ABSTRAK

PEMANFAATAN PENGINDERAAN JAUH UNTUK ANALISIS ZONASI DAERAH RAWAN KEKERINGAN DI KABUPATEN INDRAMAYU

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KabupatenIndramayusangatseringterjadikekeringan, daritahun 2003-2008, 2011-2012 dan 2015, kekeringantersebutberdampakkrisis air danhasilpertanian. Menganalisis parameterpenginderaanjauhuntukzonasirawankekeringan di KabupatenIndramayu, Pemanfaatanpenginderaanjauhuntukmenganalisispersebaranzonasirawankekeringan di KabupatenIndramayu. metode yang digunakanadalahpenginderaanjauhdansisteminformasigeografis, Hasilpenelitianmenunjukkanbahwa: parameter-parameter yang menjadidasardalampenentuankekeringanseperticurahhujan, penggunaanlahan, NDVI, Indekskecerahan, indekskebasahan. Kelima parameter tersebutterbagikedalamkelas-kelasklasifikasi yang mewakiliskor minimum danmaksimumdalampenentuankekeringan.Sebarandaerahrawankekeringanmeliputi 5 kelasklasifikasi, adapunkelimakelastersebutsebagaiberikut : sangattidakrawansebarannyameliputiKecamatanGantar, TidakrawansebarannyameliputiKecamatanGantar, Kroya, Terisi, dansebagianKecamatanCikedung, TukdanadanSukagumiwang, AgakrawandengansebaranmeliputiseluruhwilayahKabupatenIndramayu, RawandengansebaranmeliputiseluruhwilayahKabupatenIndramayu, SangatRawansebarannyameliputisebagianKecamatanAnjatan, Kandanghaur, Losarang, Sukra, Tukdanadan Patrol. Hal inidisimpulkanbahwa parameter-parameter tersebutmampudalampenentuanrawankekeringandengansebarankekeringandidominasiklasifikasiagakrawankekeringan.saranbagipenelitiselanjutnyaperlunyapengetahuanmengenaianalisispenginderaanjauh.

Kata Kunci: Kekeringan, PenginderaanJauh, Zonasi, Indramayu

Abstract

THE USE OF REMOTE SENSING FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT-PRONE AREAS ZONING IN INDRAMAYU DISTRICT

Drought frequenlty occurs in Indramayu regency from 2003-2008. 2011-2012 and 2015. It is the impact of water crisis and agricultural product. To analyze remote sensing for drought-prone zoning in Indramayu regency, the use of remote sensing is employed to examine the distributions of drought-prone zoning in Indramayu regency. The used method is remote sensing and geographic information system. Ther result of the study shows that the parameters that become the bases of drought determination are rainfall, the use of land, NDVI, brightness index, and wetness index. Those five parameters are divided into some classifications that represent minimum and maximum scores in drought determination. The distribution of drought-prone areas includes five classifications, which are as follows: Very not prone area whose distribution covers Gantar sub-district; not prone areas whose distributions include Gantar, Kroya, Terisi sub-districts, and partial areas of Cikedung, Tukdana and Sukagumiwang sub-districts; rather prone areas whose distributions include all areas of Indramayu regency; and prone areas whose distributions involve all areas of Indramayu regency; very prone areas whose distributions include partial areas of Anjatan, Kandanghaur, Losarang, Sukra, Tukdana and Patrol sub-districts. Those can be concluded that those parameters are able to determine drought-prone areas whose distributions are dominated by rather prone-drought areas. Further research is suggested to have knowledge on the analysis of remote sensing.

***Keywords**: Drought, Remote Sensing, Zoning, Indramayu*