

Wilayah pemanfaatan mata air di Desa Cibadak, daerah aliran Ci Leungsi hulu = Region of spring utilization in Cibadak Village, Ci Leungsi hulu watershed / Ika Prahasti Nuriana

Ika Prahasti Nuriana, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20413287&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Mata air merupakan salah satu jenis sumber air utama yang dimanfaatkan untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan air domestik penduduk Desa Cibadak. Seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk dan intensitas perubahan penggunaan tanah, kebutuhan air penduduk di Desa Cibadak semakin meningkat. Namun, pemenuhan kebutuhan air tetap menggunakan sistem pedesaan, salah satunya adalah mata air. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sebaran mata air serta pola keruangan pemanfaatan mata air berdasarkan wilayah potensial dan wilayah aktual pemanfaatannya di Desa Cibadak. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode analisis deskriptif kuantitatif dan metode analisis spasial. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 12 mata air di Desa Cibadak yang tersebar di lereng-lereng pada DA Ci Sarua dan pada ketinggian 464-966 mdpl. Pola spasial wilayah aktual pemanfaatan mata air di Desa Cibadak tidak sesuai dengan wilayah potensialnya. Wilayah aktual pemanfaatan mata air Cisarua melampaui wilayah potensialnya, sedangkan wilayah aktual pemanfaatan kesebelas mata air lainnya meliputi wilayah yang lebih sempit dari wilayah potensialnya.

;Spring is one of the main water source that is occupied to fulfill domestic water demand of the community in Cibadak Village. The increasing of population and intensity of land use changing come along with community's water demand in Cibadak Village. However, water demand fulfillment stil uses rural systems, one of which is springs. This research aimed to know the distributions of springs and spatial pattern of springs utilization based on its potential utilization region and its actual utilization region in Cibadak Village. Methods used in this research were descriptive quantitative analysis and spatial analysis. The result of this research shows that there are 12 springs in Cibadak Village that spread in Ci Sarua Watershed at 464-966 m.a.s.l. Spatial pattern of actual utilization of springs in Cibadak Village is not in accordance with its potential utilization region. The actual utilization of Cisarua spring surpasses its potential region whereas the actual utilization of the other eleven spring regions cover an area that is narrower than its potential area.

;Spring is one of the main water source that is occupied to fulfill domestic water demand of the community in Cibadak Village. The increasing of population and intensity of land use changing come along with community's water demand in Cibadak Village. However, water demand fulfillment stil uses rural systems, one of which is springs. This research aimed to know the distributions of springs and spatial pattern of springs utilization based on its potential utilization region and its actual utilization region in Cibadak Village. Methods used in this research were descriptive quantitative analysis and spatial analysis. The result of this research shows that there are 12 springs in Cibadak Village that spread in Ci Sarua Watershed at 464-966 m.a.s.l. Spatial pattern of actual utilization of springs in Cibadak Village is not in accordance with its potential utilization region. The actual utilization of Cisarua spring surpasses its potential region whereas the actual utilization of the other eleven spring regions cover an area that is narrower than its potential area.

, Spring is one of the main water source that is occupied to fulfill domestic water demand of the community in Cibadak Village. The increasing of population and intensity of land use changing come along with

community's water demand in Cibadak Village. However, water demand fulfillment still uses rural systems, one of which is springs. This research aimed to know the distributions of springs and spatial pattern of springs utilization based on its potential utilization region and its actual utilization region in Cibadak Village. Methods used in this research were descriptive quantitative analysis and spatial analysis. The result of this research shows that there are 12 springs in Cibadak Village that spread in Ci Sarua Watershed at 464-966 m.a.s.l. Spatial pattern of actual utilization of springs in Cibadak Village is not in accordance with its potential utilization region. The actual utilization of Cisarua spring surpasses its potential region whereas the actual utilization of the other eleven spring regions cover an area that is narrower than its potential area.

]