista Ladja Gaa

114090079

INTISARI

Desa Gayamharjo merupakan daerah rawan bencana longsor karena daerah perbukitan dan terdapat permukiman di sekitar kawasan ini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kestabilan lereng di lokasi penelitian, mengetahui karakteristik gerakan massa tanah dan/atau batuan , dan mengetahui arahan pengelolaan agar dapat meminimalisir teradinya bencana.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survey yaitu melakukan pengamatan, pencatatan dan pengukuran di lapangan. Metode overlay merupakan tumpang susun peta, metode wawancara dan metode pengharkatan untuk semua parameter yang termasuk dalam penelitian ini. Untuk menentukan kestabilan lereng pada penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode *bishop* dengan cara melakukan pemotongan geometri lereng di lokasi penelitian.

Dari hasil penelitian analisis kestabilan lereng, Desa Gayamharjo merupakan lereng yang tidak stabil untuk permukiman, tipe gerakan massa tanah dan / atau batuan di daerah penelitian ini ada *rockslide*, dan arahan pengelolaan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan vegetatif, pendekatan teknologi, ada pula pendekatan sosial dan pendekatan institusi.

Kata kunci : Lereng, Longsor, Metode Bishop, Rockslide

**ANALYSIS OF SLOPE STABILITY IN LANDSLIDE THREATENED LOCATION IN
GAYAMHARJO, PRAMBANAN PERFECTUR, SLEMAN REGENCY, D.I
YOGYAKARTA**

By

Arista Ladjia Gaa

114090079

ABSTRACT

Gayamharjo village was landslide threatened location because it was covered by hills and there was people residence around that location. The purpose of this research was to figure out the dale stability in that location and, to figure out the characteristic of soil and rock mass movement, and to figure out the management direction to minimize the disaster.

The method used in this research was survey method by researching, noting, and measuring in field. Overlay method is a map overlay map arrangement, interview method and scoring method for all parameters included in this research. To ensure dale stability in this research, the writer used *bishop* method by doing dale geometry cutting in research location.

From this analysis about dale stability, Gayamharjo village was an unstable dale for regency, soil or/and rock mass movement in this regency, there was *rockslide*, and direction management which was used was vegetative approach, technology approach, and there was a social approach, and instution approach.

Key words: Slope, Landslide, Bishop Method, Rockslide.