

Kajian Konversi Lahan Pertanian di Daerah Pinggiran Kota Yogyakarta Bagian Selatan (Studi Kasus di Sebagian Daerah Kecamatan Umbulharjo)

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ABSTRACT

Urban fringe had a high dynamics on landuse change. Most farmland usually changed into a various non-farmland to accommodate the increasing of population activities. The research was investigated to evaluate the change of farmland and the distribution of its conversion in urban fringe in southern Yogyakarta. The research used a spatial approach with the black-and-white panchromatic aerial photographs at scale 1 : 11,000 recorded in 1987 and Quick Bird image with spatial resolution 0,61 m recorded in 2006. Both images were interpreted and digitized on screen to extract the landuse information. Spatial analysis used a geographic information systems (GIS) softwares. The change of farmland and the distribution of its conversion was produced by overlaying land use map in 1987 and 2006. In 1987 landuse was dominated by farmland, meanwhile in 2006 it was changed and dominated by non-uniform settlement. During the period of 1987-2006 total farmland area was decreased up to 64,2680 ha with a decreasing rate was 4.2 ha/year. Irrigated rice field area was decreased up to 68,4090 ha, meanwhile dry field and mix crop area was increased up to 1.3219 ha and 2,8223 ha respectively. The decreasing rate of irrigated rice field into non-farmland was 3.54%/year. Decreasing of farmland in Sorosutan was more wider than that one in Giwangan. Most farmland (34,0299 ha or 52,94 %) was converted into a settlement area. This phenomenon was related to the increasing of population and government policy to develop some urban facilities over there. Farmland conversion was distributed especially on irrigated rice field close to the main roads and the urban facilities which has a high accessibility.

Keywords: land use, farmland conversion, urban fringe