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The hazard of change landscape and hydrogeology zone south karst mountain impact natural and human activity in Region Jember

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Abstract, The purpose of this study was to determine the hazard of landscape change and hydrogeology in the karst region of the southern mountains of Jember Regency due to natural processes and human activities. The method used in this study used inductively on karst areas of the southern mountains. This method is used to determine the nature of diffuse, fissure, and conduit flow. In addition, hydrograph flow is used to determine the conditions of water release and karst squamous conditions with parameters related to natural changes and human activities. The hydrochemical properties and flow properties are used to characterize karst aquifer conditions in the southern mountains of Jember region. The results showed that landscape and hydrogeological changes in the karst area experienced rapid dissolution. Throughout the year the flow conditions of karst hydrology in the Jember area were dominated by diffuse and conduit types, so that fissure conditions never occurred. In addition, the hydrochemical conditions in the karst area did not experience sharp fluctuations between the base flow and DHL regarding dissolution in karst hydrology. The dominance of human activities includes traditional mining and the establishment of puger cement factories in the southern Karst mountain zone, which affects natural and hydrogeological changes naturally as a result of the opening of karst land for industrial raw materials.

1. Introduction

The southern mountainous zone is one of the karst regions extending from the southeast to east of Yogyakarta Province along the East Java coast. Ford and Williams [6], explained that karst has characteristic, relief, and typical drainage caused by intensive rock dissolution. Changes in the karst area can occur due to natural processes and human activities as indicators in the landscape and environmental landscape change process and hydrogeology for karst springs. Anthropogenic and antopogenic processes can cause considerable landscape degradation [6,11,15]. Faster changes from the karst area are more to human activities in land clearing activities.

The southern region of Jember Regency is almost entirely dominated by karst which has limestone forms. [8] Stated that the karst area is susceptible to physical changes that can change the entire area component itself. Changes in the karst area that occurred in the southern mountain zone of Jember district were damaged due to the dissolution of climate change, mining, agricultural activities, and human settlements. All of these components cause a decrease in the environmental carrying capacity of the Jember Karst region. Mining activity causes a lot of changes in the karst landscape in a space and ecological manner.

The beginning karst mountains sadeng was still covered with vegetation and over time changed barren land without vegetation which resulted in natural and regional conditions changing. Population activities can affect ecosystems in karst areas both organically and inorganically. The content of organic matter has the effect of chemical and physical processes affecting soil fertility in the karst area. Vegetation logging activities, covered stripping, limestone excavation, covered land stockpiling and construction of mining facilities have the potential to change the physical condition of zone karst This change resulted in the formation of the zone karst as the main regulator in the region hydrological system. The process of dissolving and storing more water in cavities from hills and epicans. The karst hill is very important for water storage and carbon dioxide storage zones. The



dangers of agricultural activities, deforestation, settlement expansion, and mining for building materials increase the change in the karst landscape which is quite large [12].

The availability of water in the karst area is very dependent on the amount of water discharge in the rainy and dry season [3]. The principle that the karst aquifer layer has three characteristics, namely (1) the flow of the passageway; (2) gap; and seepage. The type of seepage flow is the most common flow in the karst zone of the southern mountains of the Jember region of East Java Province. The pattern of release water flows and aquifers can differentiate form flow in the karst region. The application of inductive methods combined with karst springs can categorize the structure of aquifers in the karst area [1,5,20]. The soil aquifer structure in the karst area greatly affects the absorption rate and water quality.

The southern mountain karst zone experiences rapid land changes due to trench and doline erosion. The high intensity of rainfall in Jember Regency affects the dissolution process in addition to human activities. Excessive use of landscape is very dangerous to the environment and society as a whole. Natural factors (weather, geology, morphology, and hydrology) and human activities in an integrated manner influence the landscape landscape conditions and hydrogeology of the mountain sadeng karst area in Jember Regency. Complex problems of the puger karst phenomenon have their own characteristics compared to other regions in the south of Java. The study that became the focus of this study on geomorphological studies of karst land and hydrology of the southern mountains, especially mountains sadeng.

2. Method

The research method used with direct observation and measurement in the field. Investigations include environmental abiotic elements which include soil, soil erosion, changes in the quality and quantity of karst water, contamination of karst springs, and land cover factors that affect surface water quality by labeling [14]. Groundwater potential is carried out by evaluating the spatial relationship according to the distribution of groundwater locations by optimizing the hydrogeological extraction factors according to the field survey [17,19]. Data collected in the study include:

1. Chalk miner data on Mountains Sadeng.
2. Water level data of the karst area collected automatically and recorded for 15 minutes.
3. The water discharge data of the karst area is measured directly in the field according to the location and value of DHL for 10 seconds.

The data processing techniques in this research :

1. Knowing the nature of the karst puger aquifer
 - Determination of flow discharge by stage-discharge rating curve
Stage-discharge rating curve is a curve that shows the relationship between water level and discharge in a flow. This method is used with different times which are represented by a scale between water level data on the vertical axis and discharge data on the horizontal axis
 - *Baseflow separation*
Flow separation is done to find the value of the recession constant in the hydrograph throughout the study.
2. Hydrogeochemical conditions of the karst puger aquifer
 - Test water quality laboratories
The composition of the chemical content in water Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^{+} , K^{+} , HCO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , and Cl^- is used to determine water quality in the karst puger area.
 - Determination of the type of water chemistry
Determination of chemical conditions includes dominant anions and cations in water samples from the karst puger region.
3. Relation of flow characteristics to describe the Characteristics hydrogeochemical conditions of the karst aquifer
Processing of data collected to determine hydrogeochemical conditions was carried out by making scatter plots using statistics that were used to determine the nature of chemical flow with hydrogeochemical conditions during karst hydrogeological research which included: (1) flow discharge with a basic percentage; (2) Flow discharge with the content of HCO_3^- ; (3) DHL with the content of Ca^{2+} and HCO_3^- ; (4) Percentage of base flow with the content of HCO_3^- .

Data analysis techniques used to determine the hydrogeological conditions of karst mountains sadeng include the nature of aquifer flow and hydrochemistry including:

1. Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was used to change the water height data in the karst puger area with curvature that connected the water level height variable with the discharge variable obtained from direct measurements in the field including the characteristics of the hydrochemograph.

2. Descriptive Analysis

Description of the nature of the karst aquifer flow was carried out by descriptive analysis of recession values and percentage of flow.

3. Results and Discussion

Changes in the mountains sadeng karst landscape in Jember Regency are caused by traditional industrial and mining activities. The establishment of a cement factory in the Puger karst area has had a rapid impact on landscape, space and ecological changes. These changes affect hydrological conditions both for surface and underground water for the surrounding community. Other impacts of mining activities are more on the quality of the environment and ecosystems for the lives of the population. Company data and the amount of lime mined by mining companies are as follows:

Table 1. The Number of Results Exploration Chalks from Mount Sadeng

| Name Industry | Number of Lime mined (Tons Per Year) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CV Sari Hutan | 6.597 |
| CV Mada Karya | 28.623 |
| PT USPRI | 37.935 |
| PT Pertama | 62.150 |
| CV Formitra | 5.000 |
| CV Kemuning | 846 |
| CV Indolime I | 9.313 |
| CV Indolime II | 401 |
| CV Widya Utama | 1.248 |
| PT Semen Puger Jaya | 540.000 |

Source: Research Data Primer, 2018

The karst landscape that has changed at mount sadeng is also caused by traditional mining. This activity was carried out to improve the economy, especially for the people in the Puger District of Jember Regency. The form of mining is more processed to be a mixture of buildings. Traditional mining is more individualized from various villages. Data on the number of traditional miners in the mountains sadeng karst area are as follows:

Table 2. Number of Traditional Karst Miners on Mount Sadeng

| Origin of Miners | Number of People |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Grenden Village | 98 |
| Kasiyan Village | 19 |
| Puger Kulon Village | 22 |
| Puger Wetan Village | 36 |
| Total Amount | 175 |

Source: Research Data Primer, 2018

The form of karst mining activities causes a lot of environmental problems in particular. Ex-mining has become unusually damaged and damaged. The following is a picture of karst damage on Mount Sadeng Puger, Jember Regency:



Figure 1. Location Changes Landscape Karst Mountain Sadeng

The heaviest damage in the field occurred in locations I and II. Both locations are industrial estates with large scale cement plants. While locations III and IV the damage level is still small. This condition is inseparable from traditional mining activities carried out by residents living in four villages including grenden, kasiyan, puger kulon, and puger wetan.

Damage at some points of the mountain sadeng karst location has affected specific hydrogeological conditions. Following are the results of measurements of the composition of water samples in the karts area:

Table 3. Chemical Composition of Water Samples in the Mount Sadeng Region

| Time | DHL (umho/cm) | pH | Temperature (°C) | Ca ²⁺ (ppm) | HCO ₂ ⁻ | SO ₄ ²⁻ | Debit (s) | Basic flow (%) |
|------------|---------------|------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 11/08/2018 | 554 | 6.93 | 27.00 | 6.69 | 7.08 | 0.06 | 2.27 | 80.06 |
| 18/08/2018 | 569 | 6.5 | 26.40 | 6.99 | 6.40 | 0.04 | 2.24 | 80.00 |
| 25/08/2018 | 568 | 7.02 | 26.3 | 5.74 | 6.60 | 0.06 | 2.51 | 80.07 |
| 08/09/2018 | 567 | 6.3 | 26 | 8.48 | 5.11 | 0.06 | 2.30 | 80.17 |
| 15/09/2018 | 444 | 6.2 | 25.7 | 6.24 | 4.92 | 0.06 | 2.11 | 80.04 |
| 22/09/2018 | 558 | 6.0 | 25.7 | 6.79 | 7.60 | 0.02 | 2.23 | 73.74 |
| 29/09/2018 | 598 | 7 | 25.9 | 5.61 | 7.08 | 0.02 | 2.38 | 80.06 |

Source: Field Measurement and Laboratory Analysis, 2018

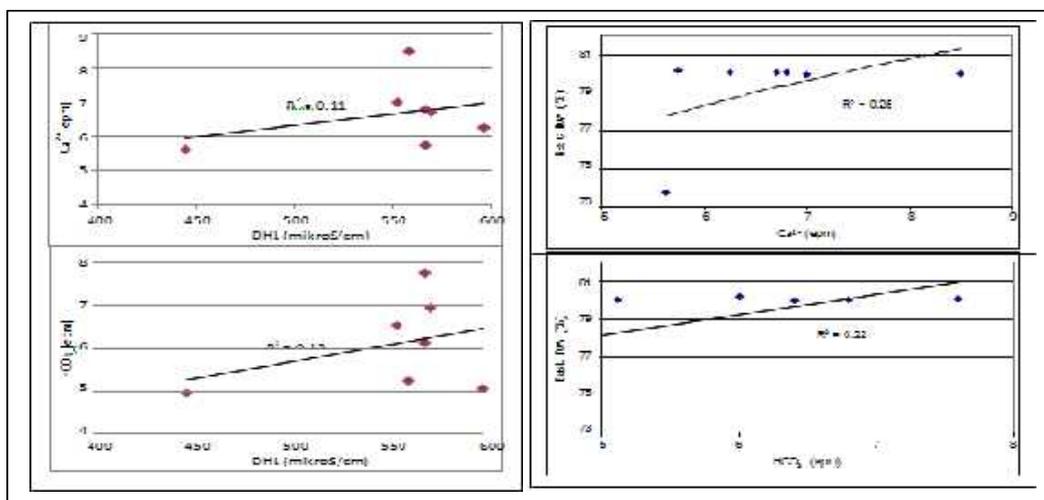


Figure 2. Dominant Element of Dissolution and DHL Water Flow in Mountains Sadeng Karst

The results of the analysis showed that the dominant element that dissolves in the soil aquifer flow system is the element Ca^{2+} and HCO_3^- . Both elements dissolve easily considering the extraordinary land clearing for industrial activities, especially at location points I and II. On the other hand the strength of the lower water flow is stronger around 22% to 25%. Hydrograph conditions indicate the acceleration of underground water flow as a result of the dissolution of elements from mountains sadeng karts. The acceleration can be seen in the following picture:

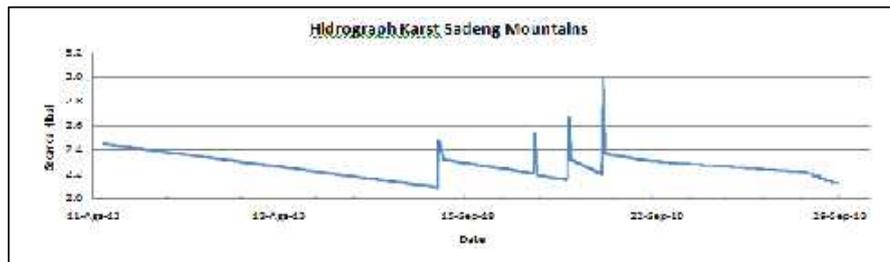


Figure 3. Speed of Under Water Discharge Mountains Sadeng Karst

The based on research data changes in Mount Sadeng karst landscape caused geomorphological, ecological and ecosystem degradation in space and region. Changes in landscape shape are influenced by political policies and mining issued by the government. This is indicated by the operation of a high capacity cement plant in the area around Mount Sadeng. All traditional industrial and mining activities trigger damage with the aim of strengthening the regional economy.

The process of regional development has transformed nature into a new form of space. Gunung Sadeng karst exploration not only changes the geomorphological form, but also affects the hydrogeological conditions of groundwater flow. The influence of climate and hydrological conditions affect the rate of chemical denudation and land damage as indicators and discussions of changes in the karst environment [18]. Damage to karst land triggers increased erosion activity as a result of opening vegetation through licensed and traditional mining activities. Emphasizes that increasing exploration of karst hills from human activities can lead to increased soil erosion and severe, widespread and all-time environmental damage [9].

Industrial investors and traditional miners in their applications do not have knowledge that is responsive to ecohydrology and changes in karst land, especially in the climate aspect. The contribution of climate change is very important in managing water resources and ecological protection of karst land. Mining triggers negative impacts in the process of dissolution and absorption for surface water. Changes in evapotranspiration in the karst area are more sensitive to changes in rainfall. This shows that human activity can change evapotranspiration for watersheds and rivers which cause high karst degradation [10].

The changes of the karst space and passageways can change the hydrochemical composition and hydrogeology of the water flow structure. Hydrochemical composition is useful for evaluating water quality problems that cause chemicals to be insoluble in karst aquifers. The parameter is difficult to distinguish hydrochemical changes from natural and human activities. This is supported by findings that the condition of water isotopes is measured by sources with parameters of rainwater, groundwater, and the amount of waste from human activities in urban areas [16].

The change of karst landscapes give rise to new landforms in mount sadeng such as lakes, changes in vegetation, and landslides. The danger of landscape change and karst hydrogeology has increased specifically due to human activities. Forms of landscape change and human activity have different effects from each karst place in the southern mountain zone. The differences in place, location, weather and climate, the quality of land cover, and the utilization investigated are strongly influenced by the characteristics of regional characteristics. The karstological processes in karst ecological systems occur due to rapid new geomorphological processes (trenches, landslides, collapsed, and new sinkholes) as a tangible form of the effects of climate change [13]. The impact is that the water flow is more open and difficult to distinguish between surface and underground water. The type of open flow formed diffuse type. This finding is fundamental aspect of the investigation of

karst hydrology is practically related to the water storage capacity of the aquifer layer which is useful for predicting vulnerability in the productive zone [4].

4. Conclusion

Changes to the power's karst landscape in the Jember area were damaged due to the traditional activities of illegal mining and the establishment of a cement factory. These activities affect space conditions in human interaction with the environment. Increased degradation of karst space has affected the condition of vegetation growth and hydrogeology of land in the region. The results of hydrogeological analysis indicate that the type of water flow in the aquifer is of the *diffuse type*. These findings indicate that the condition of the land aquifer has not developed despite land degradation. The measurement of the water flow structure does not show sharp fluctuations, resulting in a strong relationship between the base flow and DHL. The puger karst hydrology system is open, which is shown by the strong relationship between the base flow and the pressure of carbon dioxide gas due to mining and changes in karsts land.

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