STUDI PERUBAHAN ZONIFIKASI WILAYAH PERI URBAN KOTA SINGARAJA DI TINJAU DARI LANSKAP FISIOGRAFIS

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengukur luasan penggunaan lahan wilayah peri-urba, (2) Menganalisis pemanfaatan lahan kekotaan dan kedesaan wilayah peri-urban, (3) Mengklasifikasi zonasi wilayah peri-urban Kota Singaraja. Penelitian ini di laksankan di Desa Baktiseraga, Kerobokan dan Sarimekar, Kecamatan Buleleng, Kabupaten Buleleng, dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data di kumpulkan melalui interpretasi citra satelit, wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianlisis menggunakan teknik overlay peta penggunaan lahan tahun 2015, 2020, dan 2025, kemudian dikombinasikan dengan analisis bentuk pemanfaatan lahan, tingkat keterbangunan, kondisi fisiografis, serta klasifikasi zonasi peri-urban. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) terjadi peningkatan kawasan terbangun dan penurunan lahan pertanian di wilayah peri-urban Kota Singaraja, (2) bentuk dan pola pemanfaatan lahan mencerminkan karakter perkotaan hingga perdesaan, (3) zonasi wilayah peri-urban terdiri atas Zobikot di Desa Baktiseraga, Zobikodes di Desa Kerobokan, dan Zobidekot di Desa Sarimekar.

Kata kunci: perubahan penggunaan lahan, wilayah peri-urban, zonifikasi, lanskap fisiografis, Kota Singaraja.

STUDY OF PERI-URBAN ZONIFICATION CHANGES IN SINGARAJA CITY REVIEWED FROM A PHYSIOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) measure the extent of land use in the peri-urban area, (2) analyze urban and rural land utilization patterns in the peri-urban area, and (3) classify the peri-urban zonification of Singaraja City. The research was conducted in Baktiseraga, Kerobokan, and Sarimekar Villages, Buleleng District, Buleleng Regency, using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through satellite image interpretation, interviews, observations, and documentation. The data were analyzed using an overlay technique of land use maps for 2015, 2020, and 2025, combined with an analysis of land utilization patterns, the level of built-up areas, physiographic conditions, and peri-urban zonification classification. The results indicate that: (1) there has been an increase in built-up areas accompanied by a decrease in agricultural land within the peri-urban area of Singaraja City; (2) the forms and patterns of land utilization reflect a transition from urban to rural characteristics; and (3) the peri-urban zonification consists of ***Zobikot*** *in Baktiseraga Village,* ***Zobikodes*** *in Kerobokan Village, and* ***Zobidekot*** *in Sarimekar Village.*

Keywords: *land use change, peri-urban area, zonification, physiographic landscape, Singaraja City.*