ABSTRAK

Kecamatan Selo merupakan salah satu kawasan rawan bencana di Kabupaten Boyolali. Kecamatan Selo memiliki kerawanan terhadap bencana erupsi Gunung Merapi, tanah longsor, dan bahaya erosi tanah. Setidaknya terdapat 6 dari 10 desa di Kecamatan Selo yang memiliki kerawanan bencana tinggi. Masyarakat di Kecamatan Selo mayoritas memiliki mata pencaharian sebagai petani. Dalam kegiatan pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan, masyarakat mulai memperbanyak produksi dan memperluas lahan produksi. Untuk mengetahui kesesuaian pemanfaatan lahan pertanian di Kecamatan Selo yang berada pada kawasan rawan bencana tanah longsor dilakukan dengan metode penginderaan jauh melalui klasifikasi terbimbing untuk perolehan data primer. Analisis dilakukakan dengan kegiatan analisis penginderaan jauh melalui analisis spasial penggunaan lahan, multi bencana alam, kemampuan lahan, kesesuaian penggunaan lahan pertanian berdasarkan kemampuan lahan, dan kesesuaian penggunaan lahan pertanian pada kawasaran bencana. Hasilnya lahan pertanian didominasi lahan sesuai sebesar 62,8% dan tidak sesuai sebesar 38,2% dengan faktor pemberat berupa erosi dan longsor.

Kata Kunci : Bencana Alam, Lahan pertanian , dan Kesesuaian lahan

ABSTRACT

Selo District is one of the disaster-prone areas in Boyolali Regency. Selo District has a vulnerability to the eruption of Mount Merapi, landslides, and the danger of soil erosion. There are at least 6 out of 10 villages in Selo District that have high disaster vulnerability. The majority of people in Selo District have livelihoods as farmers. In fulfilling food needs, the community began to increase production and expand production areas. To determine the suitability of the use of agricultural land in Selo District, which is in a landslide-prone area, a remote sensing method was carried out through guided classification for primary data acquisition. Analysis was carried out with remote sensing analysis activities through spatial analysis of land use, multiple natural disasters, land capability, suitability of agricultural land use based on land capability, and suitability of agricultural land use in disaster areas. The result is that agricultural land is dominated by suitable land by 62.8% and not suitable by 38.2% with aggravating factors in the form of erosion and landslides.

Keywords: Natural Disaster, Agricultural land, and Land suitability