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(図面集)

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**STUDY FOR MAKING MASTER PLAN  
FOR LAND EROSION AND VOLCANIC DEBRIS CONTROL  
IN THE AREA OF MT. MERAPI  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

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**MARCH 1978**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

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Fig. 1 Map of Study Area

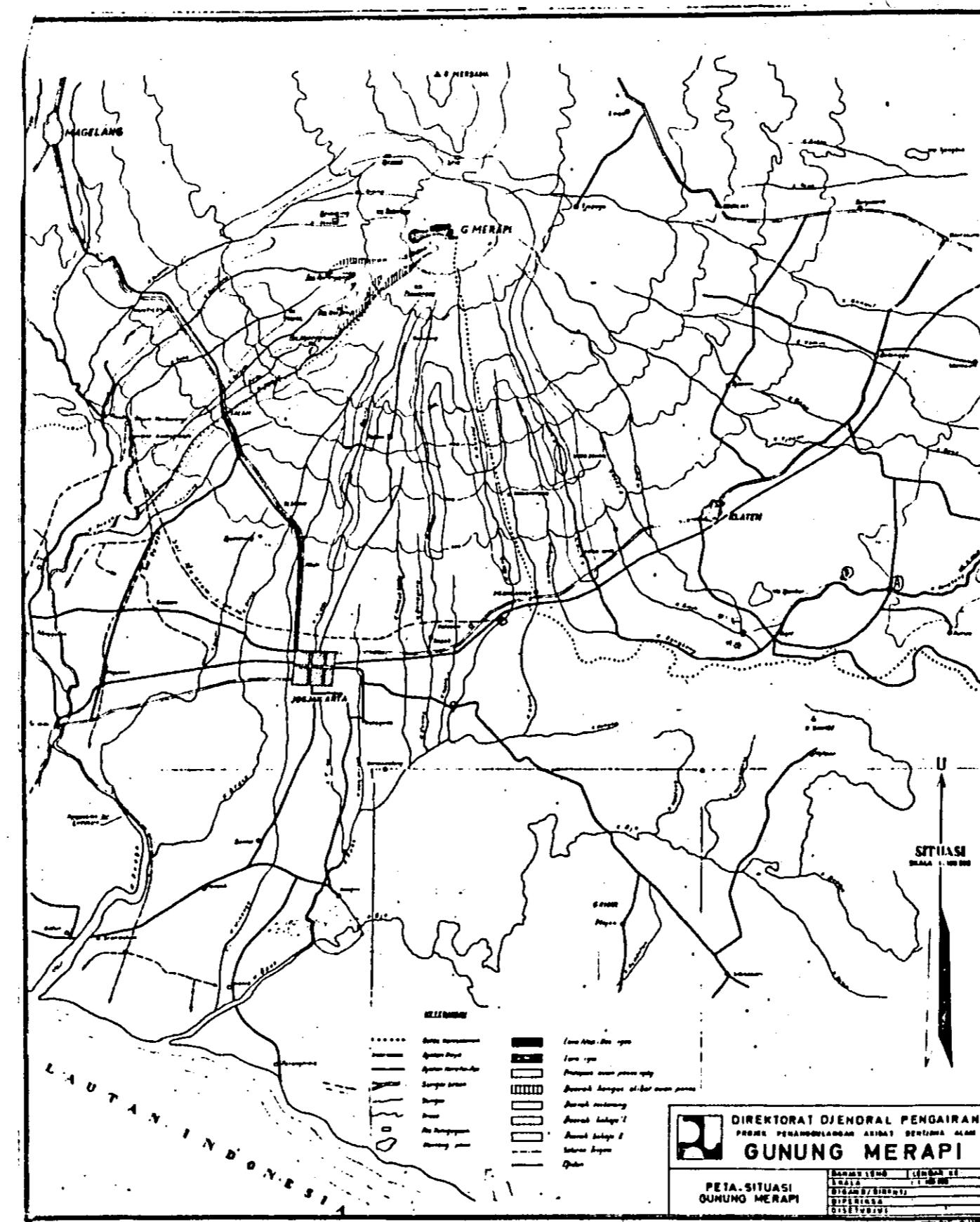


FIG. 2 STUDY AREA

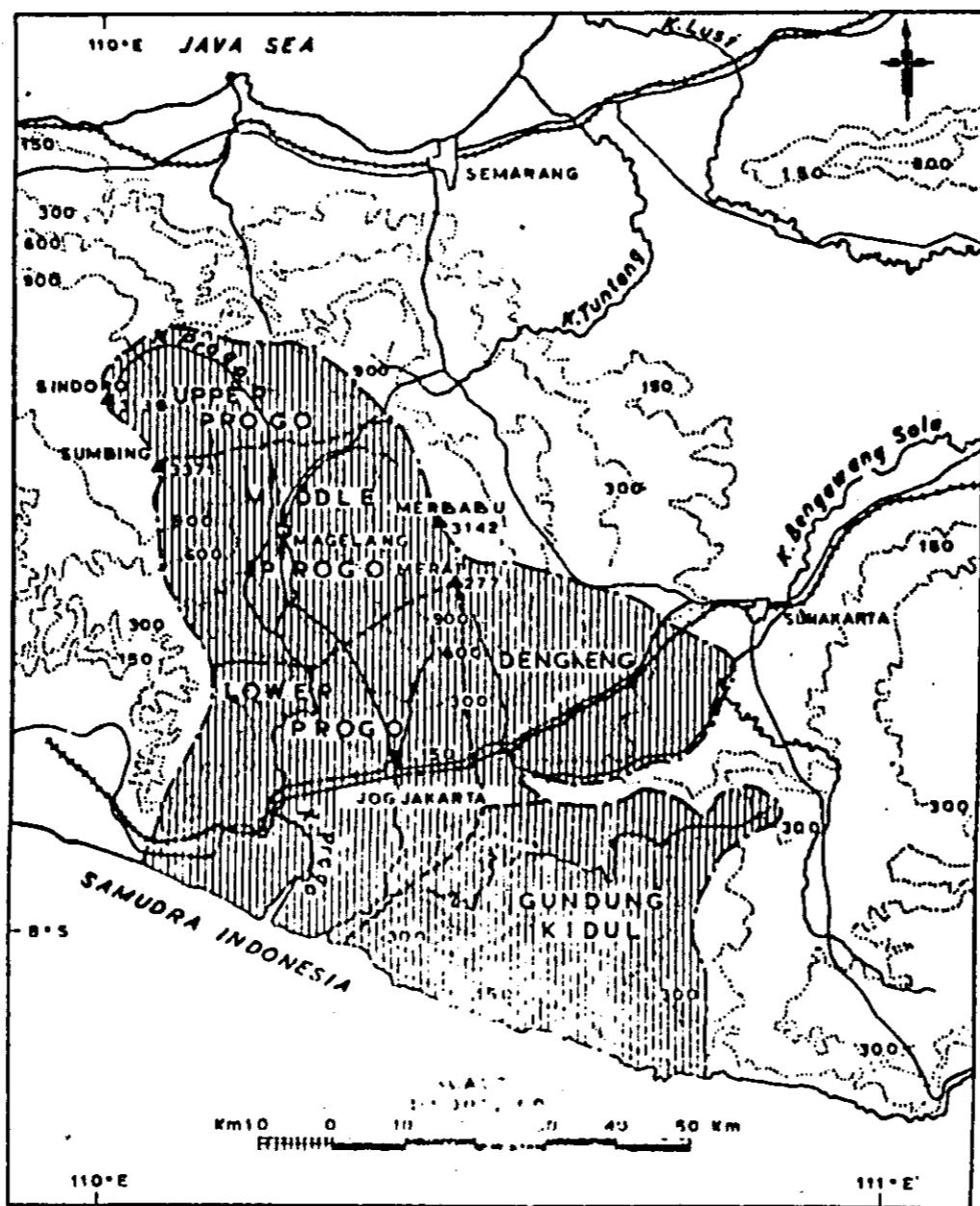
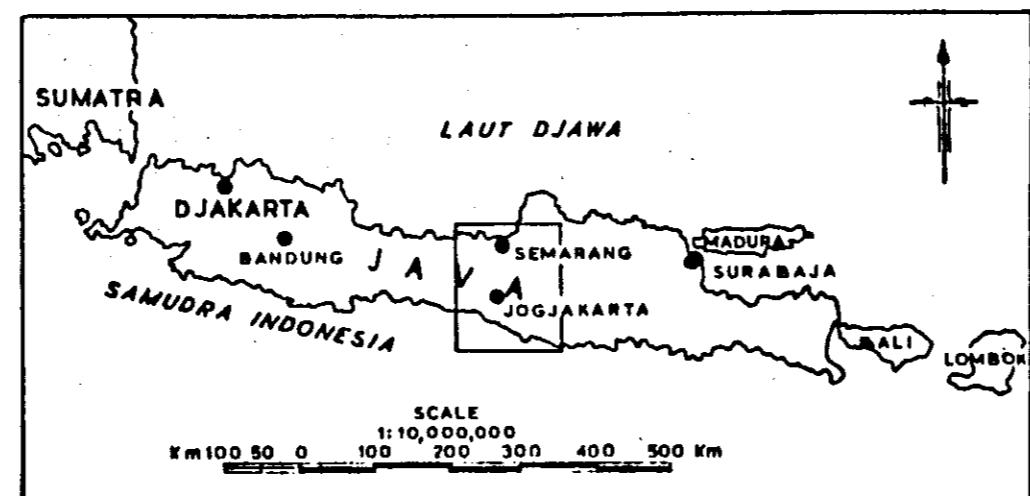


FIG. 3 MAJOR LAND USE

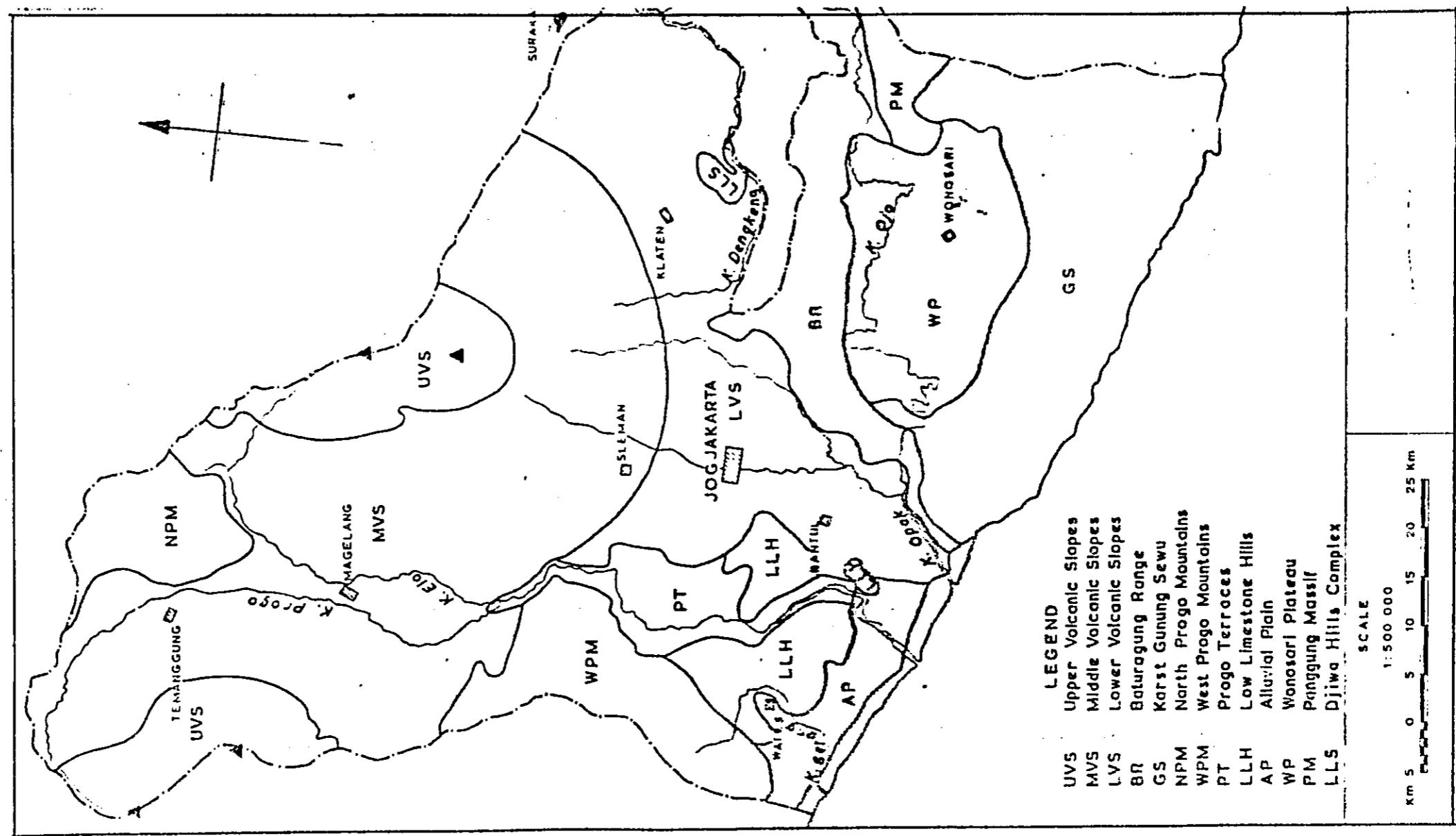


FIG. 4 POPULATION DENSITY (1969)

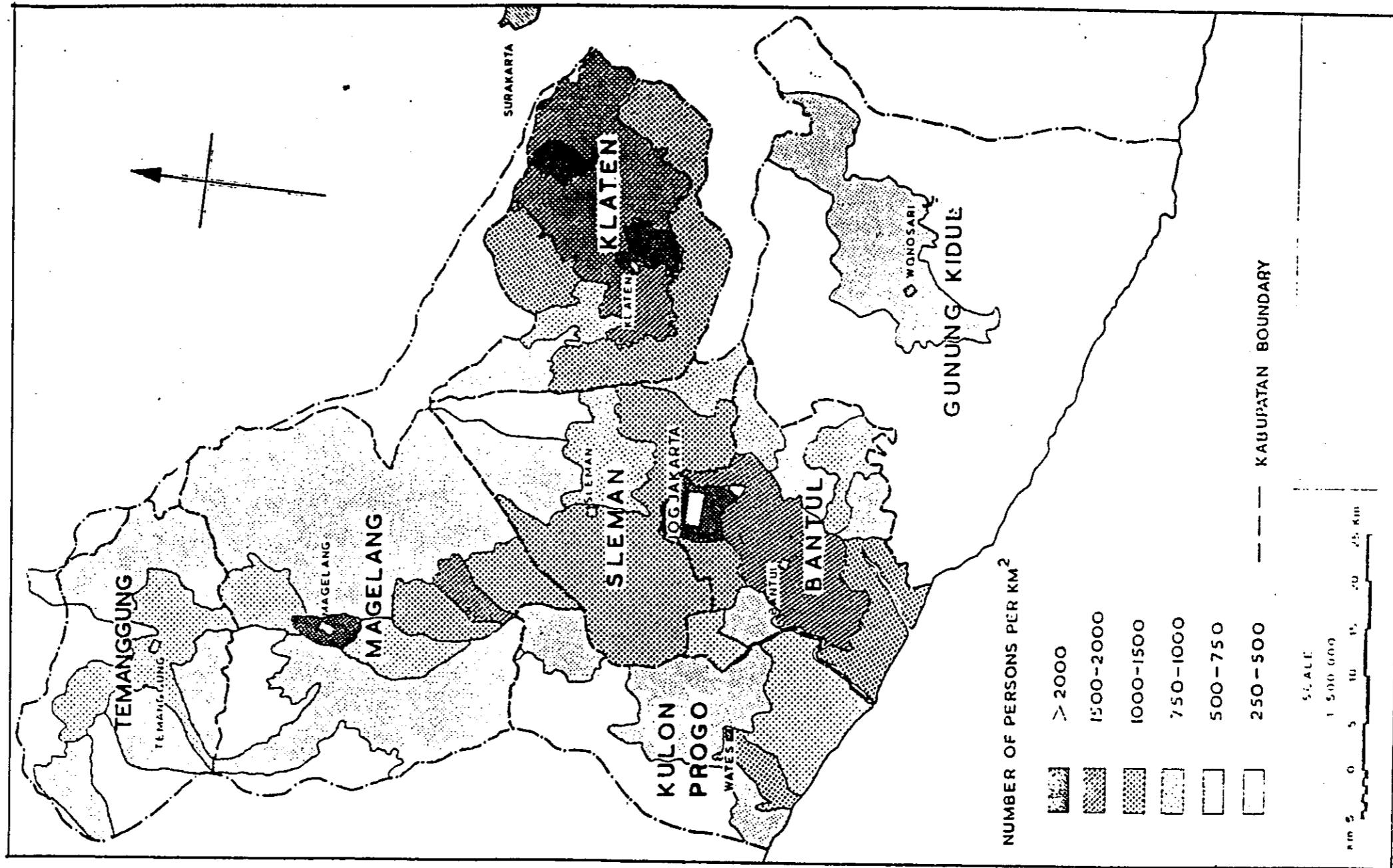


FIG. 5 POPULATION INCREASE RATIO

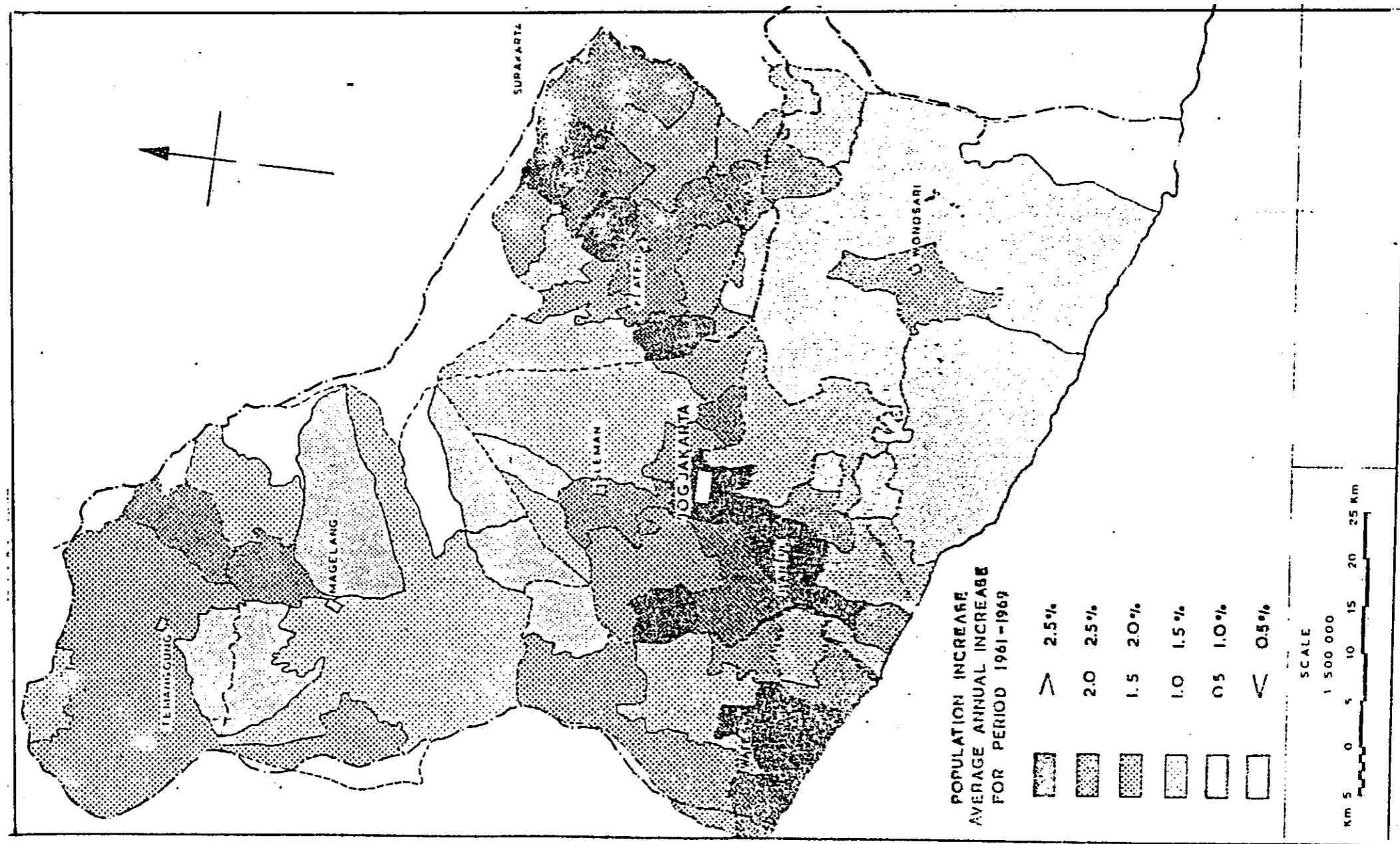


FIG. 6 LAND USE

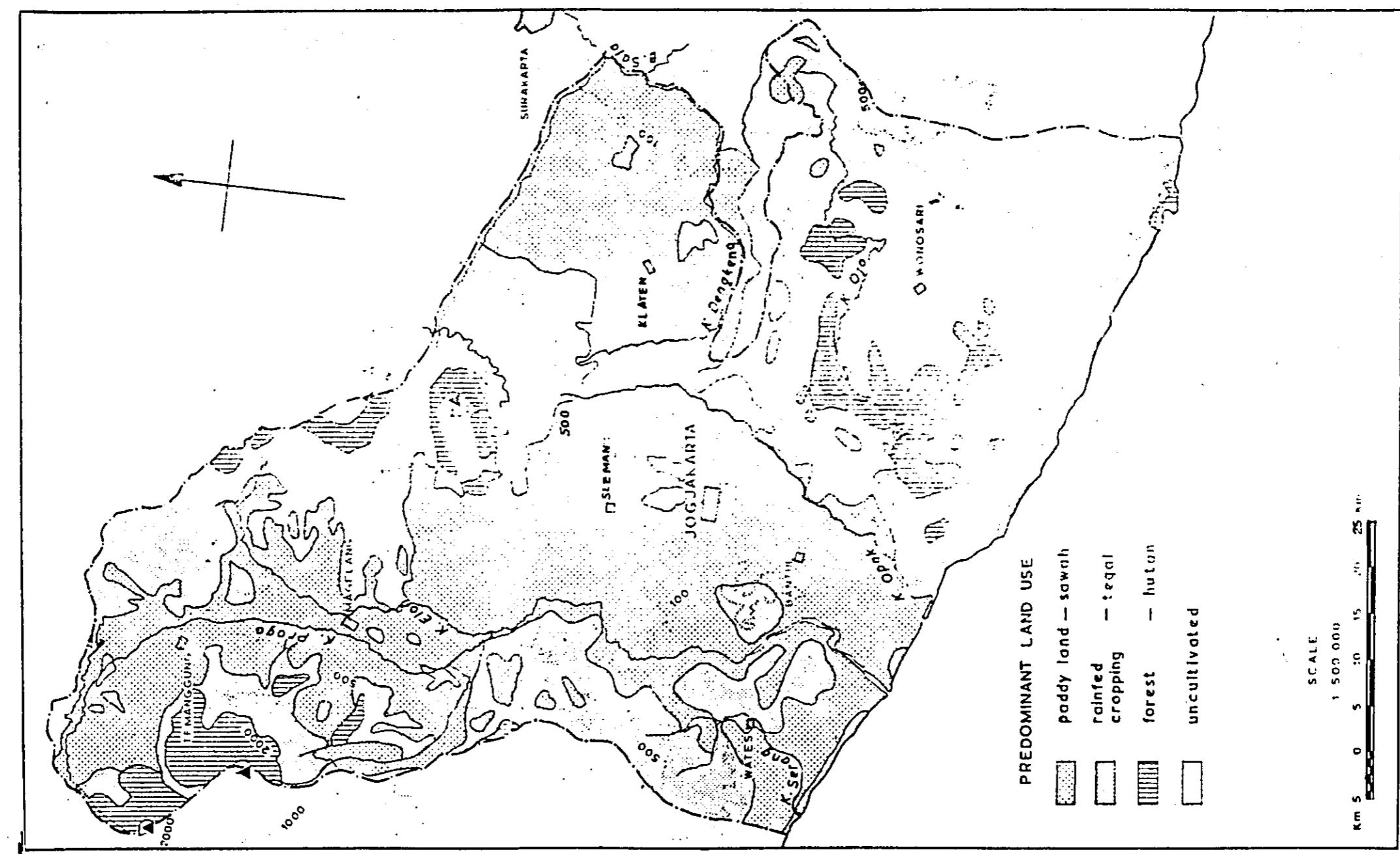


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (1)  
NGEPOS . vs. YOGYAKARTA  
(1975 - 1977 )

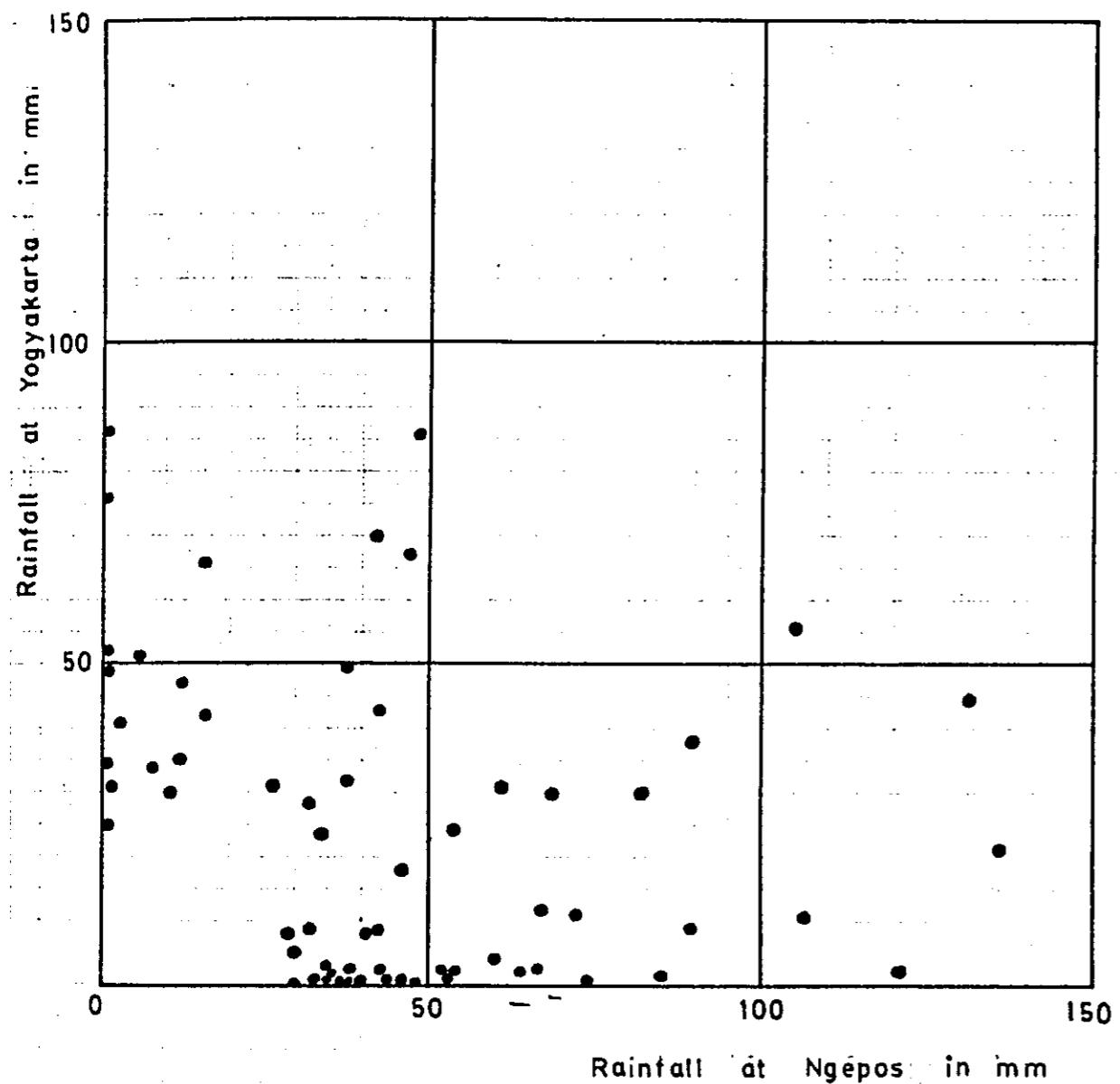


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (2)  
NGEPOS . vs. SALAM .

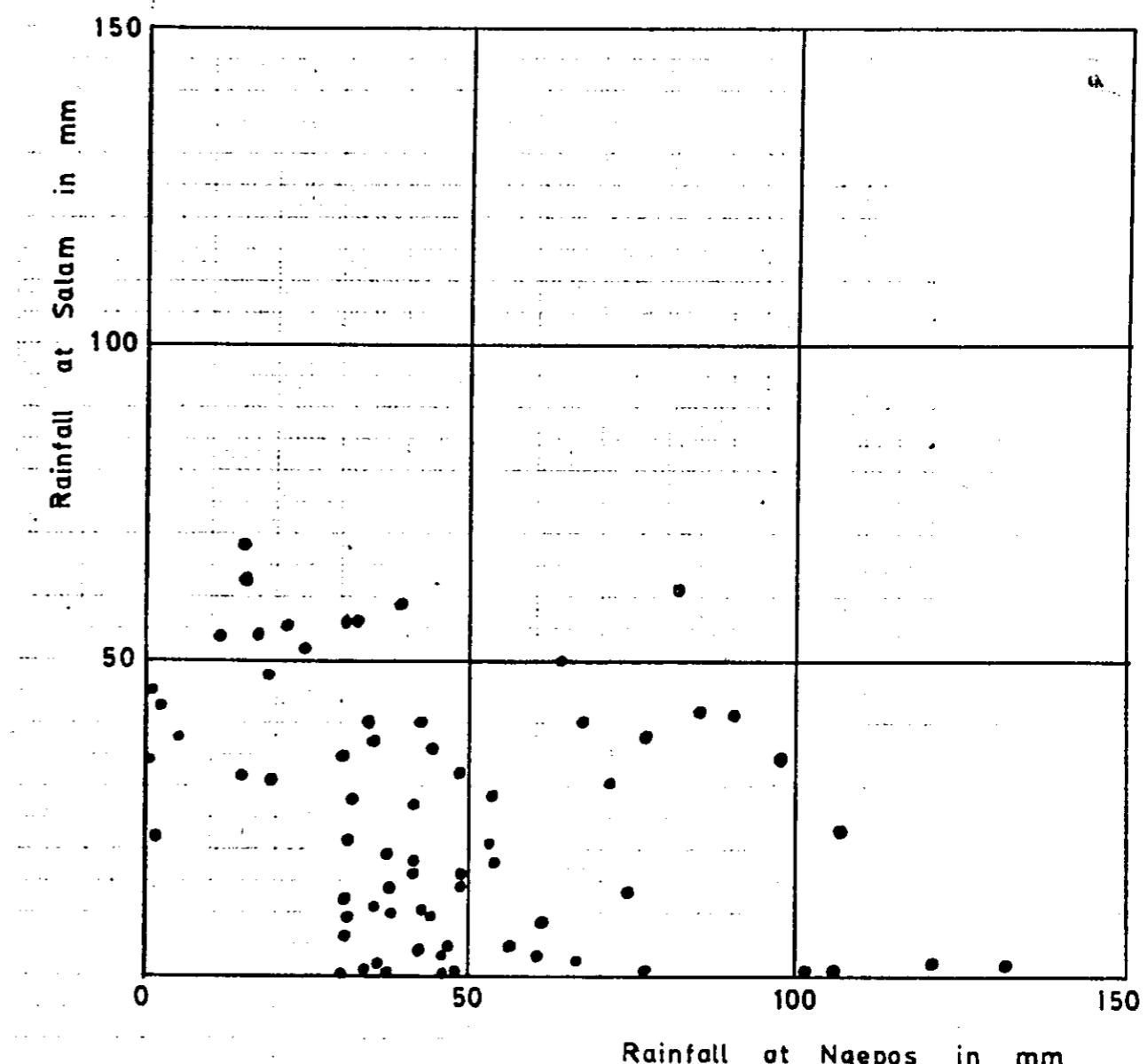


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (3)  
NGEPOS vs. KALIGESIK

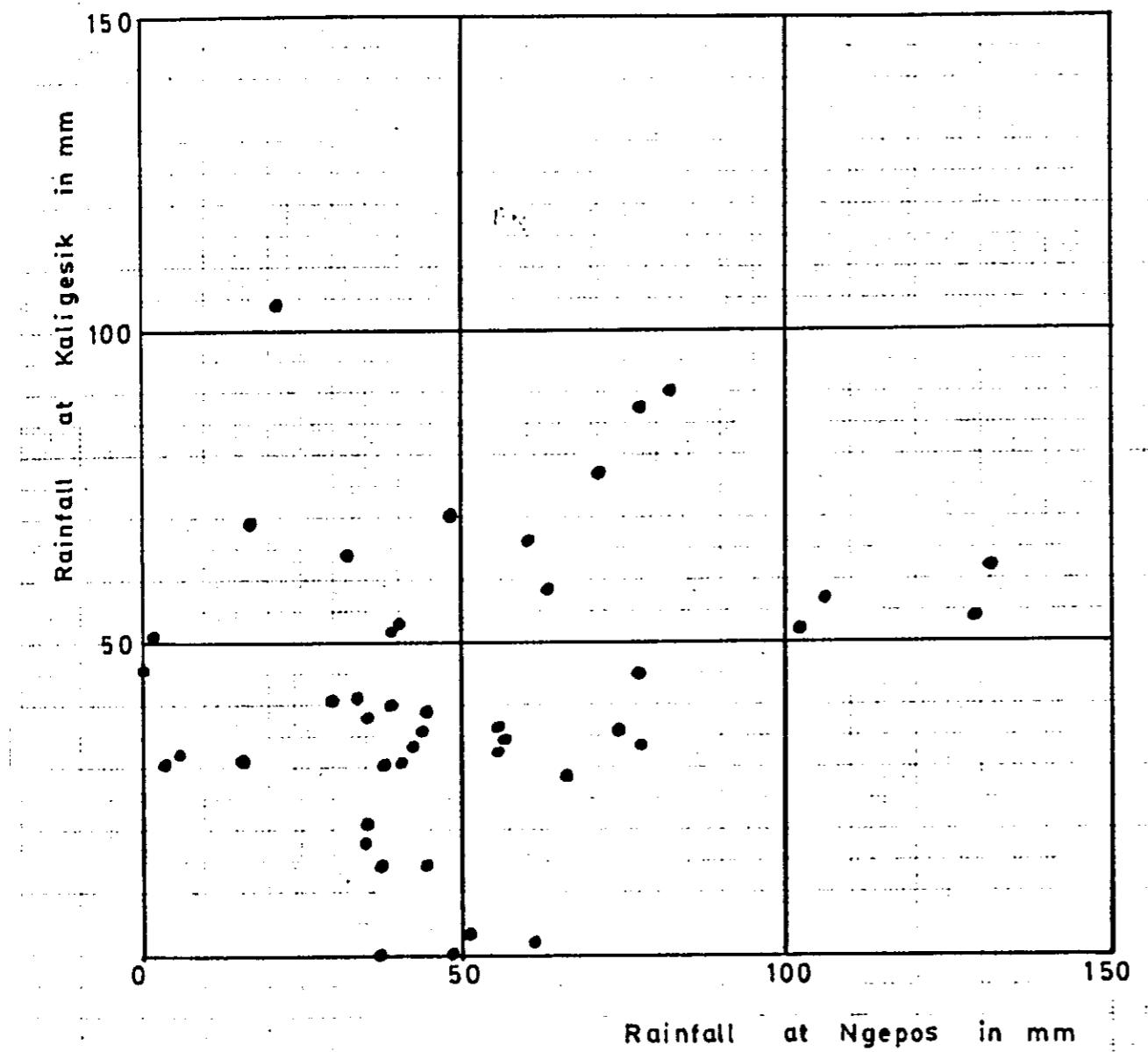


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (4)  
NGEPOS vs. TALUN

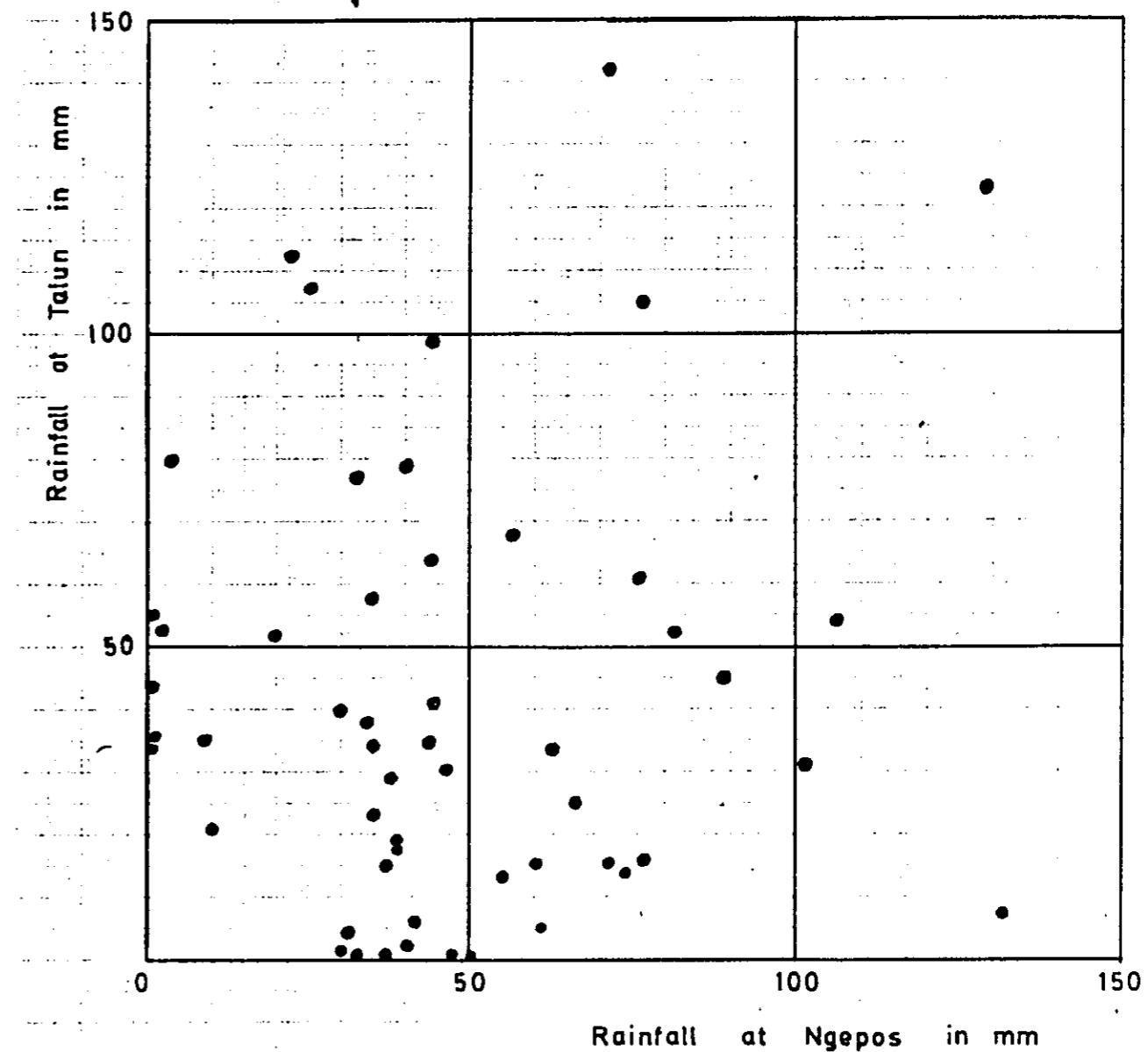


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (5)  
NGEPOS vs. GIRIKERTO  
( 1976 - 1977 )

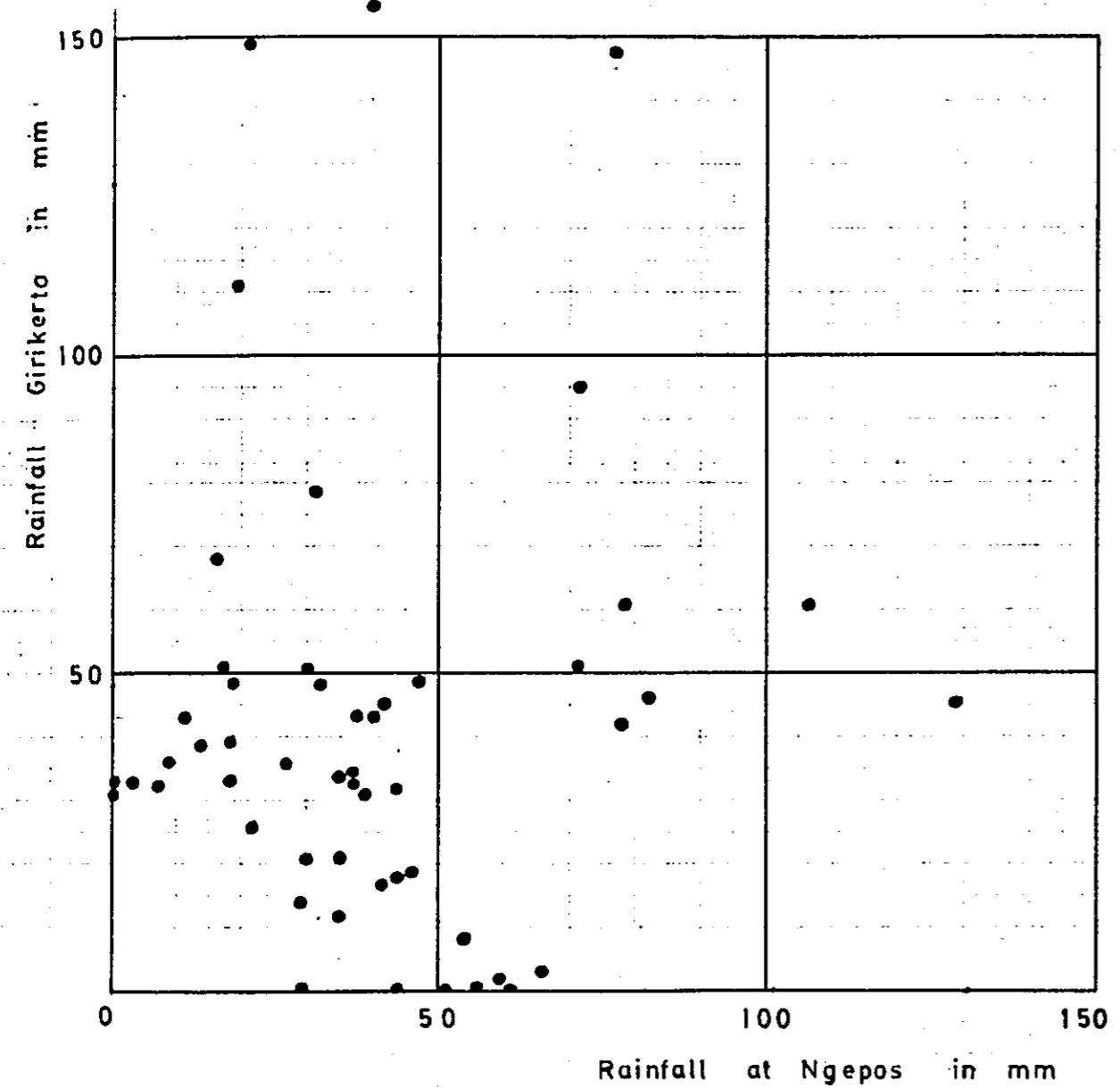


FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (6)  
NGEPOS vs. PLAWANGAN

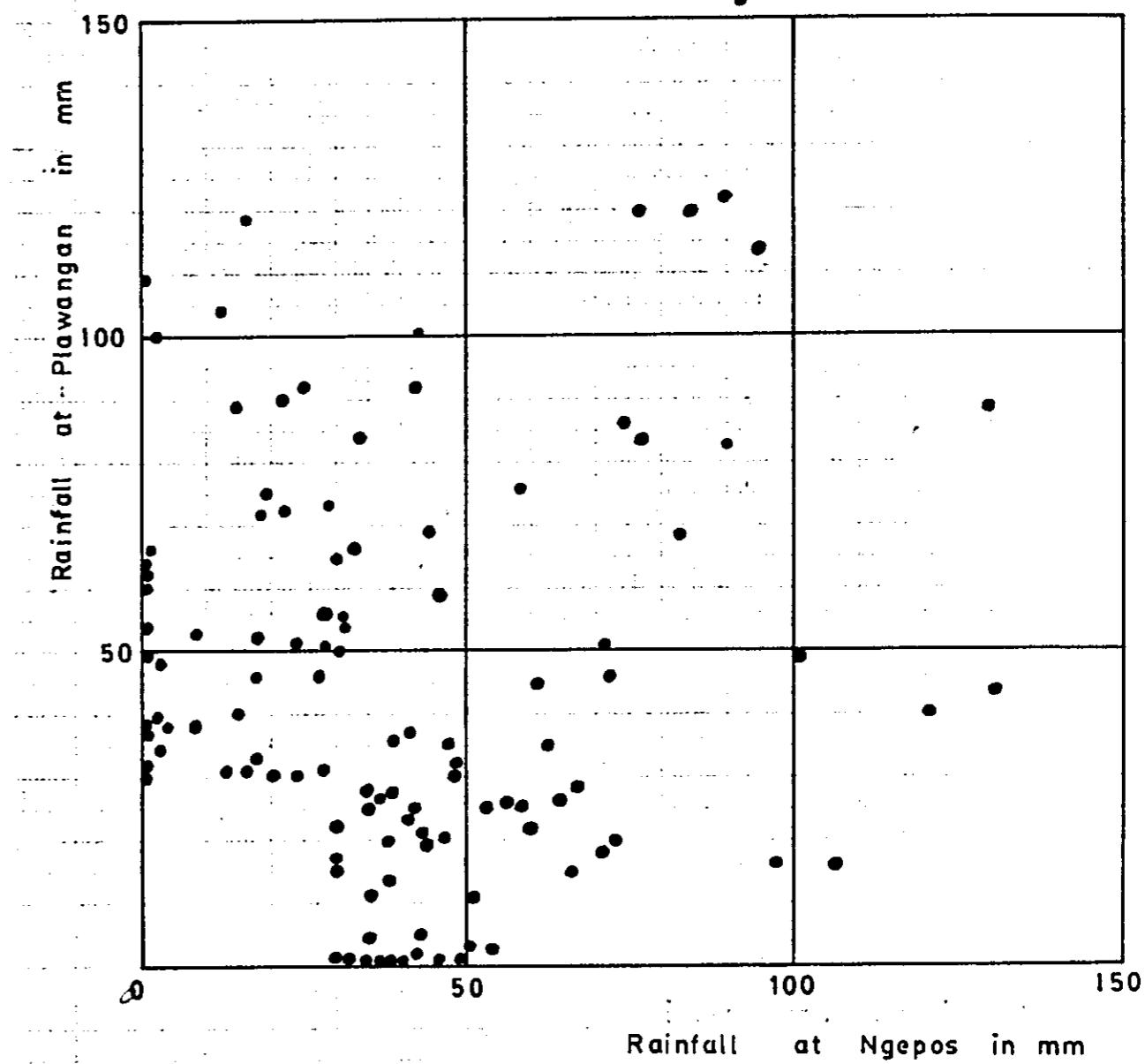
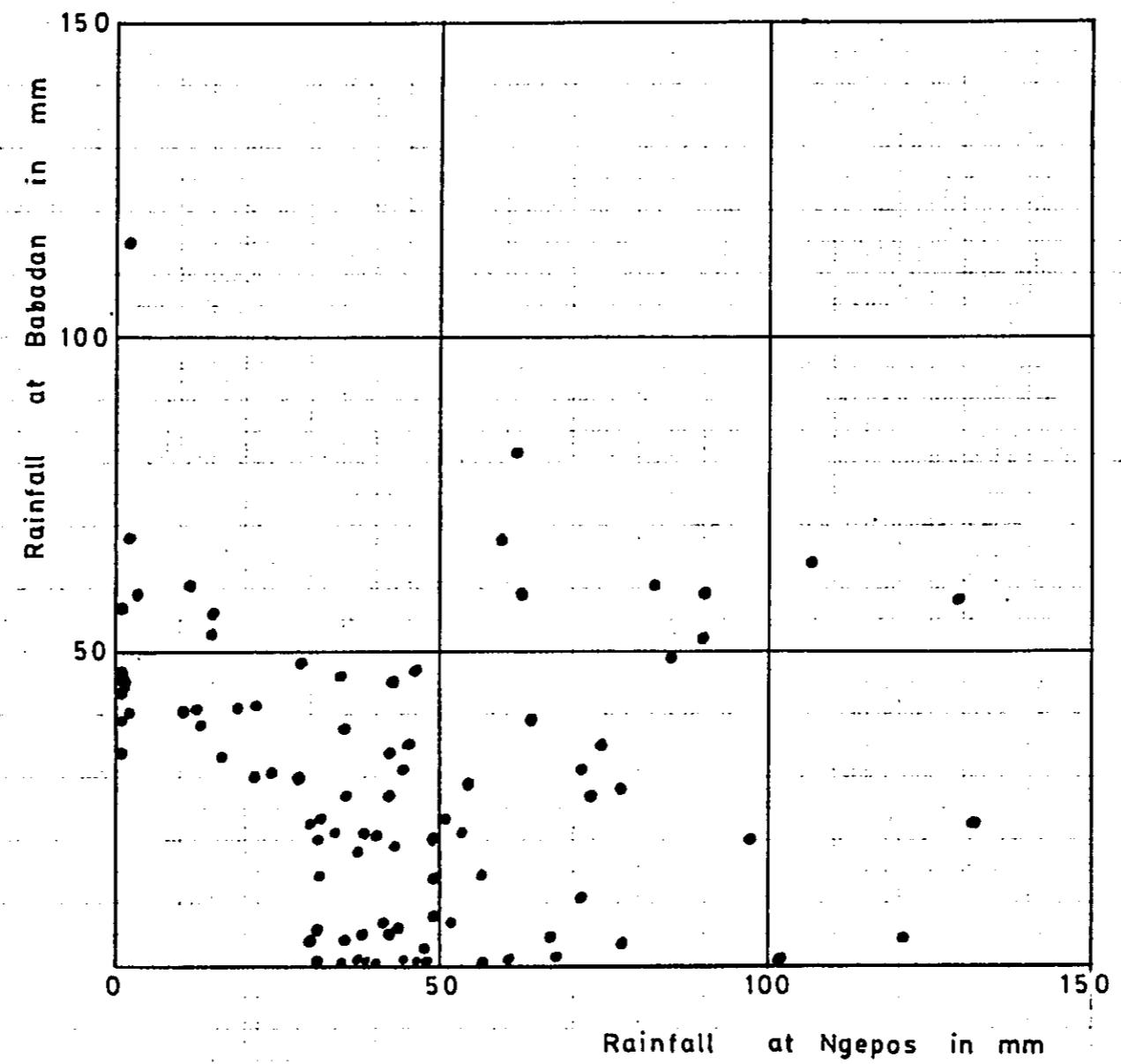
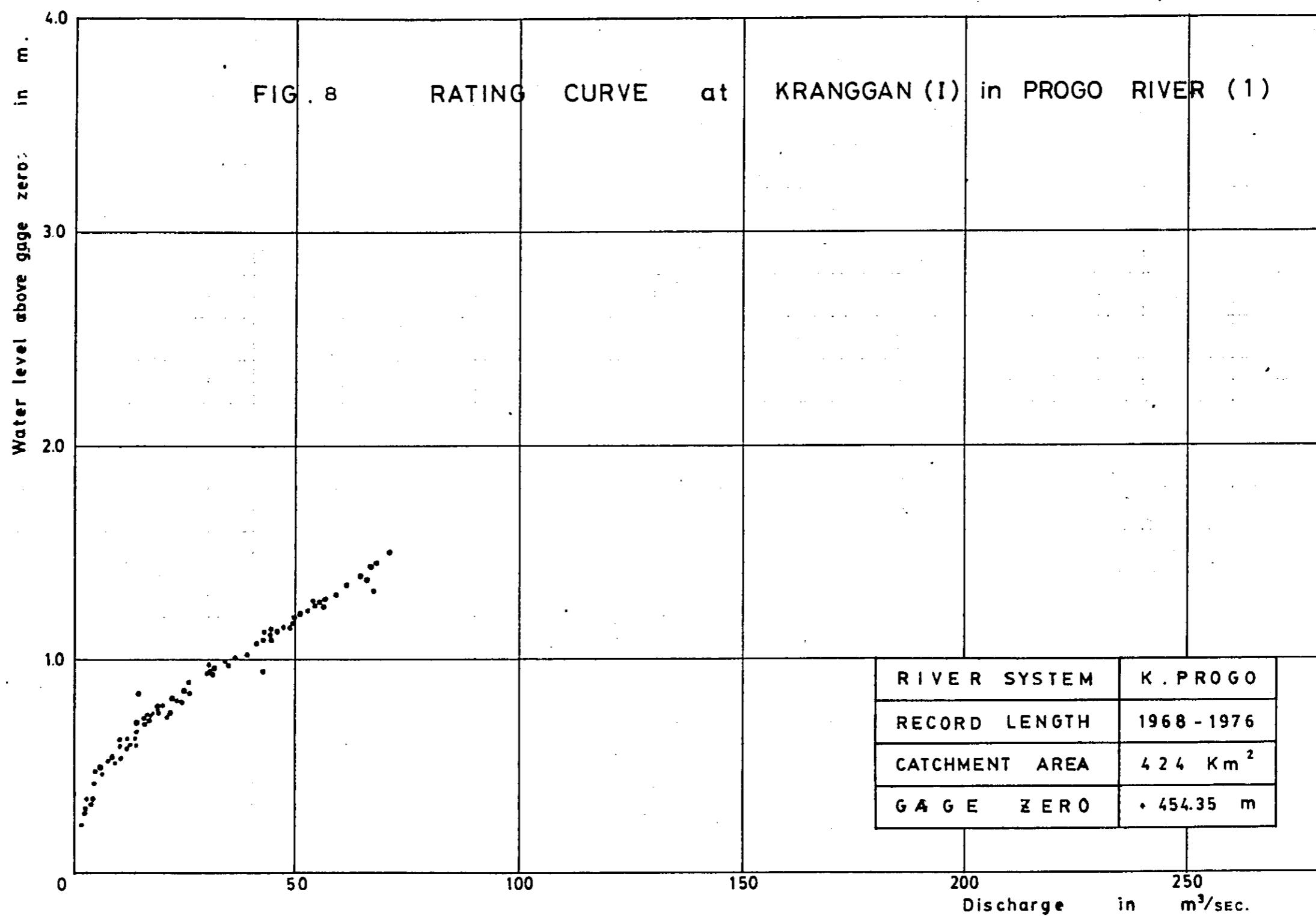
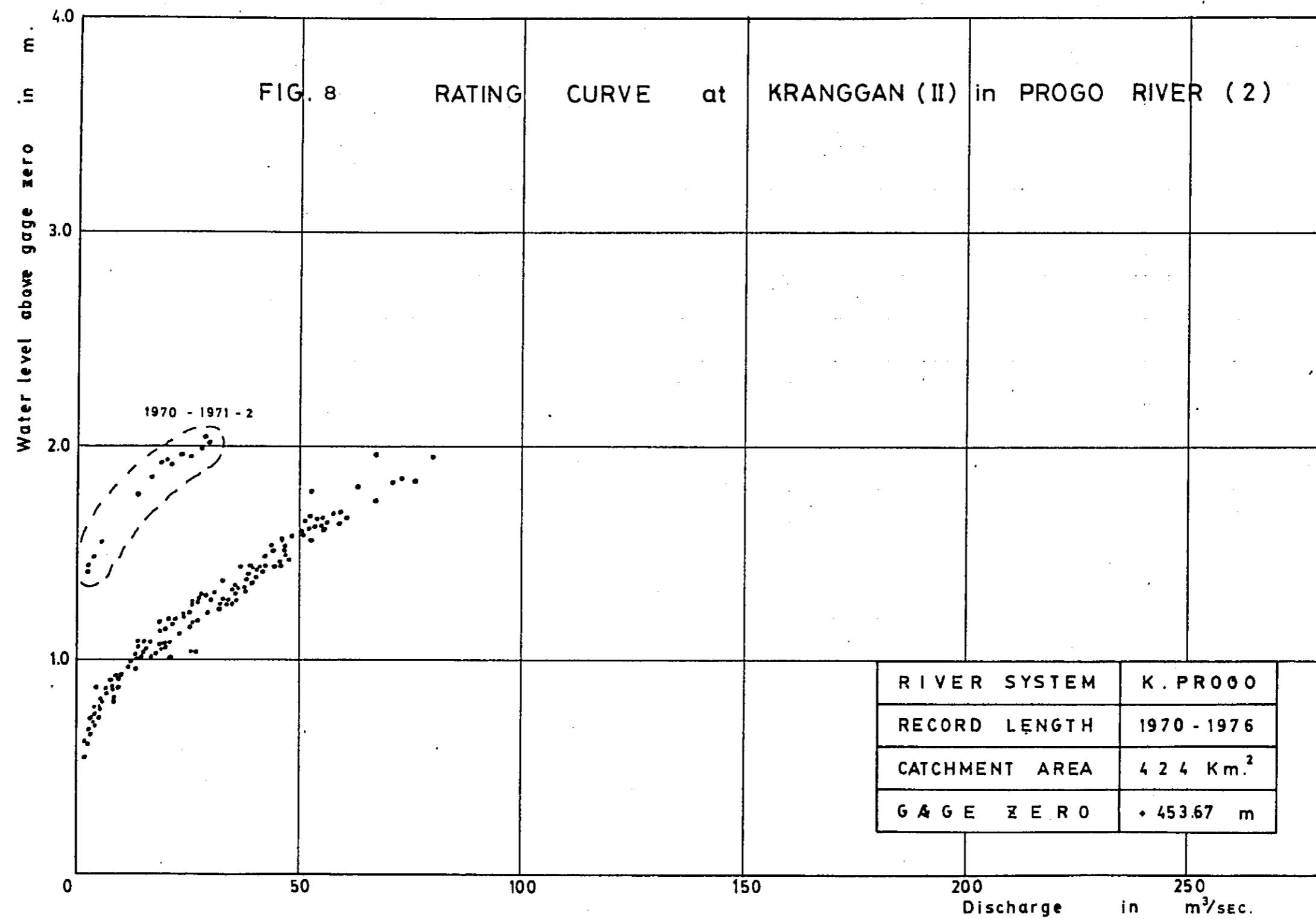


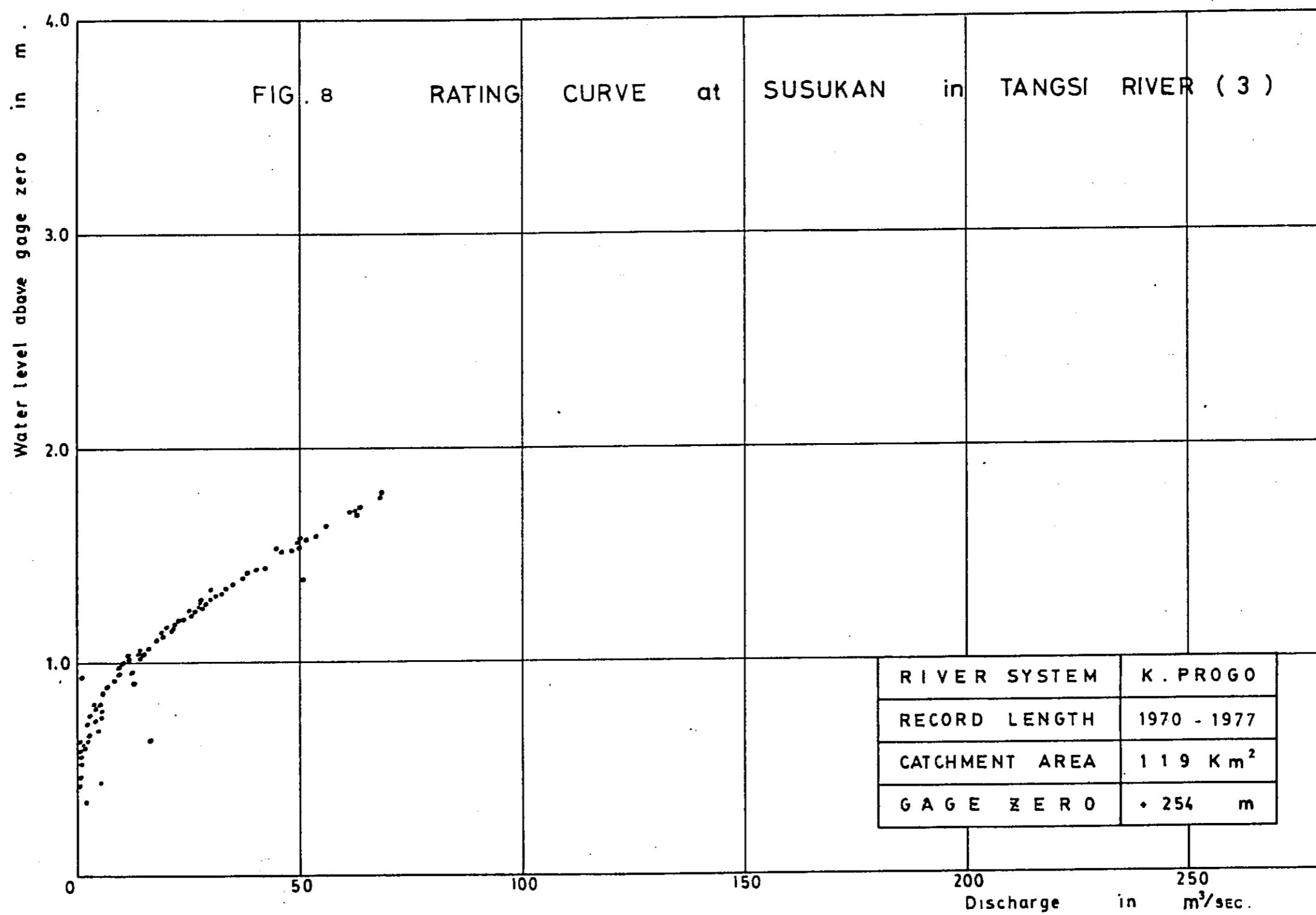
FIG. 7 DAILY RAINFALL CORRELATION (7)

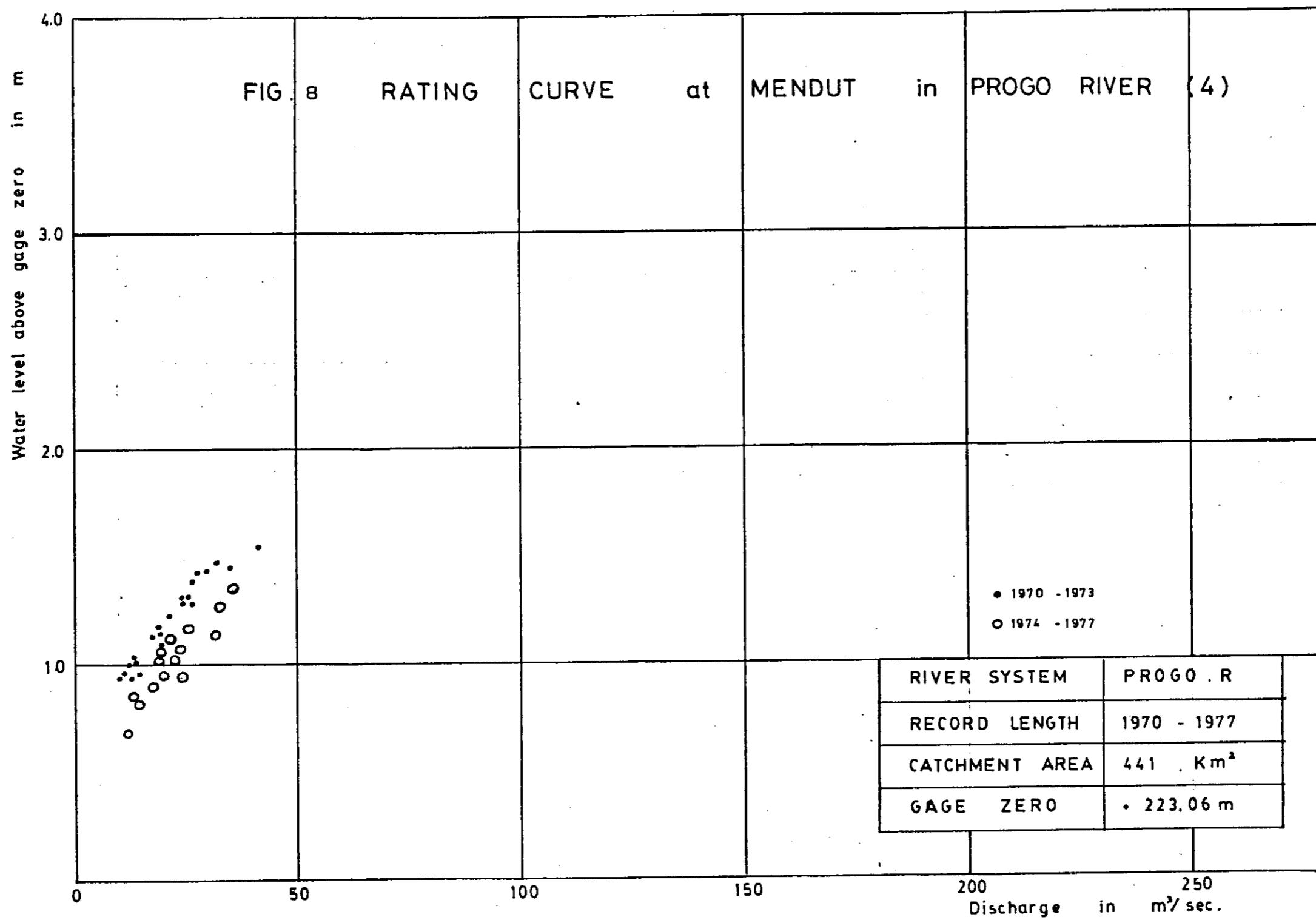
NGEPOS vs. BABADAN

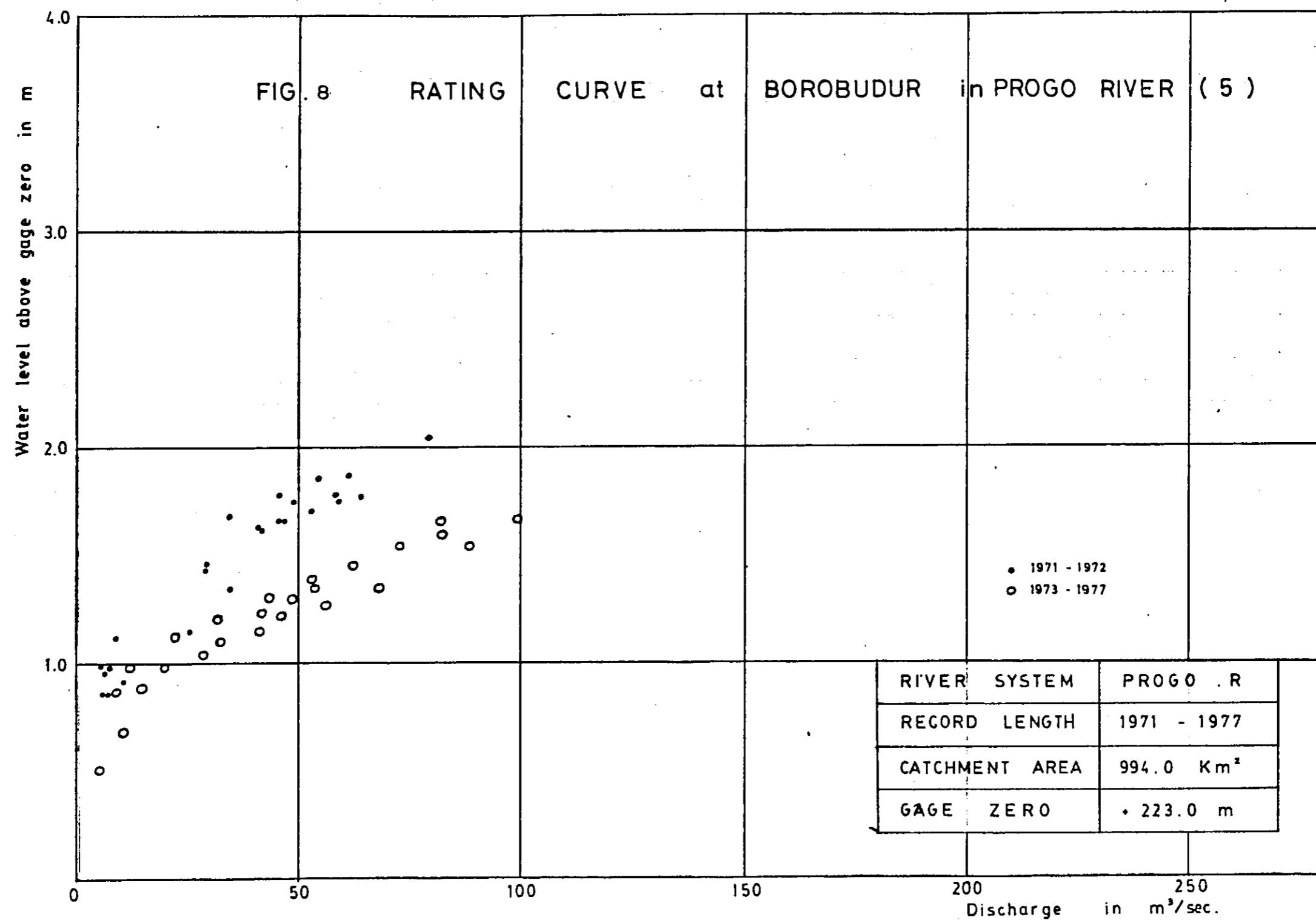


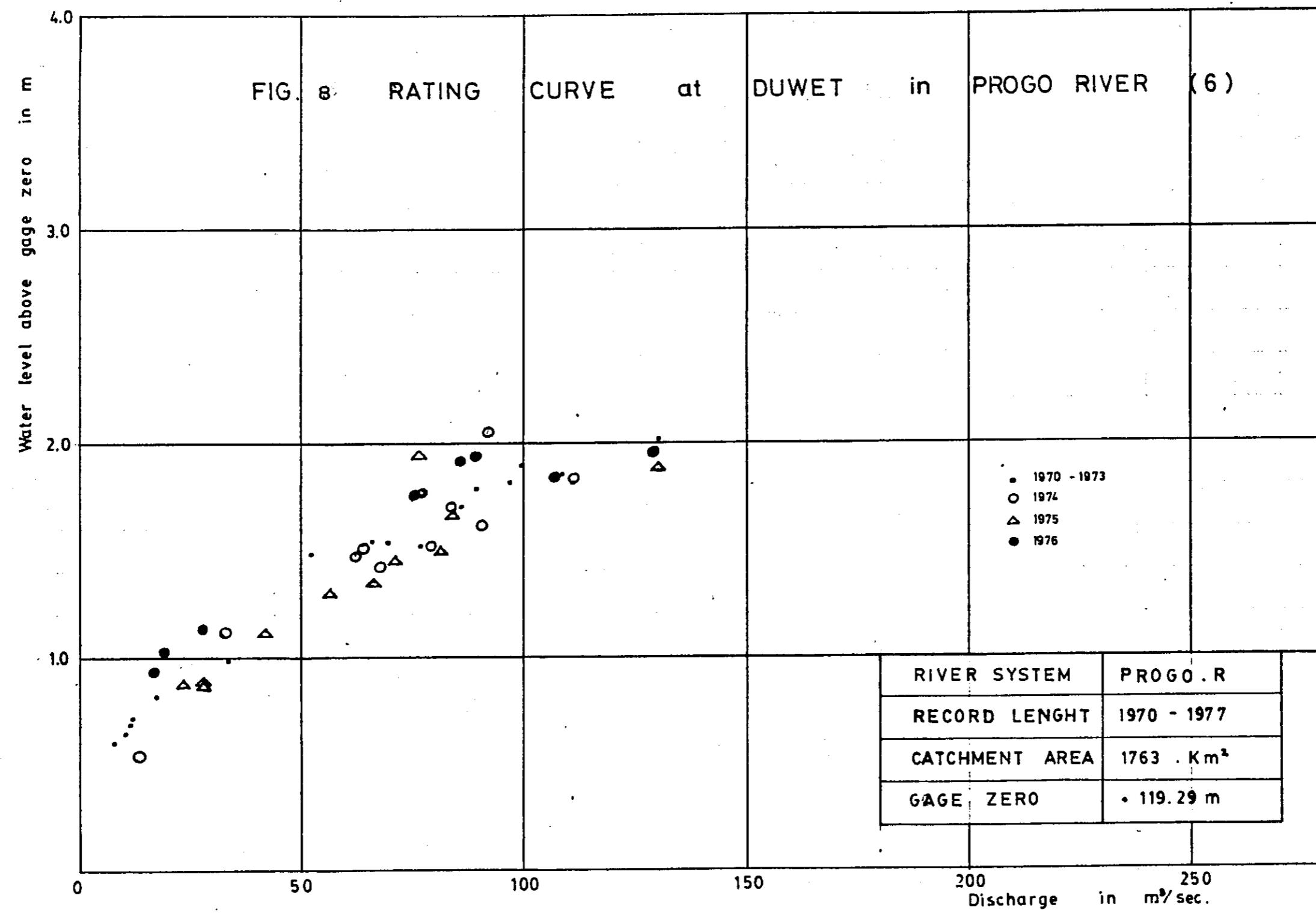


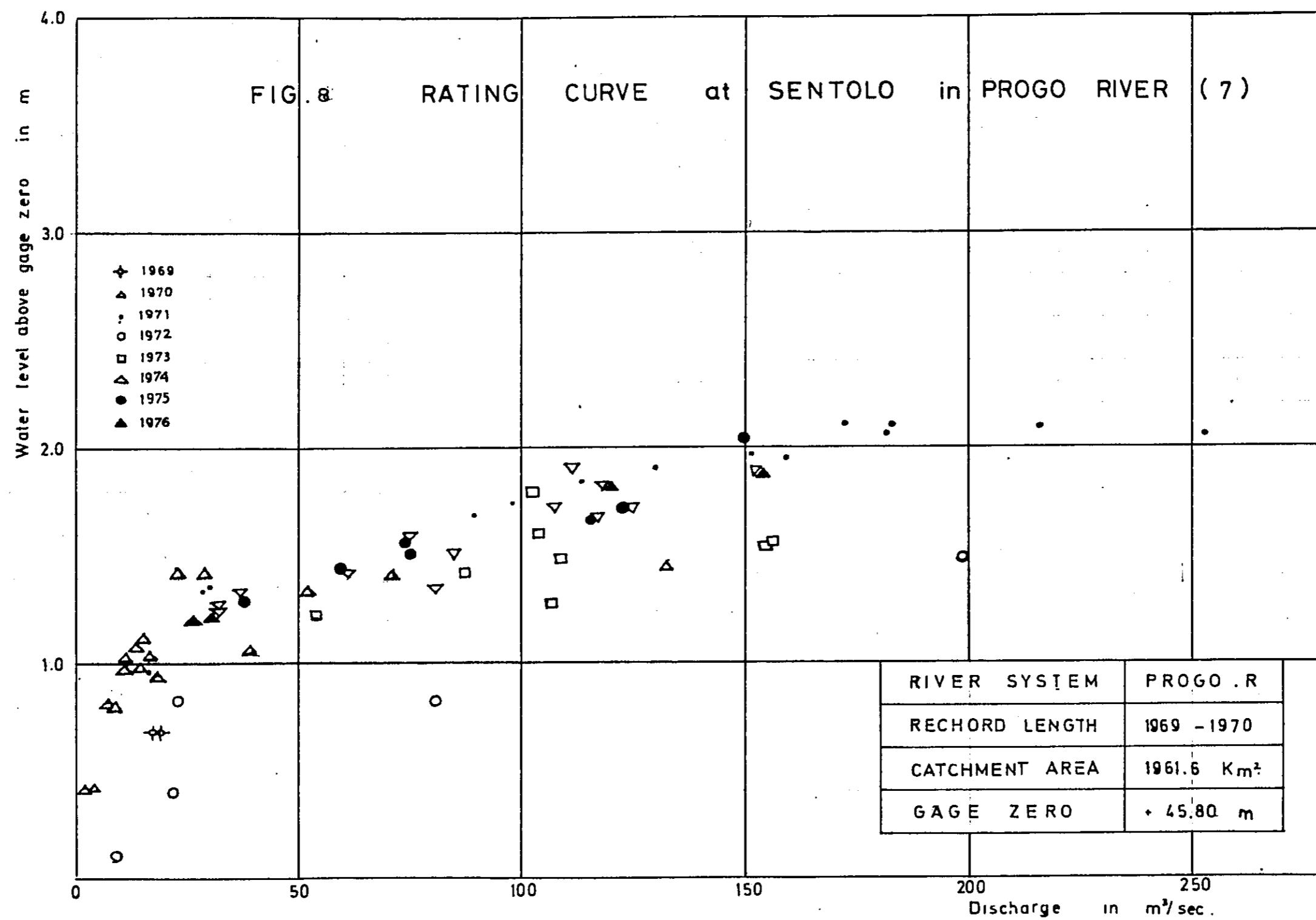












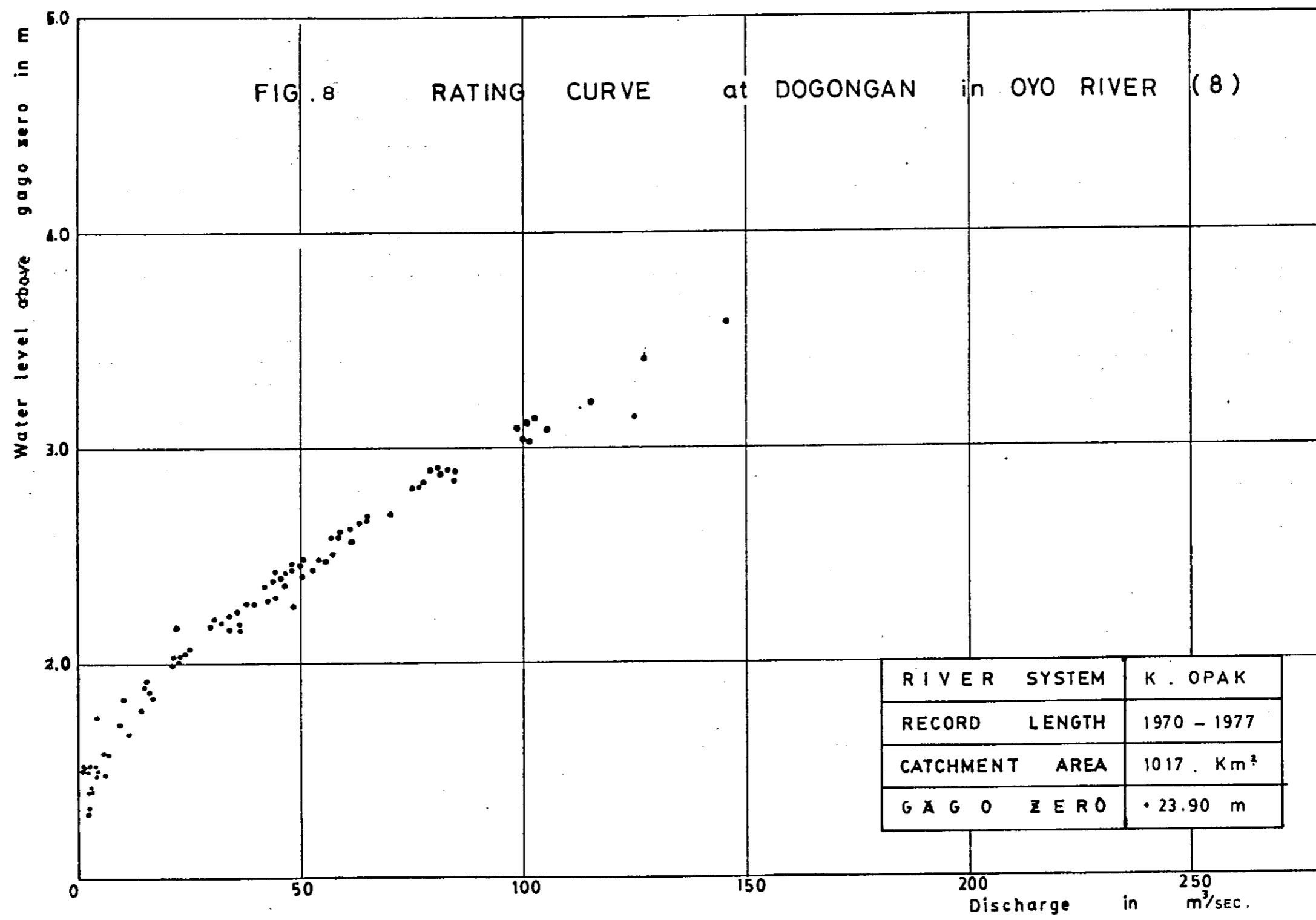


FIG. 9 WARNING SYSTEM OF LAHAR

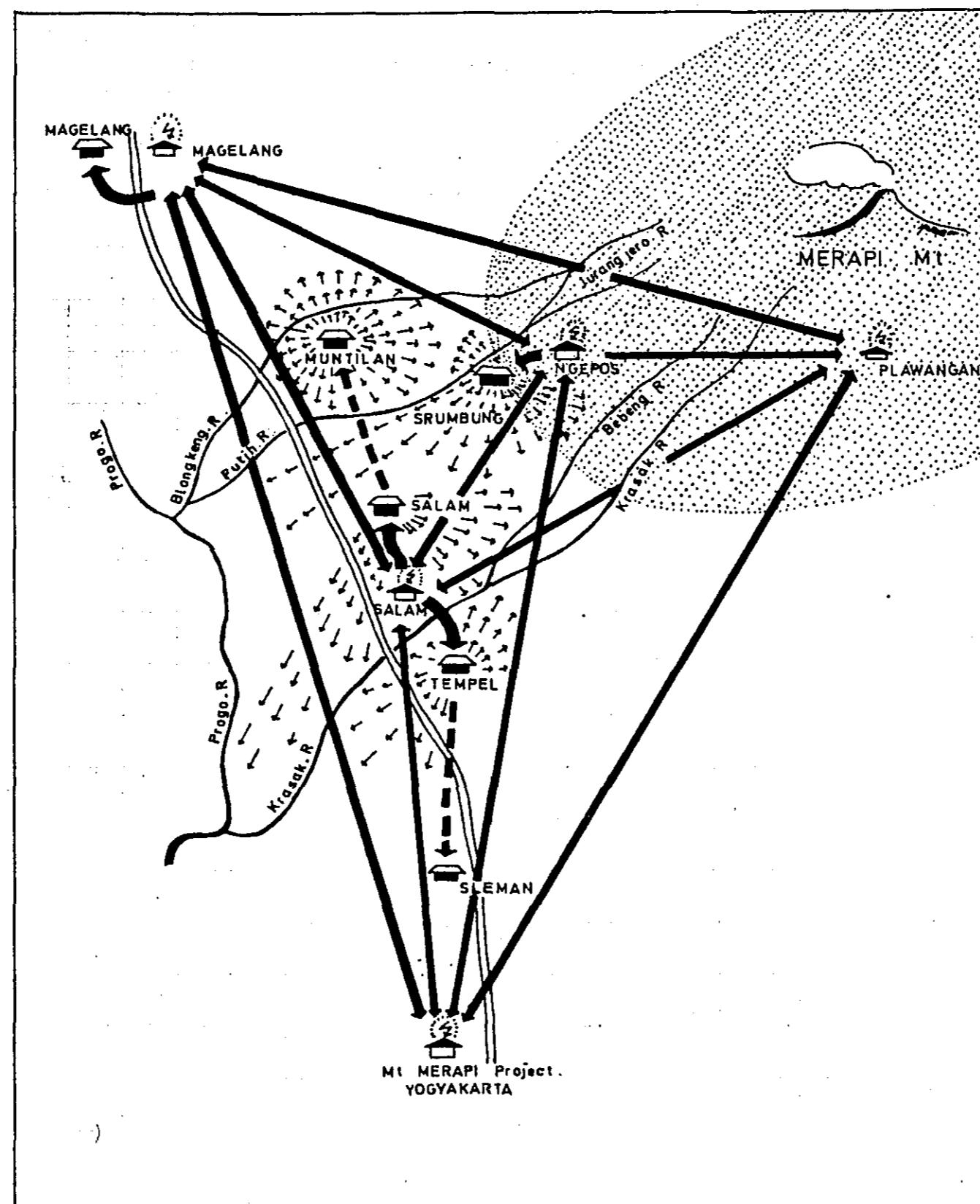


FIG. 10 TYPICAL HIDROGRAPH OF WATER LEVEL IN RAINY SEASON

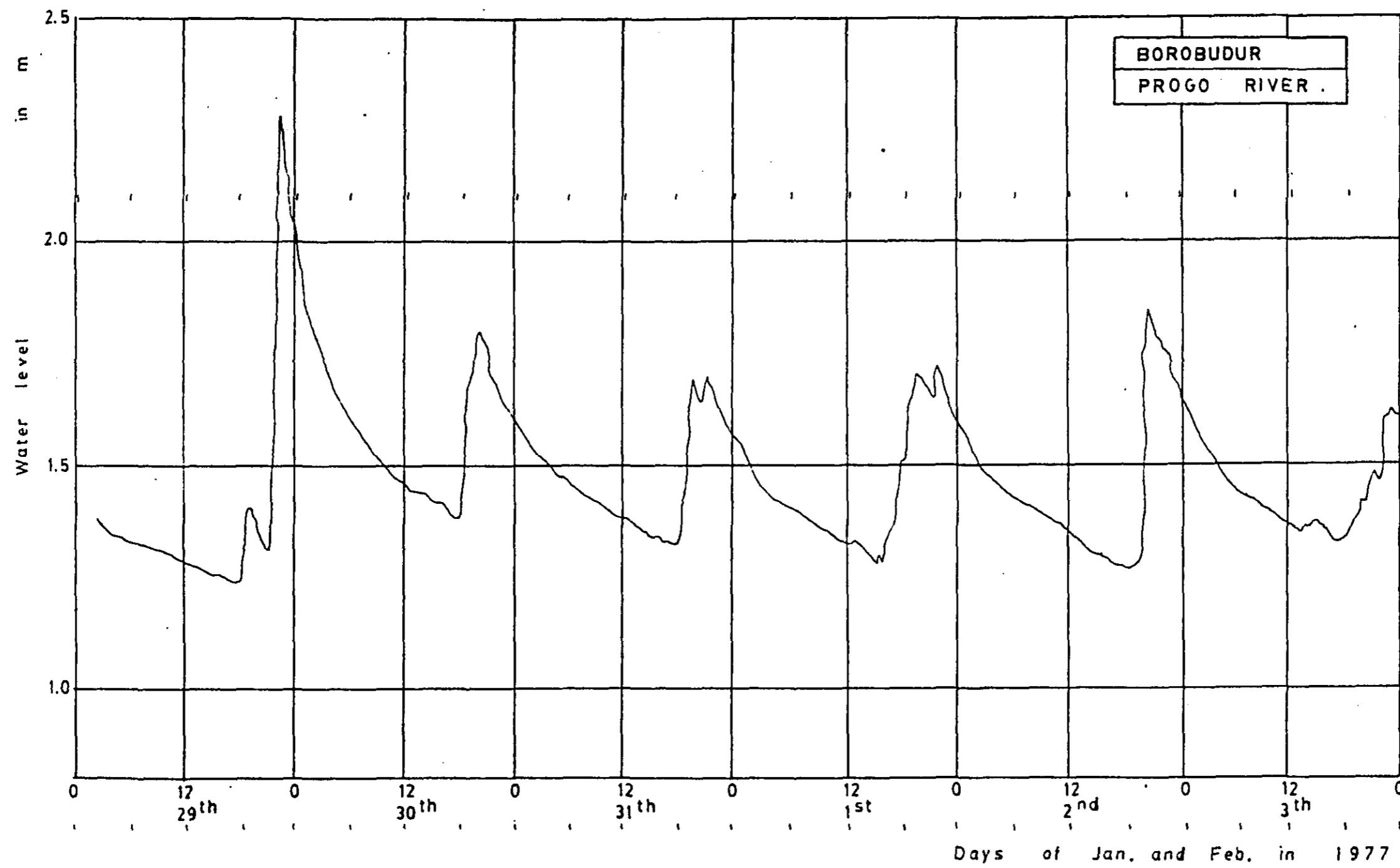


FIG. 11 PROBABLE DISCHARGE AT BLAWANG WEIR  
IN OPAK RIVER

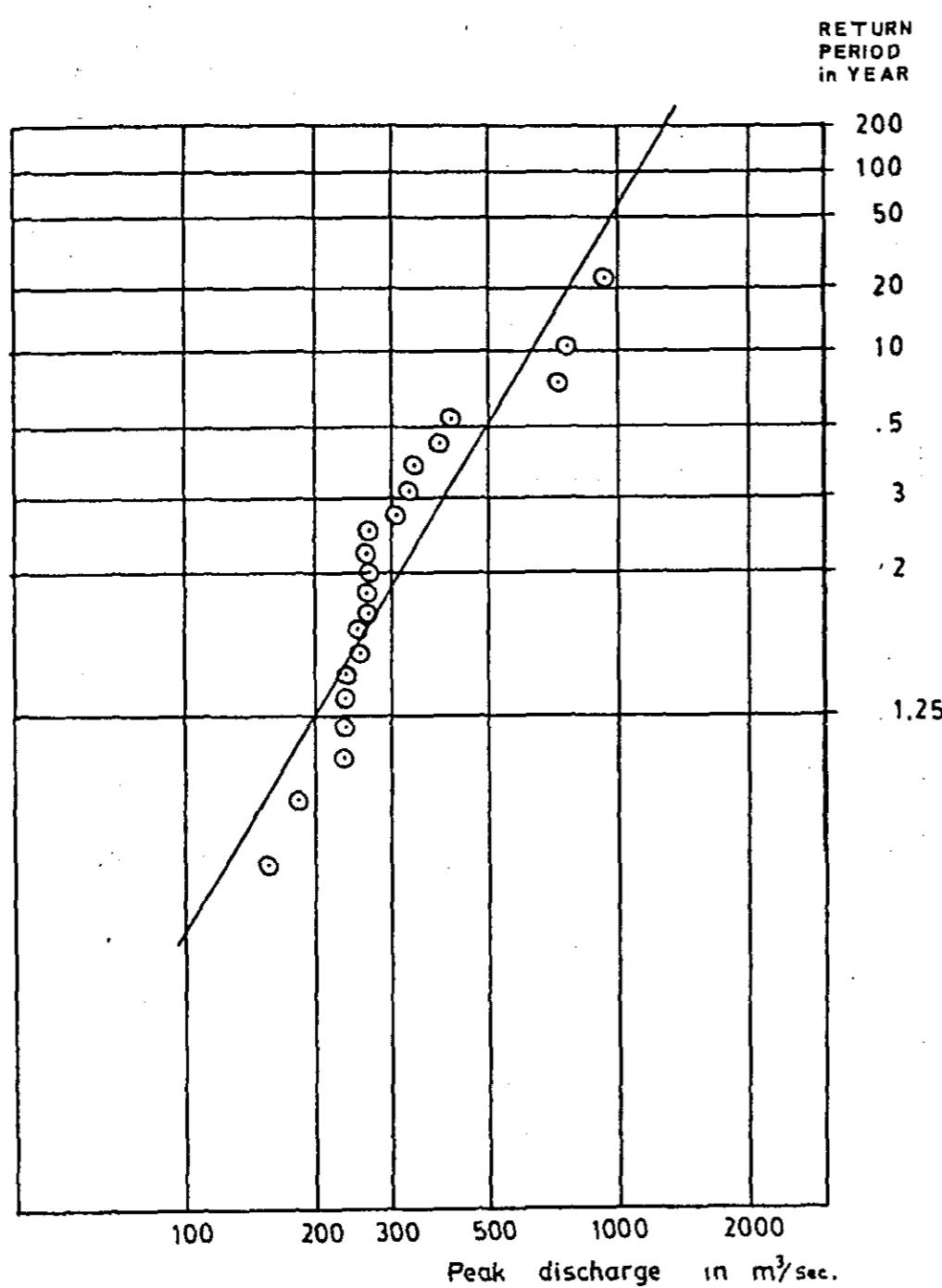
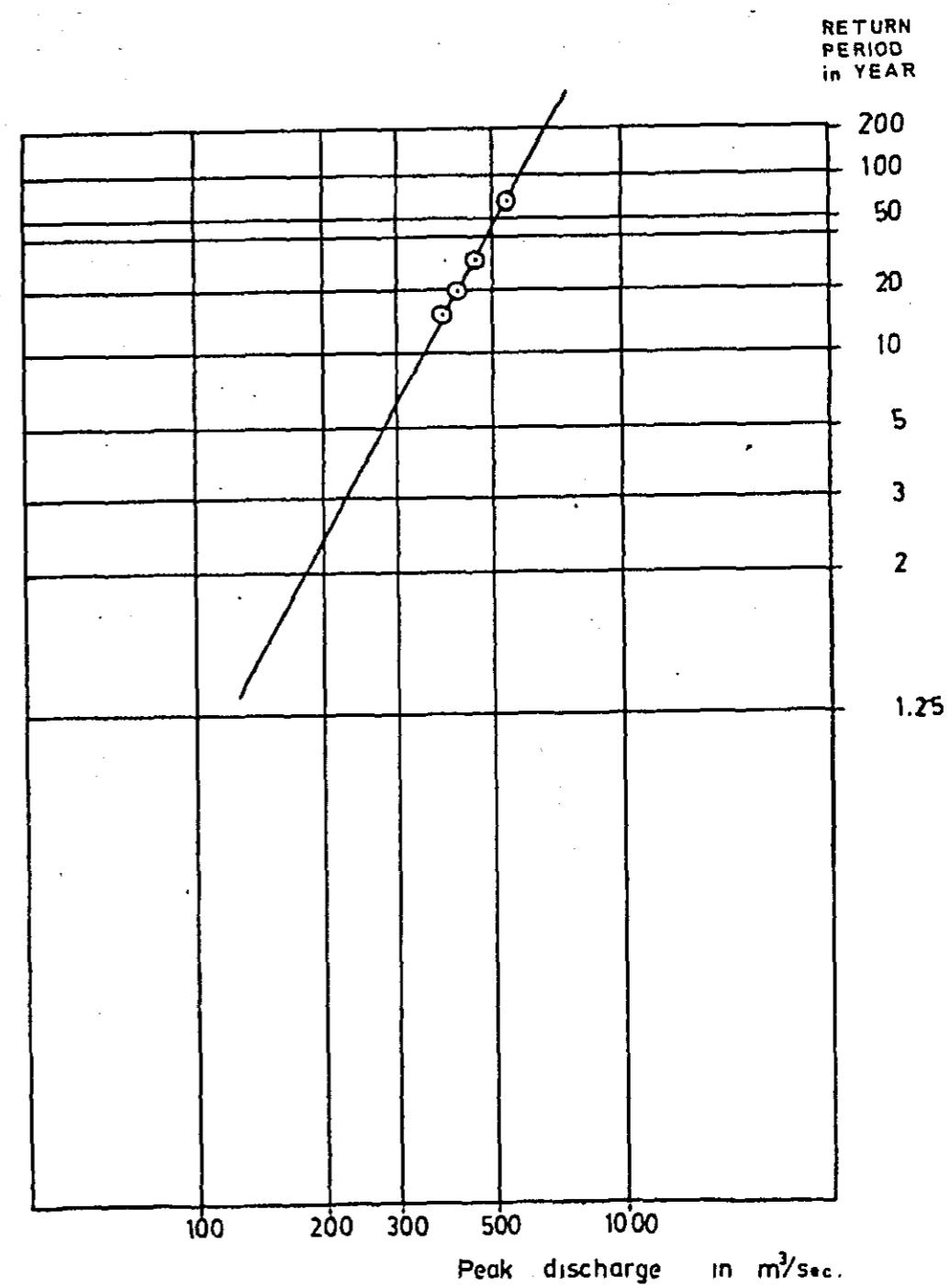


FIG 12 PROBABLE DISCHARGE AT KASAK WEIR  
IN KASAK RIVER.



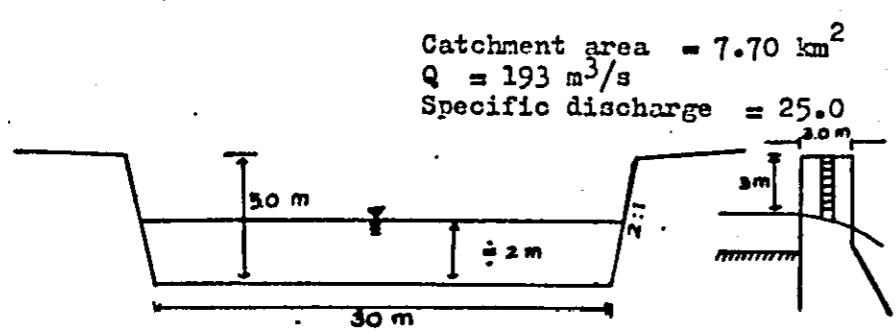
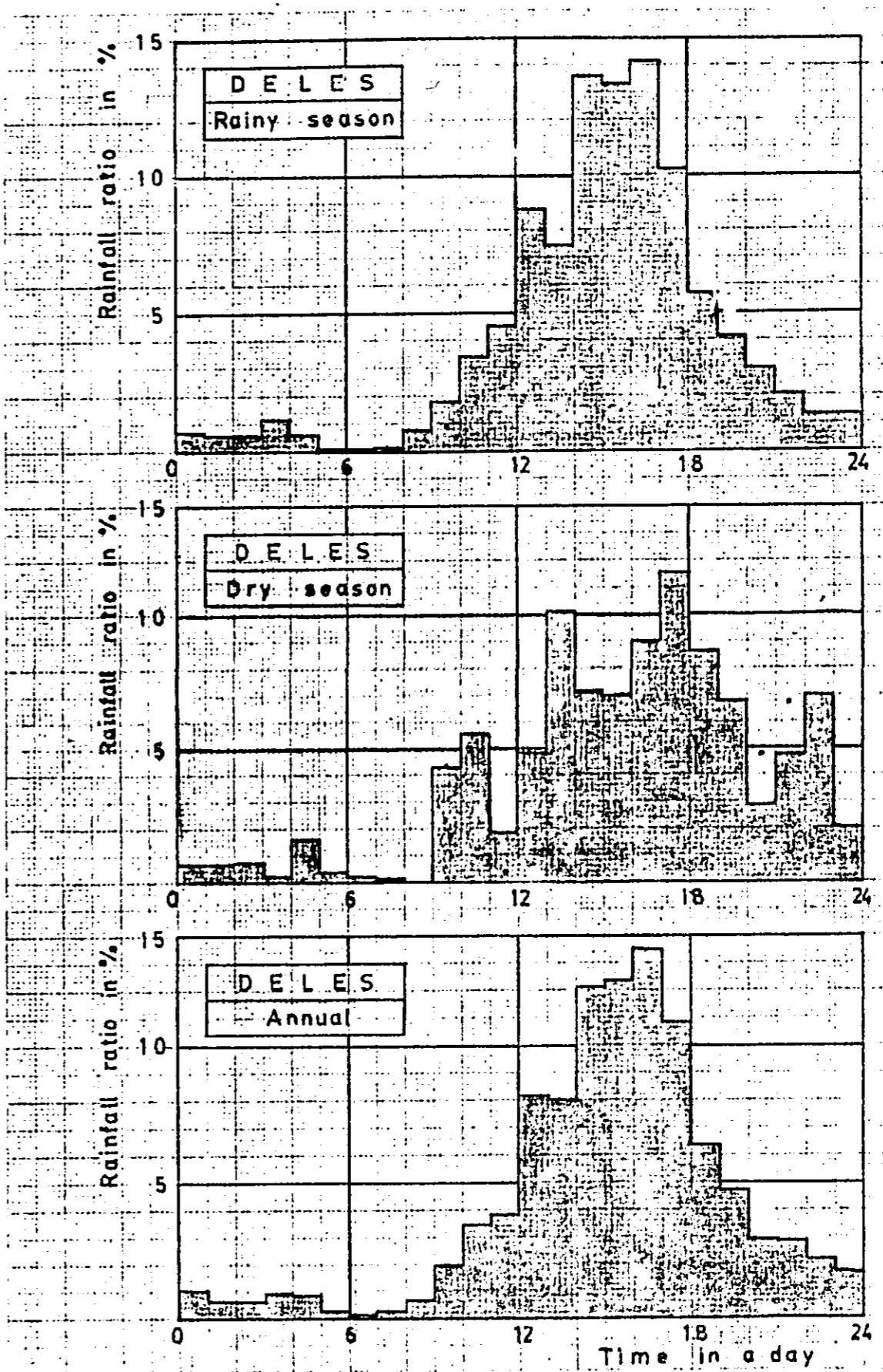


Fig. 13 Estimated peak stage at Jurang jero check dam  
on 25<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1976.

FIG. 14 DIURNAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL



**Fig 15 FLOOD DISCHARGE FREQUENCY CURVES FOR PROGO AND OPAK BASINS**

( After Kali Progo Basin study )

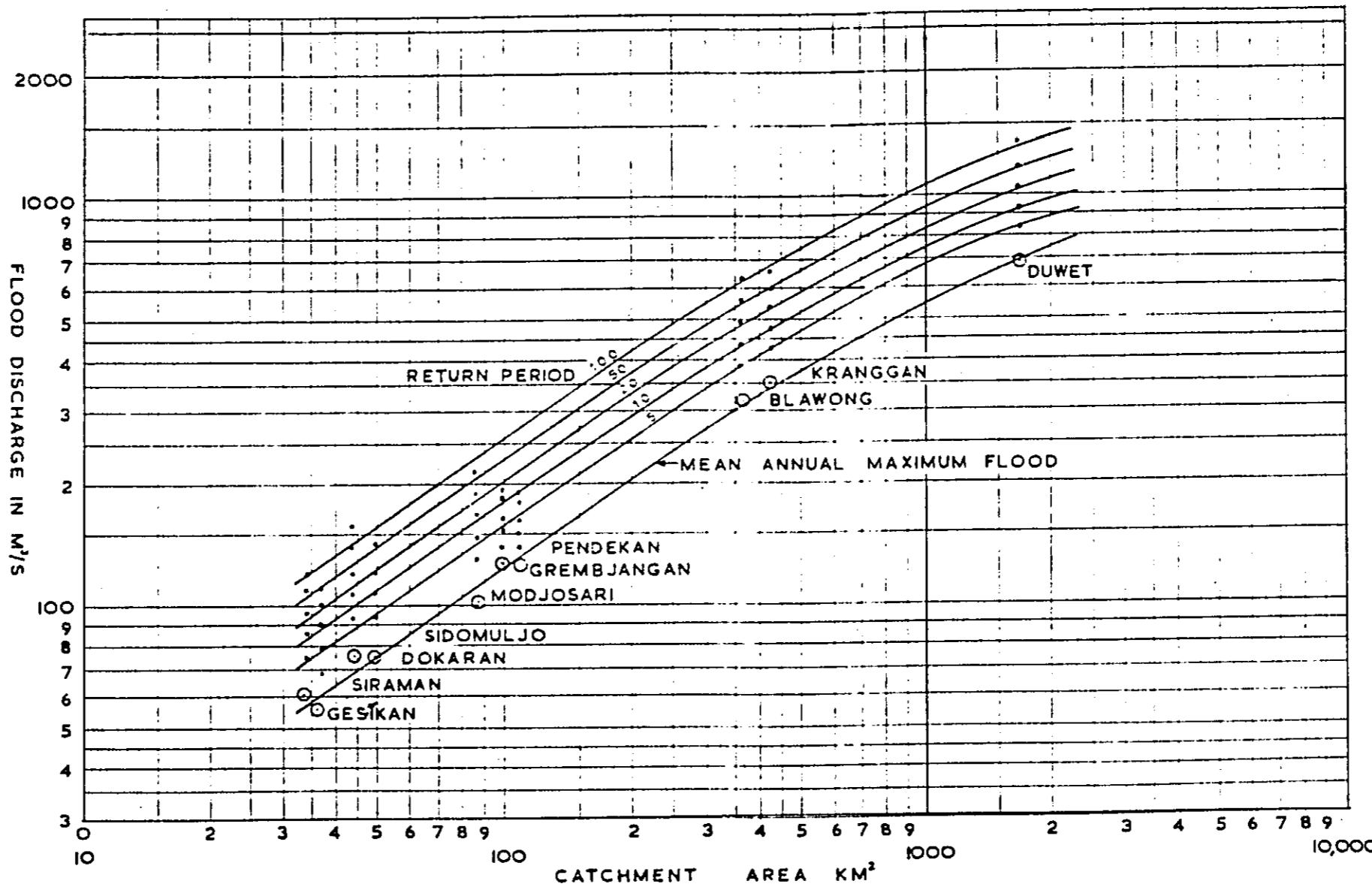


Fig 16 Influence of Inundation on Peak Discharge

( Bengawan Solo Basin, Probable year = 40 )

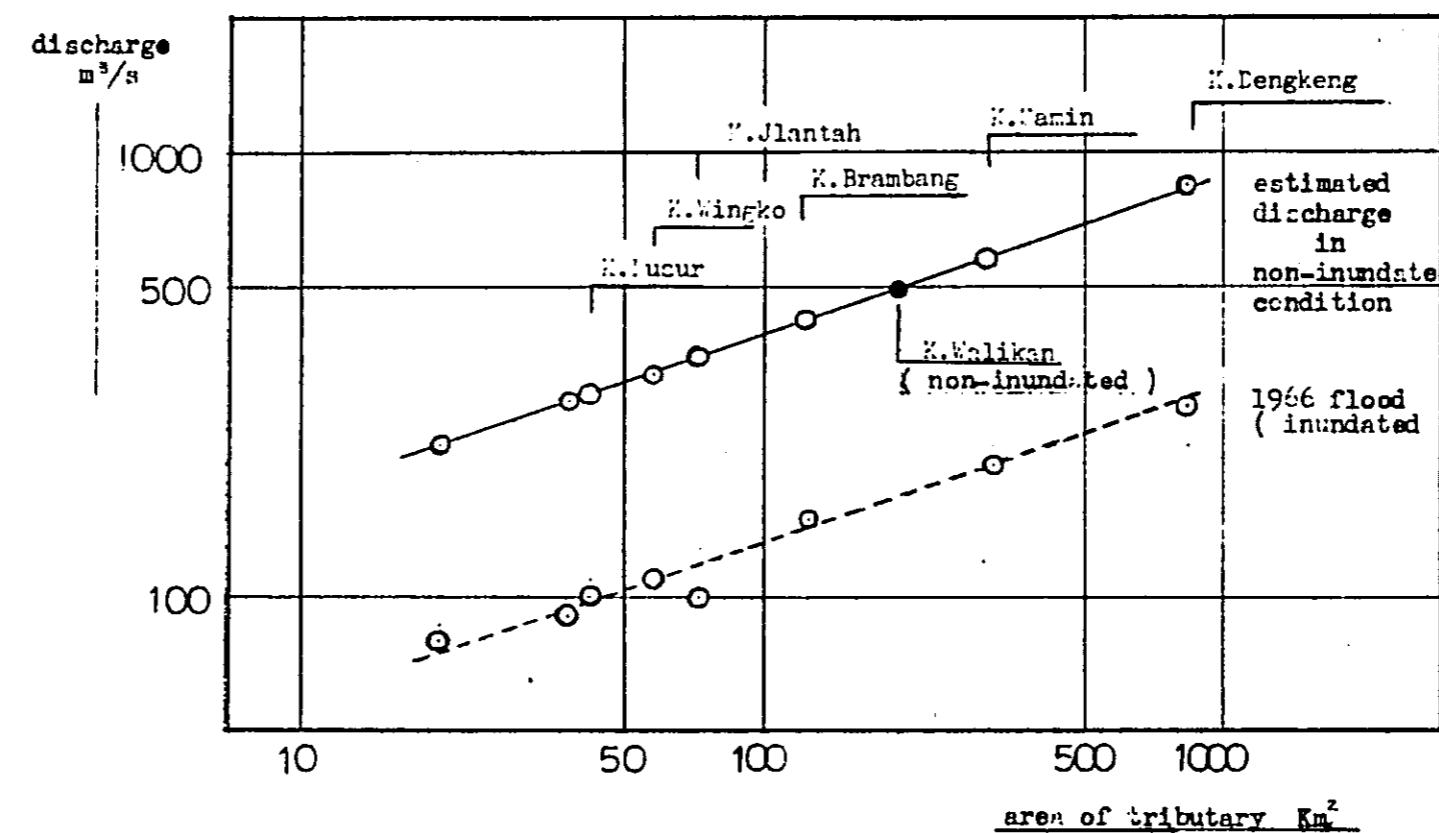


Fig 17 Specific Discharge versus Catchment area in Indonesia

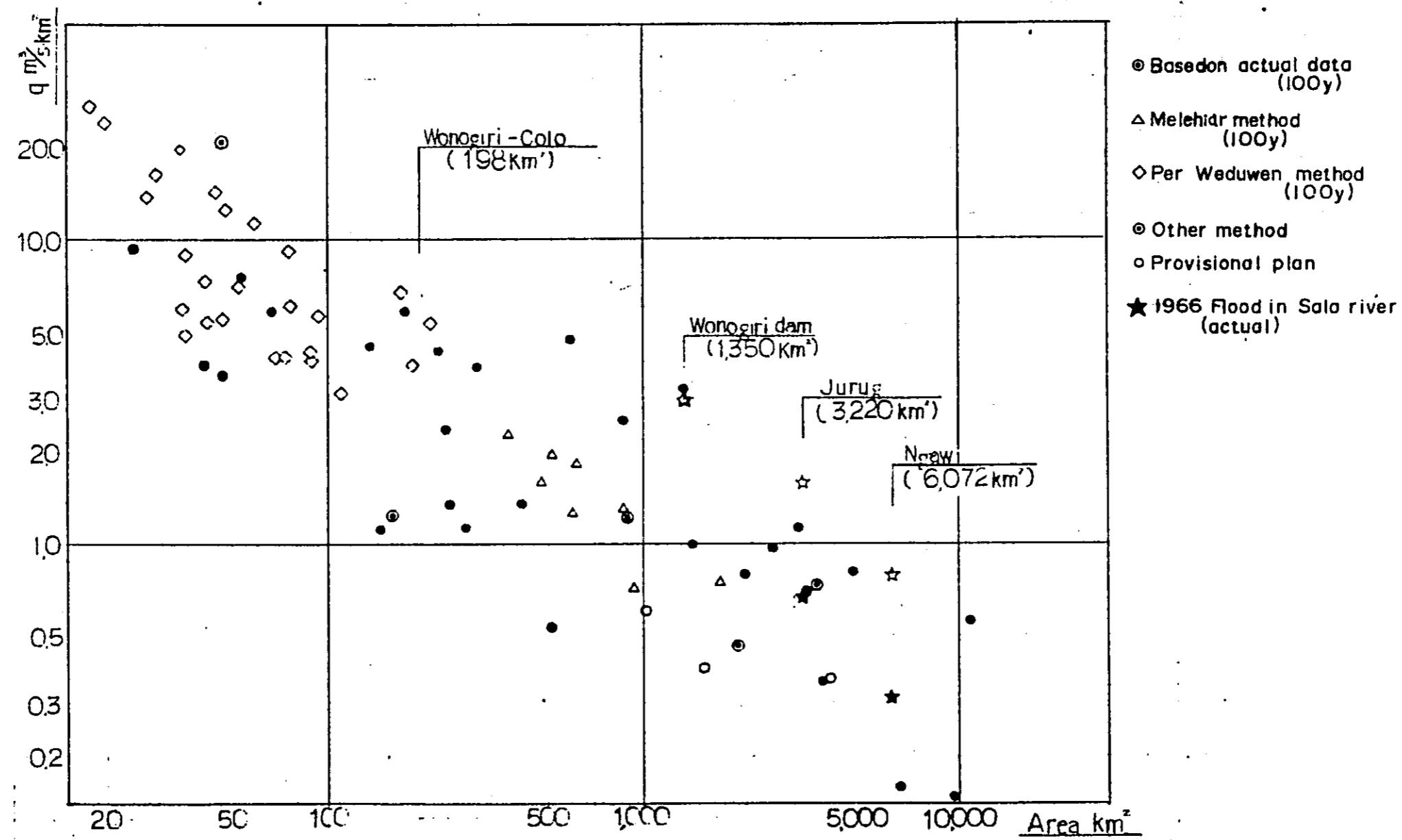
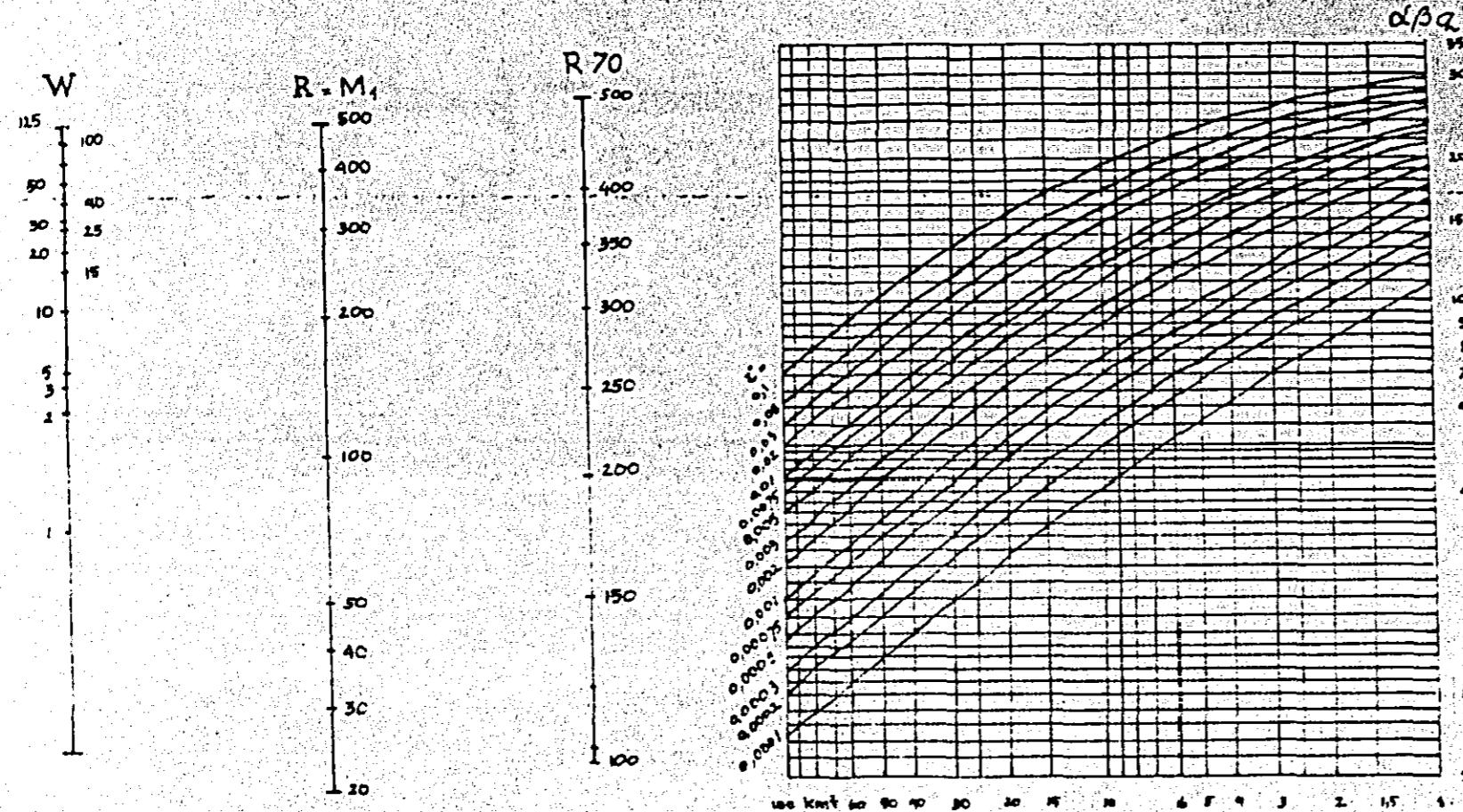


Fig 1.8

Weduwent's method on Peak Discharge  
Estimation



$M_1$  = air hujan terbesar yang diselidiki:  
dalam waktu tertentu ( $R - M_1$ ).

$W$  = banjirnya tanah selama penrelidikan.

Untuk daerah mengalirkan  $< 1 \text{ km}^2$ ,  $\alpha\beta Q$  diambil =  $1 \text{ km}^3$

$\alpha\beta Q$  = banjirnya air yang mengalir dalam  $\text{m}^3/\text{dt}$   
 $\text{tiap}^2 \text{ km}^2$ , dengan air hujan sebesar  $240 \text{ mm}$ .  
selama 24 jam.

$\cdot R70$  untuk Jakarta.

$\alpha\beta Q$	$R70$ dalam $\text{km}^2$	$5 \times \text{tiap}^2$ tonun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ tonun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ 5 tahun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ 10 tahun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ 20 tahun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ 50 tahun	$1 \times \text{tiap}^2$ 100 tahun
0.0001	100	0.139	0.239	0.351	0.411	0.473	0.533	0.612
0.0002	150	0.149	0.256	0.376	0.441	0.507	0.593	0.656
0.0003	200	0.159	0.273	0.402	0.470	0.541	0.632	0.700
0.0004	250	0.169	0.290	0.426	0.495	0.574	0.671	0.743
0.0005	300	0.178	0.308	0.452	0.529	0.608	0.711	0.785
0.0006	350	0.188	0.324	0.476	0.568	0.642	0.750	0.830
0.0007	400	0.198	0.342	0.501	0.587	0.670	0.790	0.875
0.0008	450	0.208	0.359	0.527	0.625	0.710	0.830	0.915
0.0009	500	0.218	0.376	0.552	0.646	0.744	0.869	0.951
0.0010	550	0.228	0.393	0.577	0.675	0.777	0.908	1.000
0.0011	600	0.238	0.410	0.601	0.705	0.811	0.948	1.030
0.0012	650	0.248	0.427	0.627	0.735	0.845	0.982	1.094
0.0013	700	0.258	0.444	0.652	0.764	0.878	1.022	1.137
0.0014	750	0.268	0.461	0.677	0.793	0.912	1.067	1.188
0.0015	800	0.278	0.478	0.702	0.823	0.946	1.106	1.225
0.0016	850	0.288	0.495	0.723	0.852	0.980	1.149	1.268
0.0017	900	0.298	0.513	0.753	0.881	1.014	1.165	1.333

#### CONTOH

DIKTAHU: Air hujan max. dalam 24 jam yang diselidiki selama 25 tahun = 212 mm.

$F = 62.1 \text{ km}^2 \quad c = 0$

DITANYAKAN Max. air hujan yang setakai dapat terjadi atau mungkin agar  $25$  tahun.

JAWAB Dari nomogram sebelah kiri diketemukan  $R70 = 25$ .

Dari grafik tengah  $\alpha\beta Q = 9.16$

Untuk  $R70 = 250$  terjadinya max. air hujan:

$$5 \times \text{tiap}^2 \text{ tahun} = 9.16 \times 62.1 \times 0.248 = 14,- \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}$$

$$1 \times \text{tiap}^2 25 \text{ tahun} = 9.16 \times 62.1 \times 0.845 = 485 - \text{m}^3/\text{dt}$$

FIG.19 DAMAGE BY LAHAR IN THE MERAPI AREA



( 1 )



( 3 )



( 2 )

1. The old Salam bri. in Krasak River in 1975.
2. Just after the lahar on 25<sup>th</sup>.Nov.1976 at the old - Salam bri. The River bed rised about 4 m at - a time.
3. The Ngepos bri. in Putih River just after - the 1976 lahar.

FIG. 20 RIVER BED RISE IN PROGO AT KAMIJORO  
INTAKE WEIR SITE.

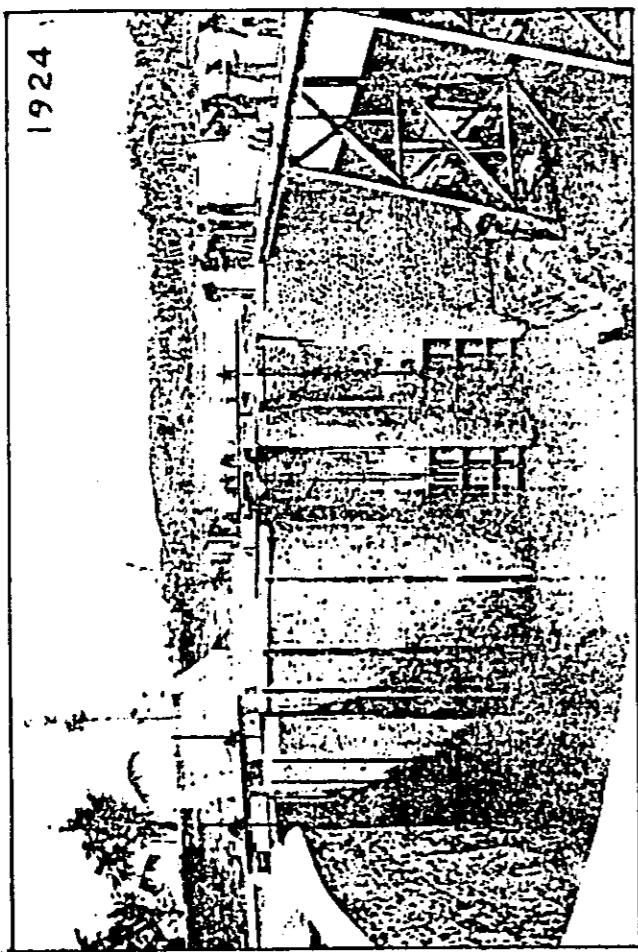


FIG. 21 HISTORY OF KAMIJORO INTAKE WEIR

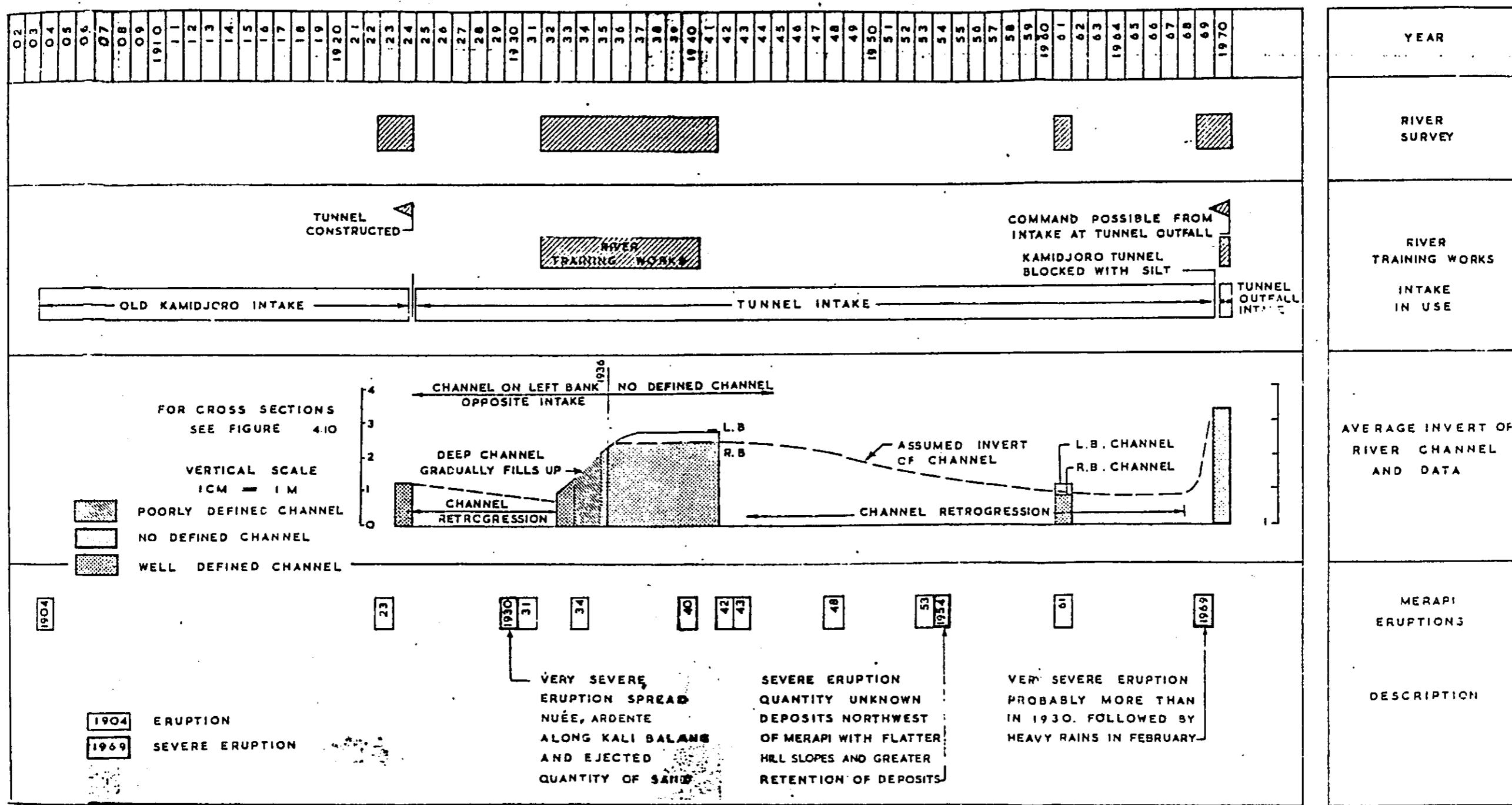


FIG. 22 CROSS SECTION OF PROGO RIVER ARROUND  
KAMIJORO WEIR

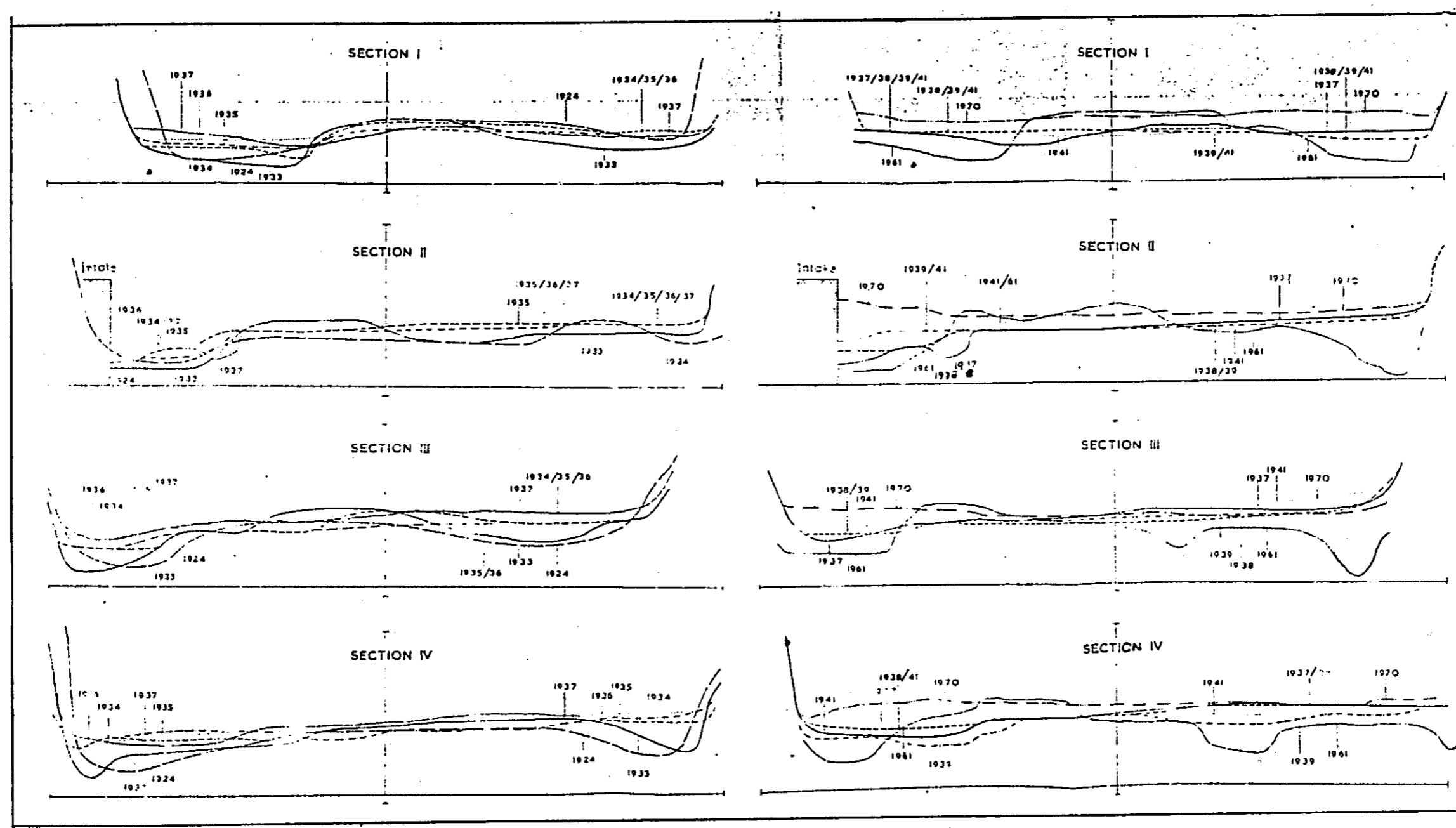


FIG. 23 RIVER BED VARIATION ALONG  
DENGKENG RIVER.

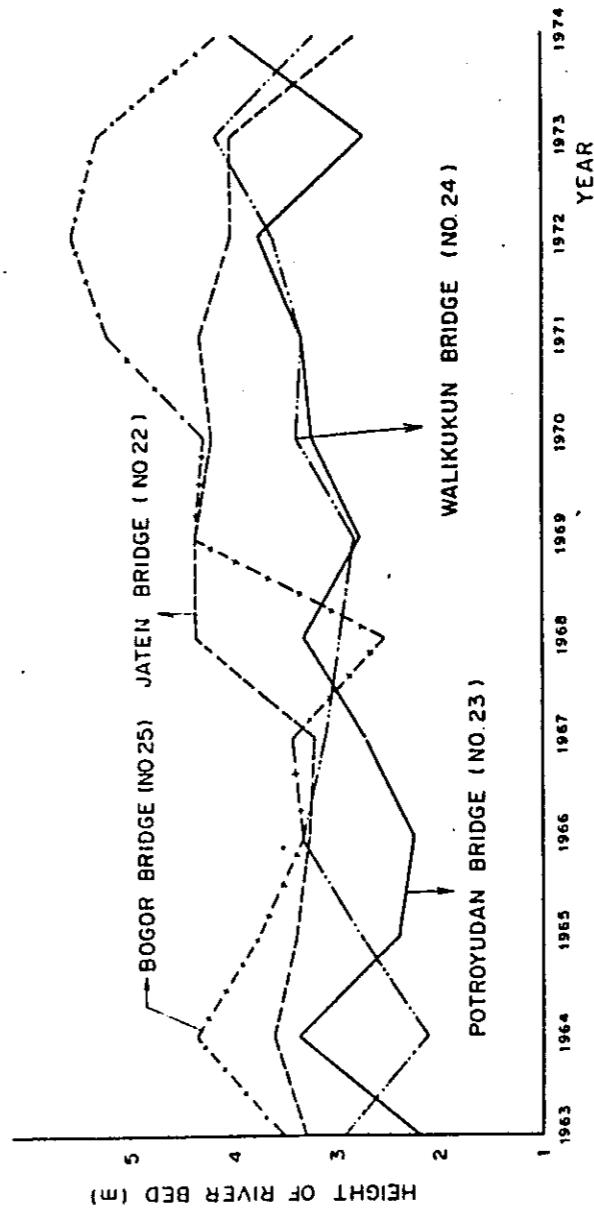
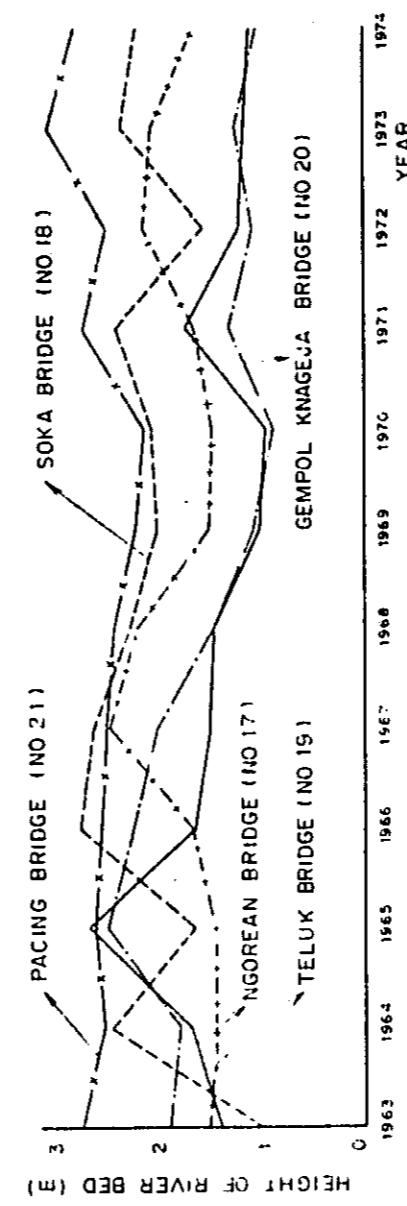
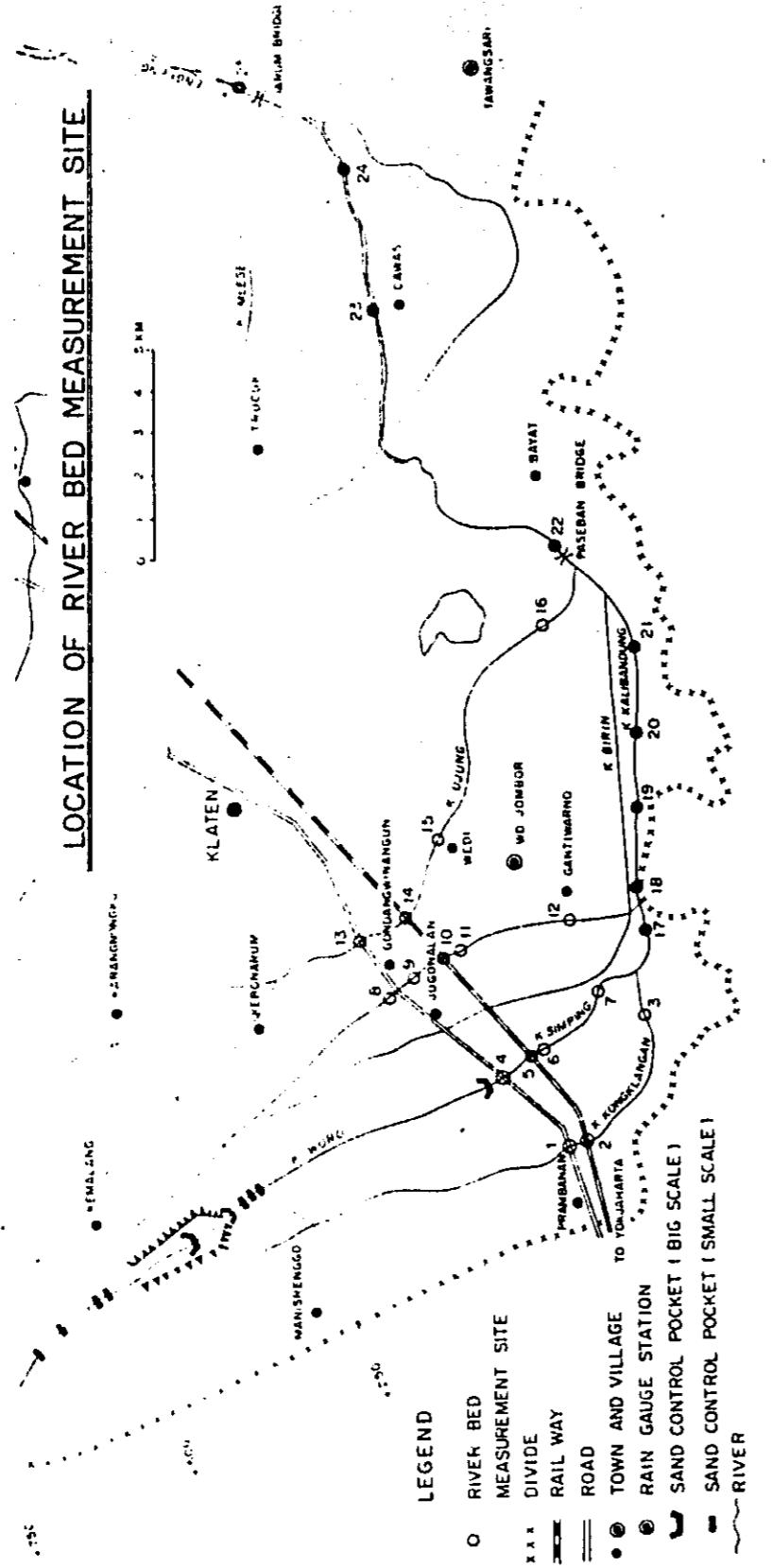


FIG. 24 RIVER MOUTH CLOG (1)  
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 1955-1957



FIG. 24 RIVER MOUTH CLOG ( 2 )

AIRAL PHOTOGRAPH 1976

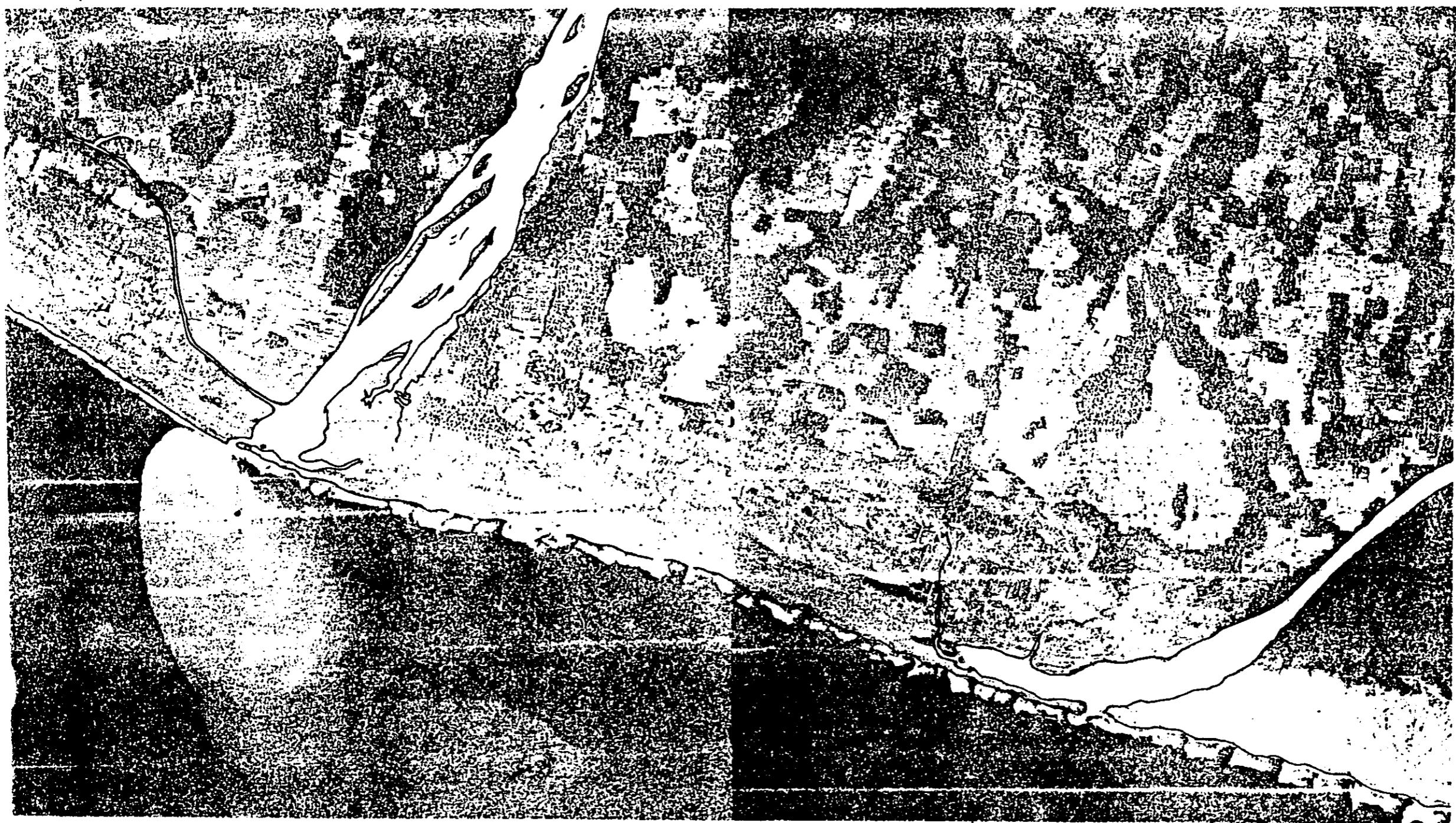


Fig 25 GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRASAK RIVER (1)

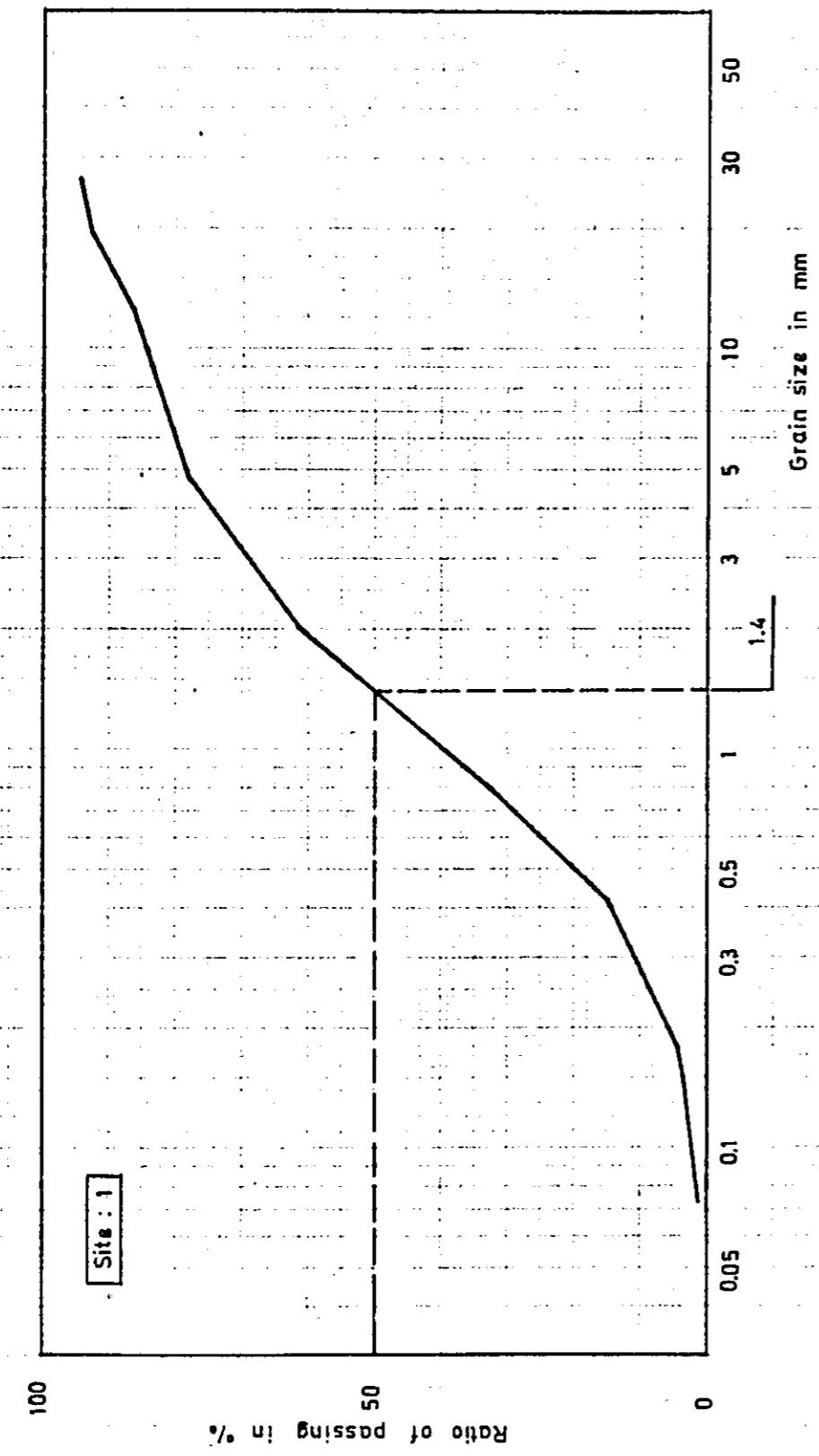


Fig 25 GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRASAK RIVER (2)

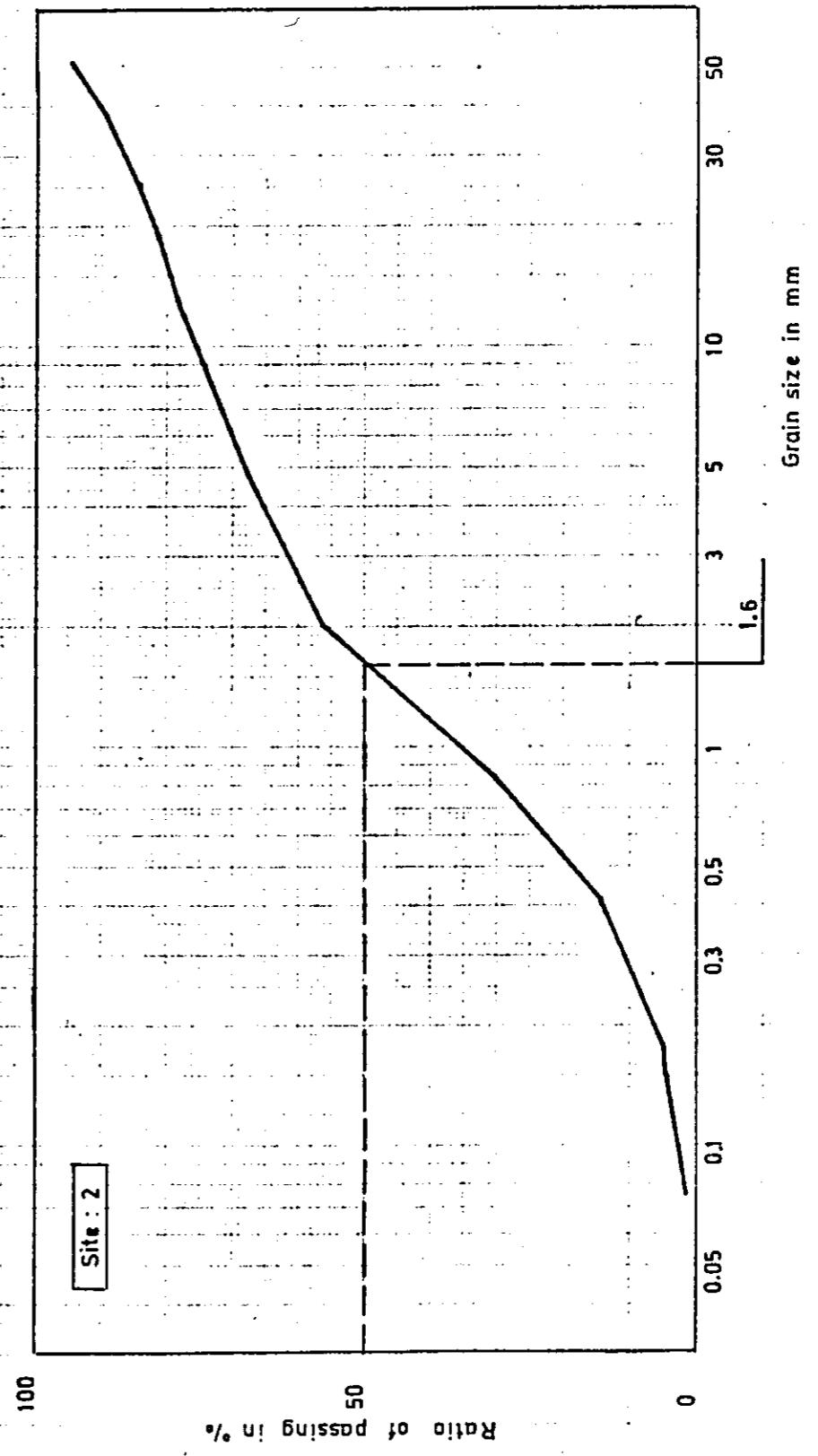


Fig. 25. GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRASAK RIVER ( 3 )

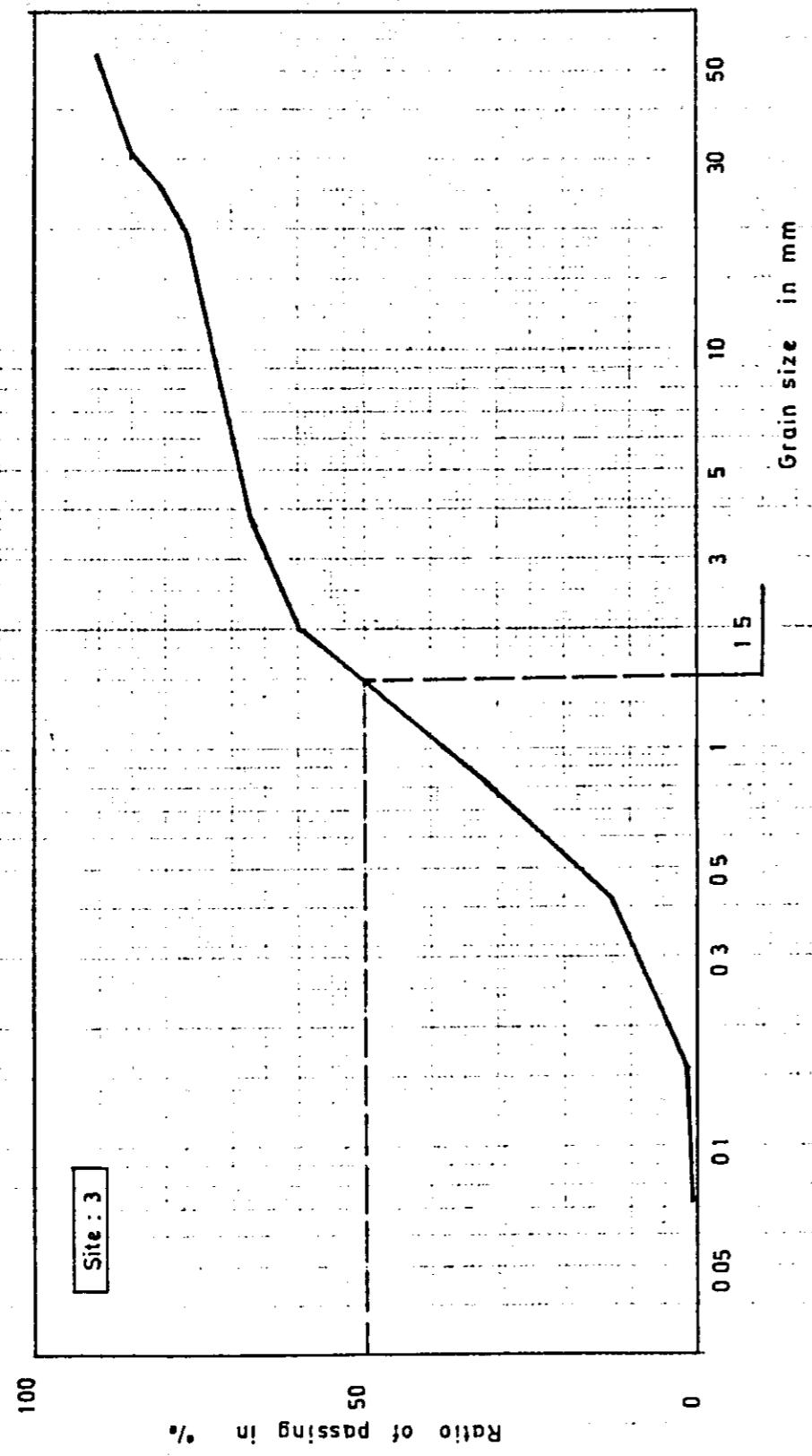


Fig. 25. GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRASAK RIVER ( 4 )

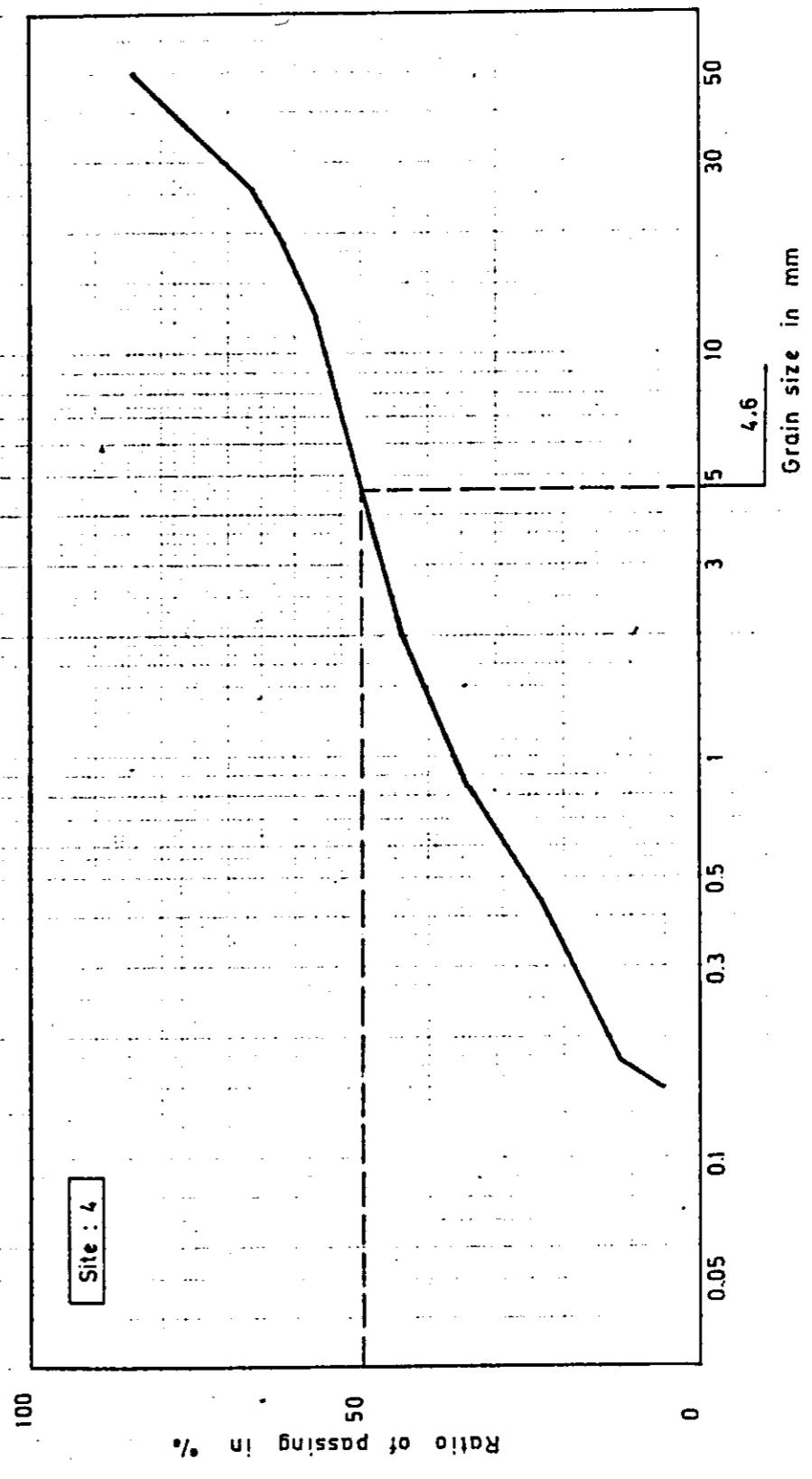


Fig. 25

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRSASAK RIVER ( 5 )

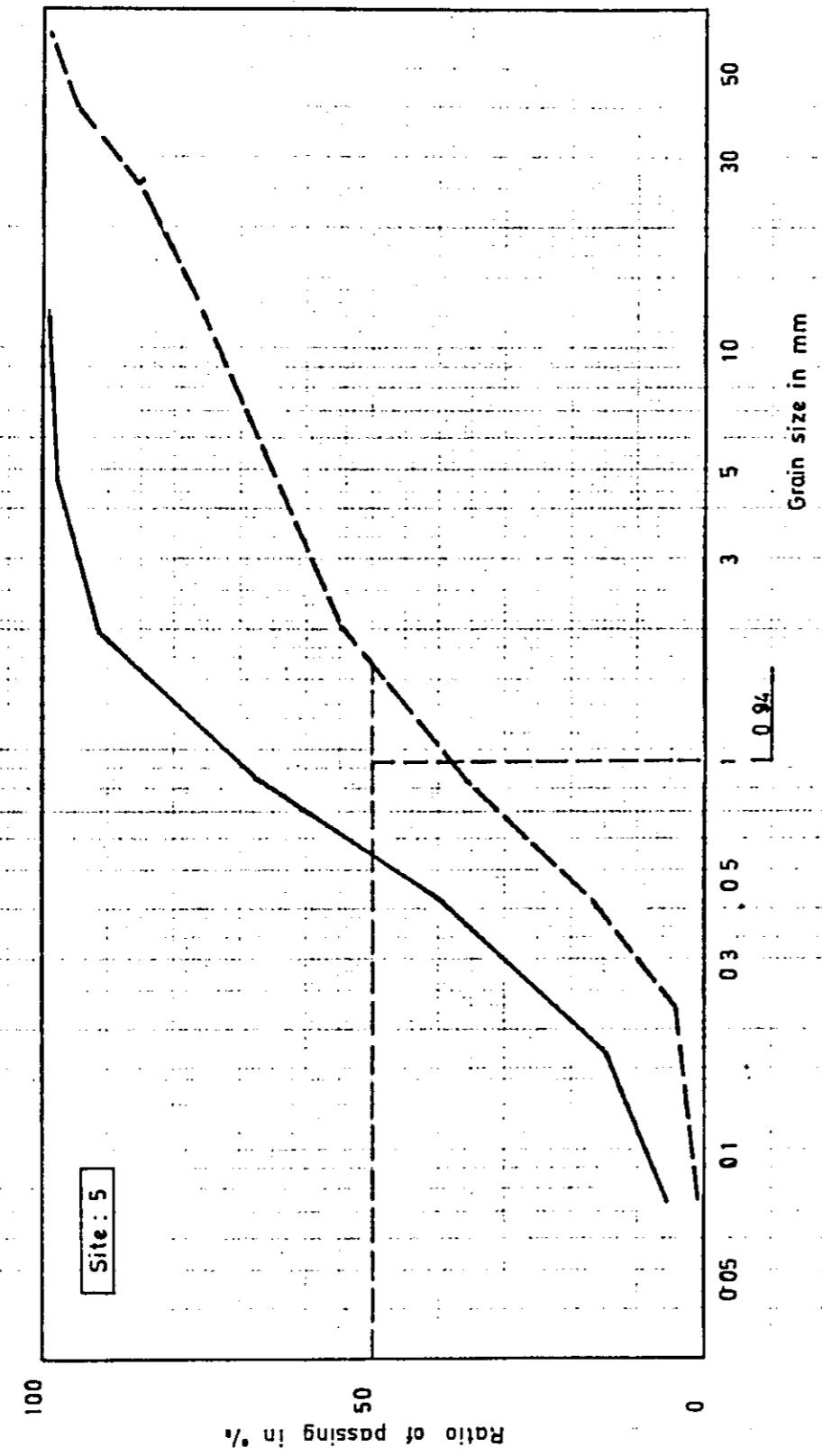


Fig. 25

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ALONG KRSASAK RIVER ( 6 )

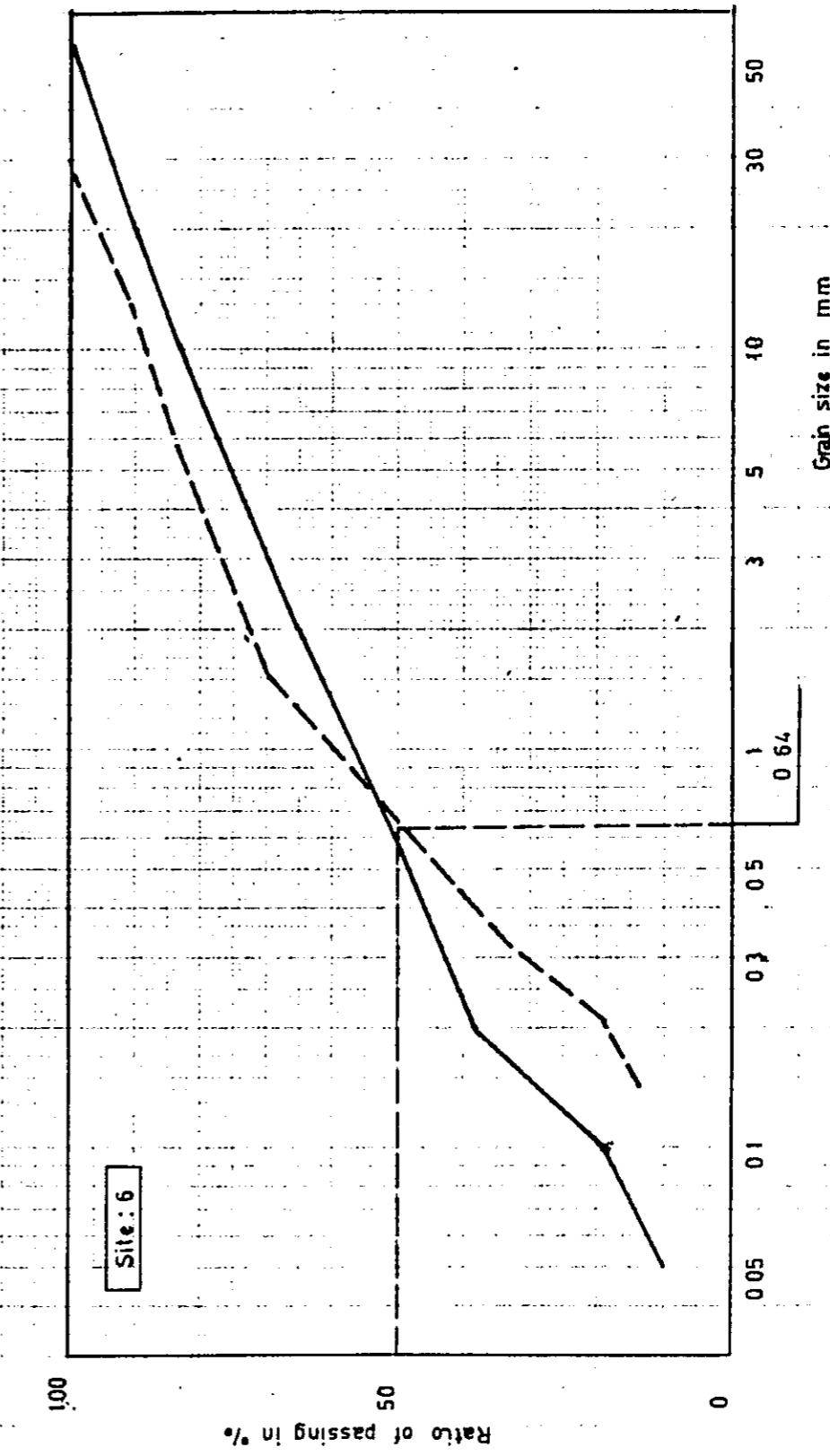
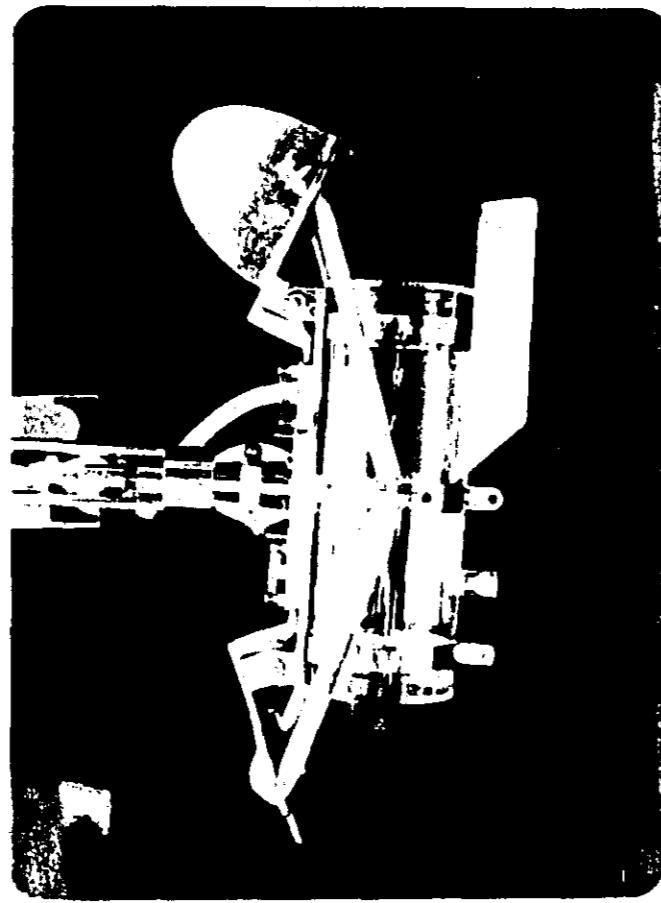
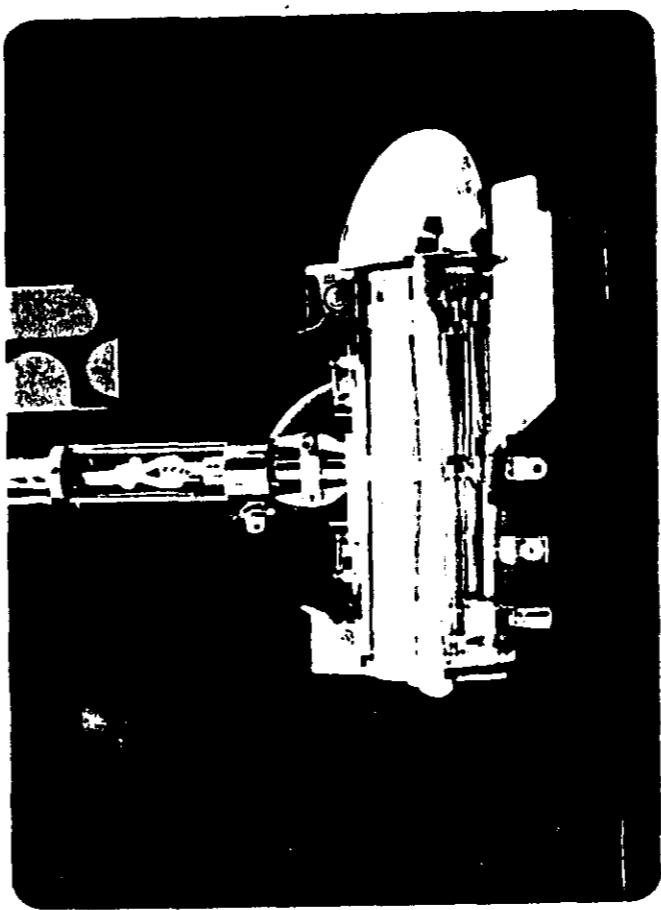


FIG. 26 SUSPENDED LOAD SAMPLER

( 1 ) BEFORE TRAP CONDITION.



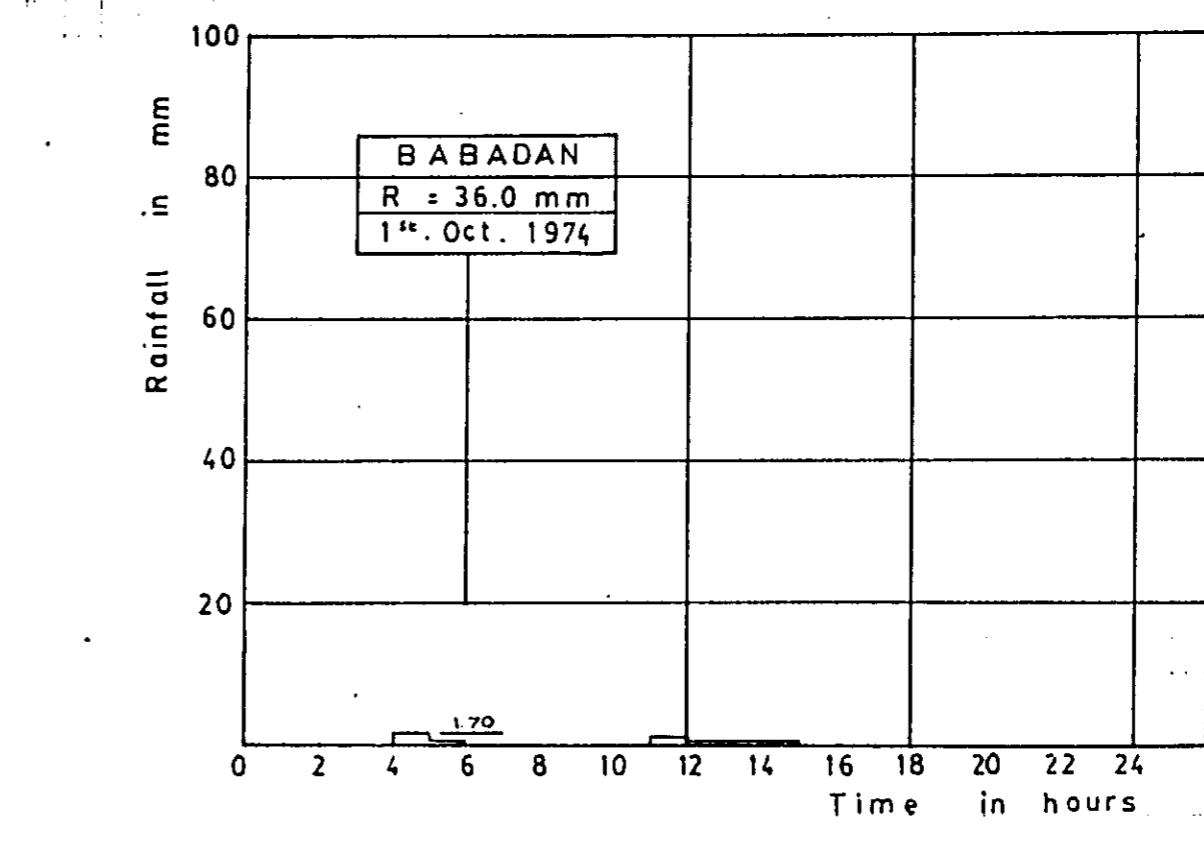
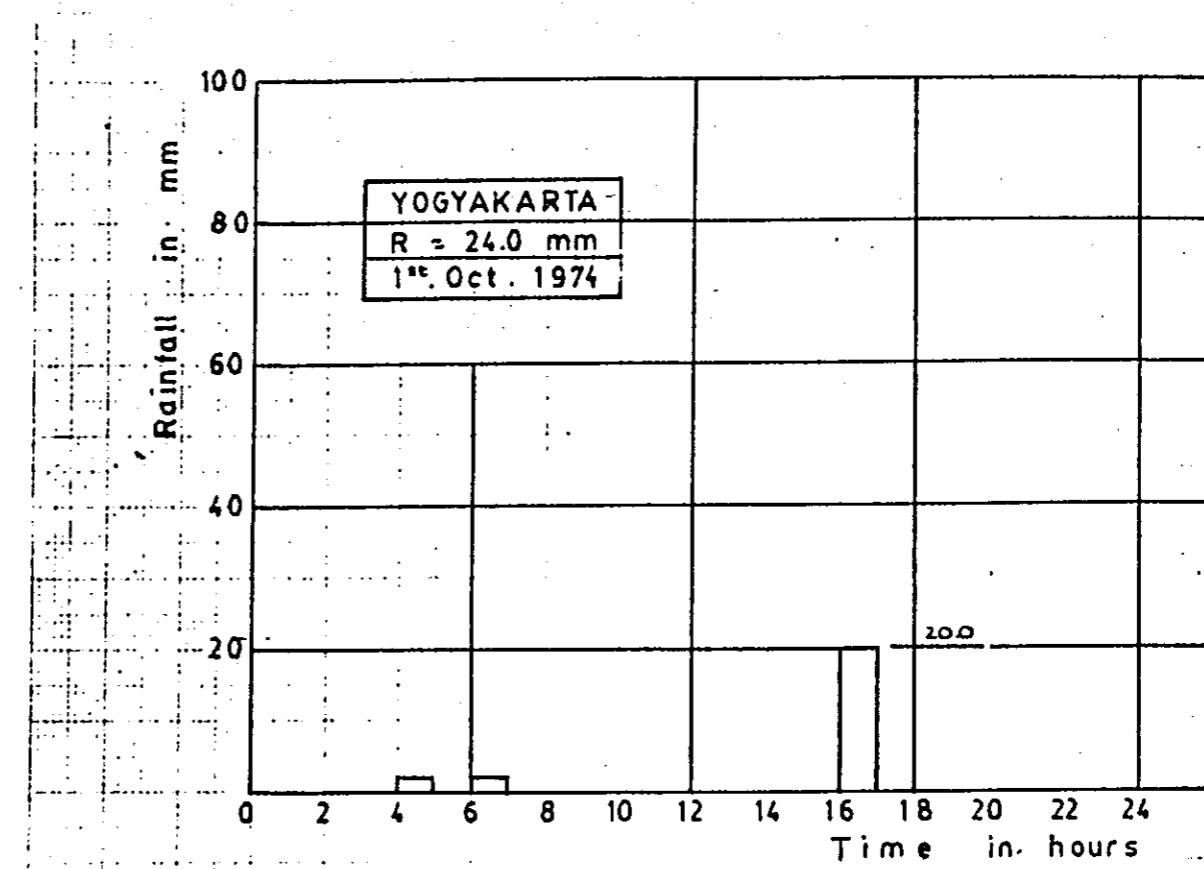
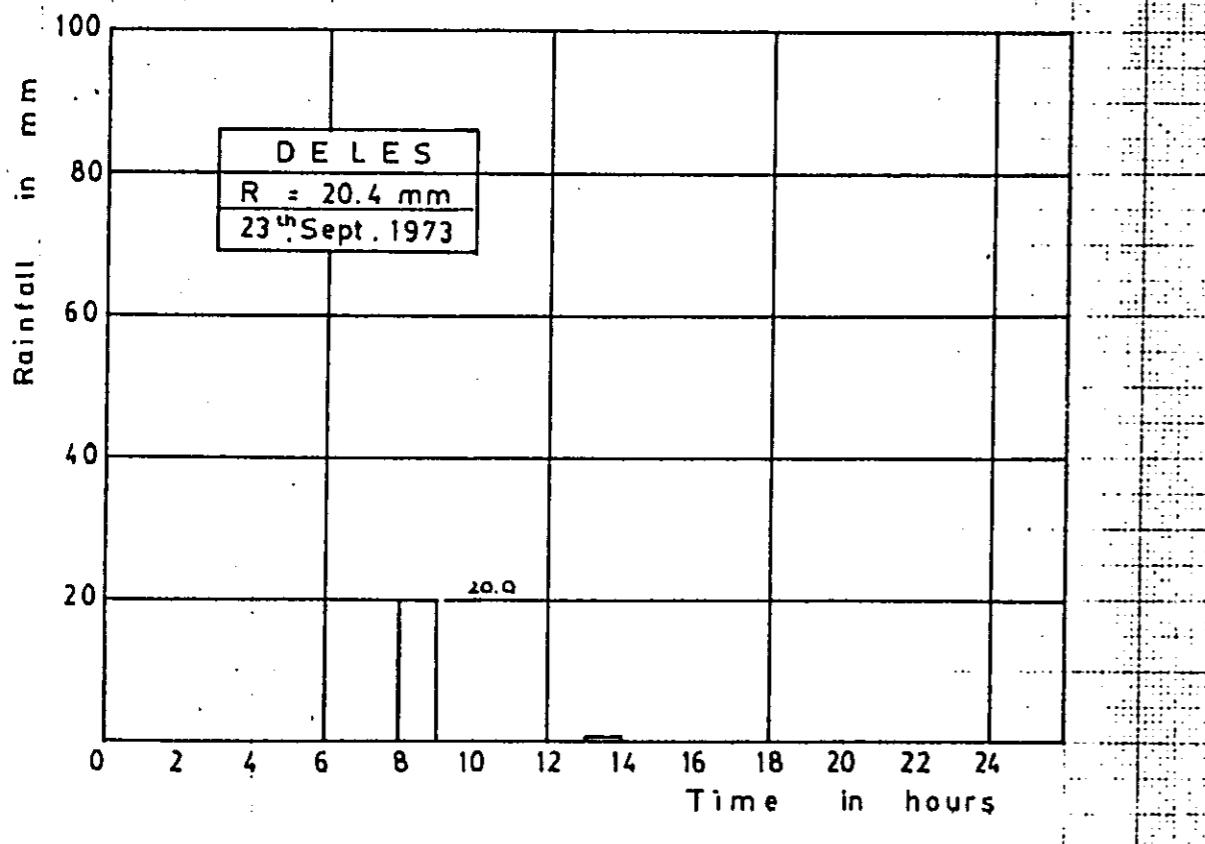
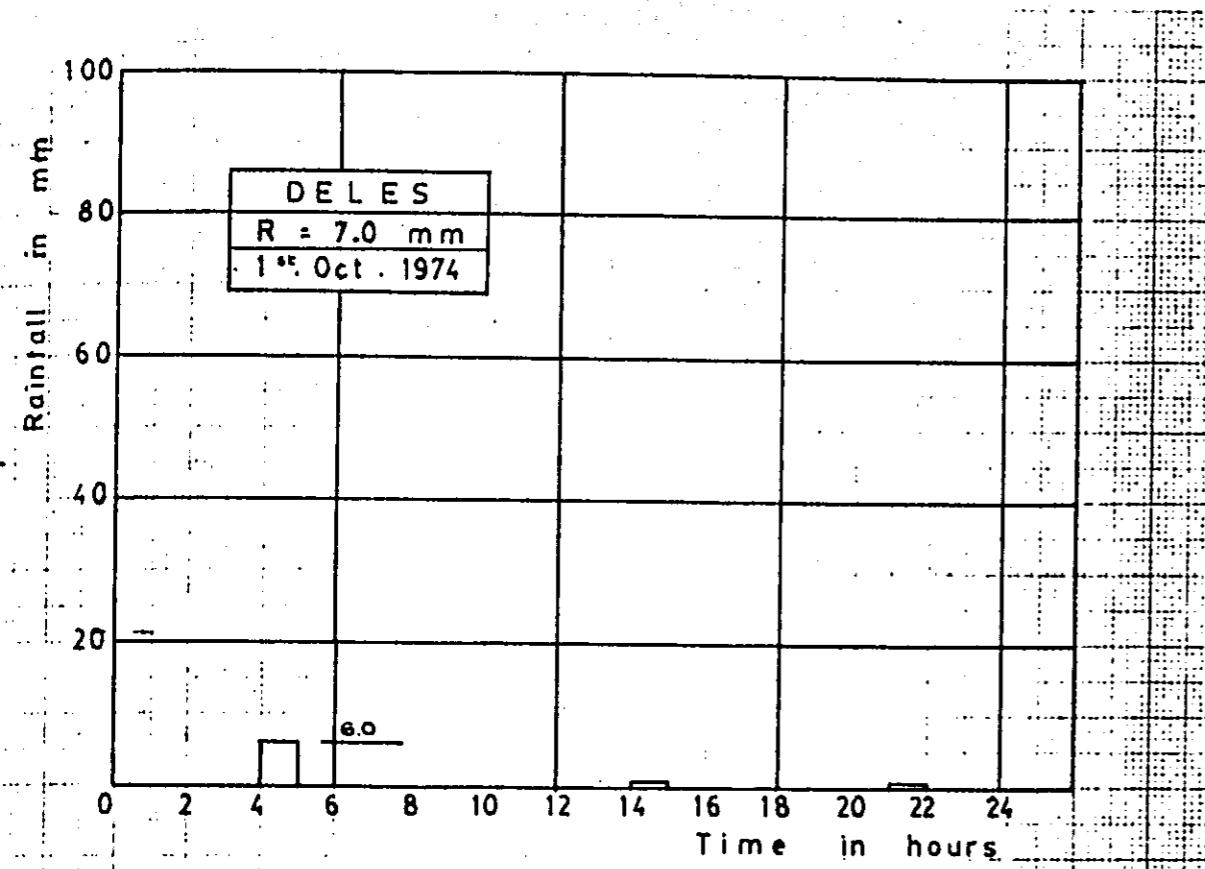
( 2 ) AFTER TRAP CONDITION.

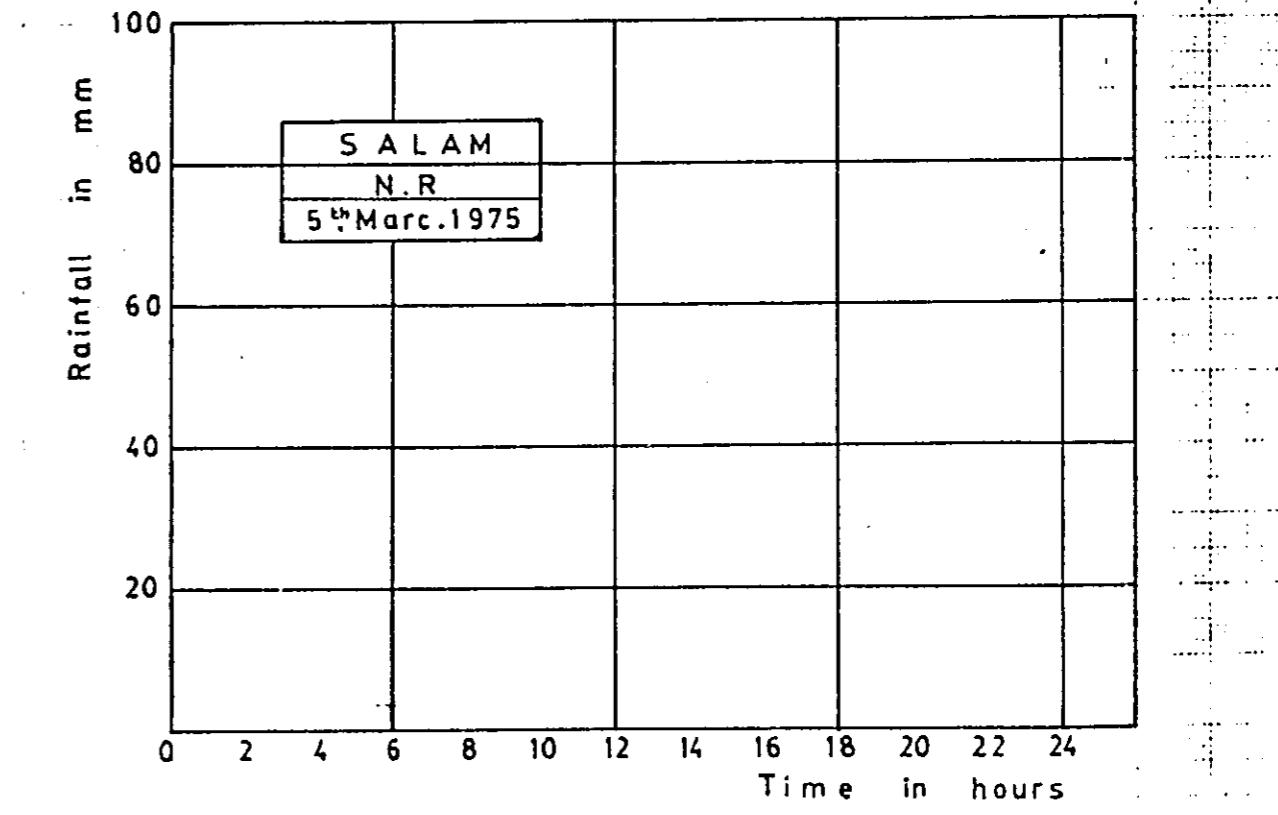
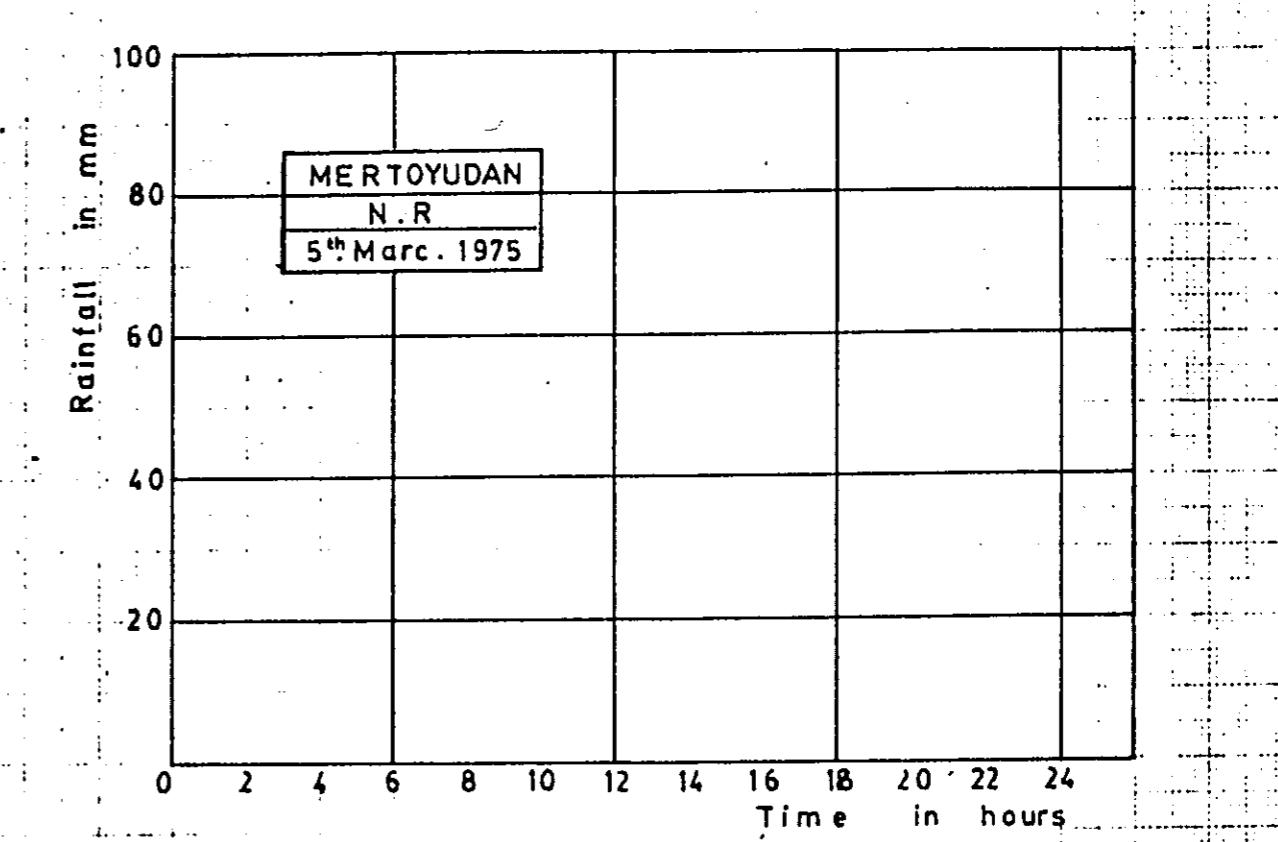
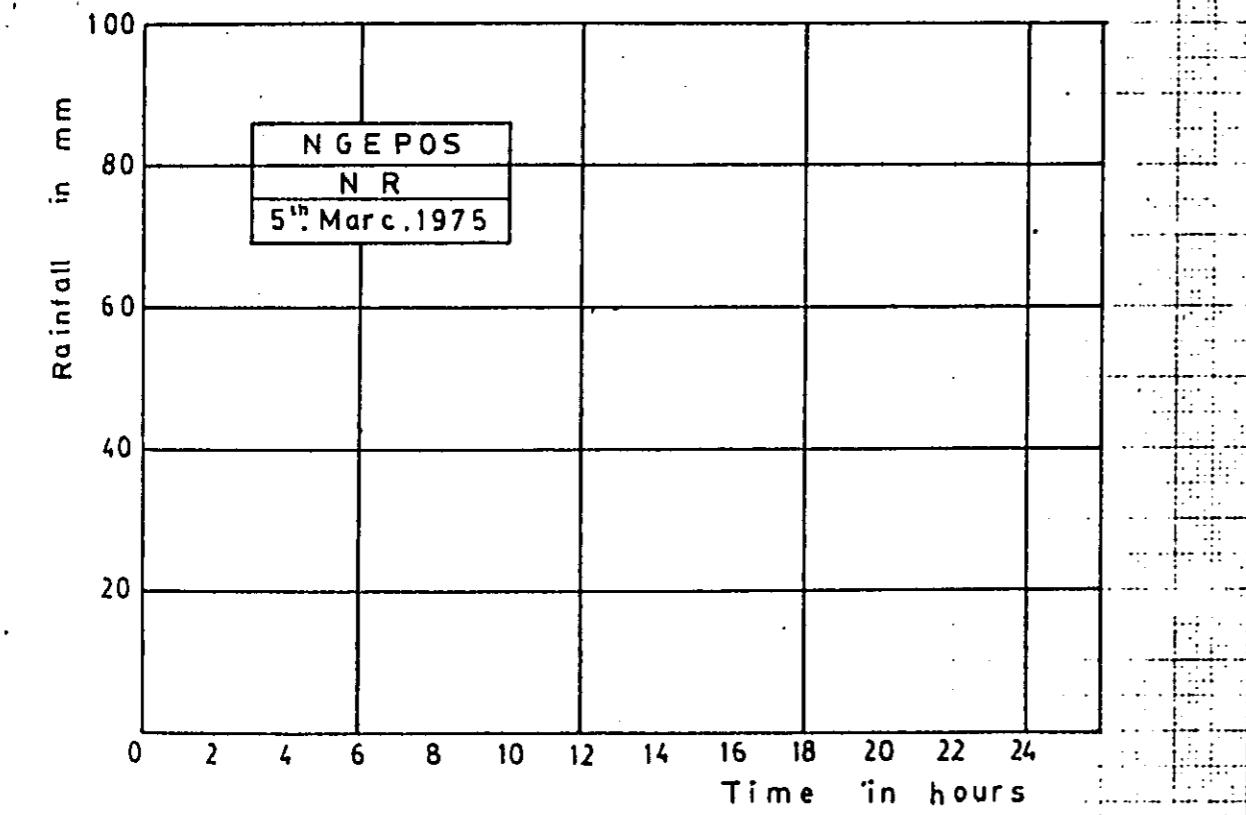
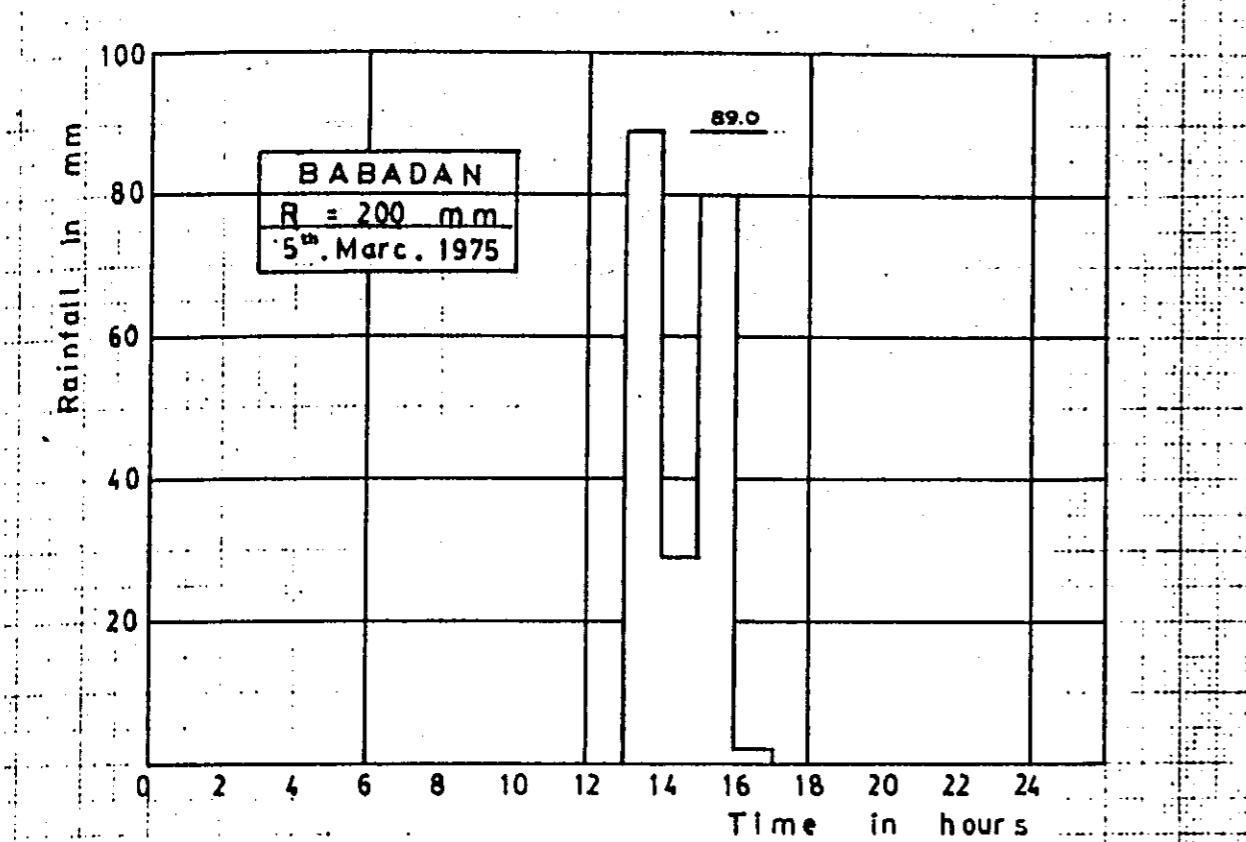


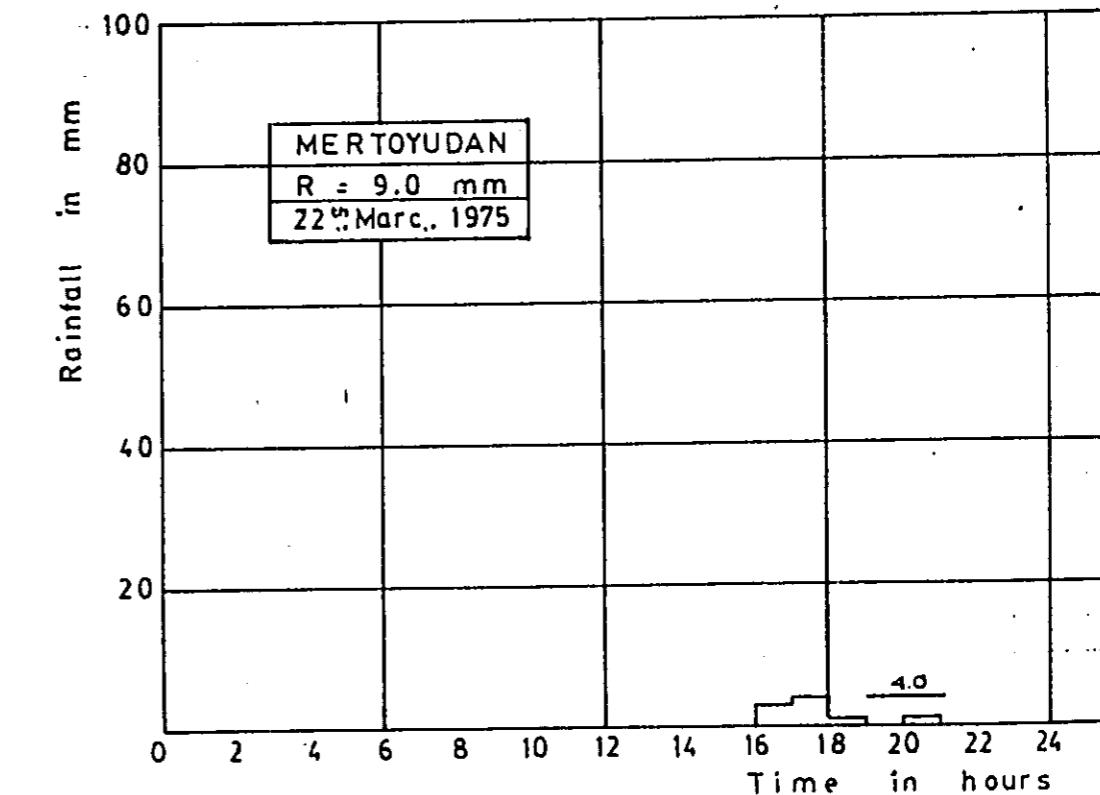
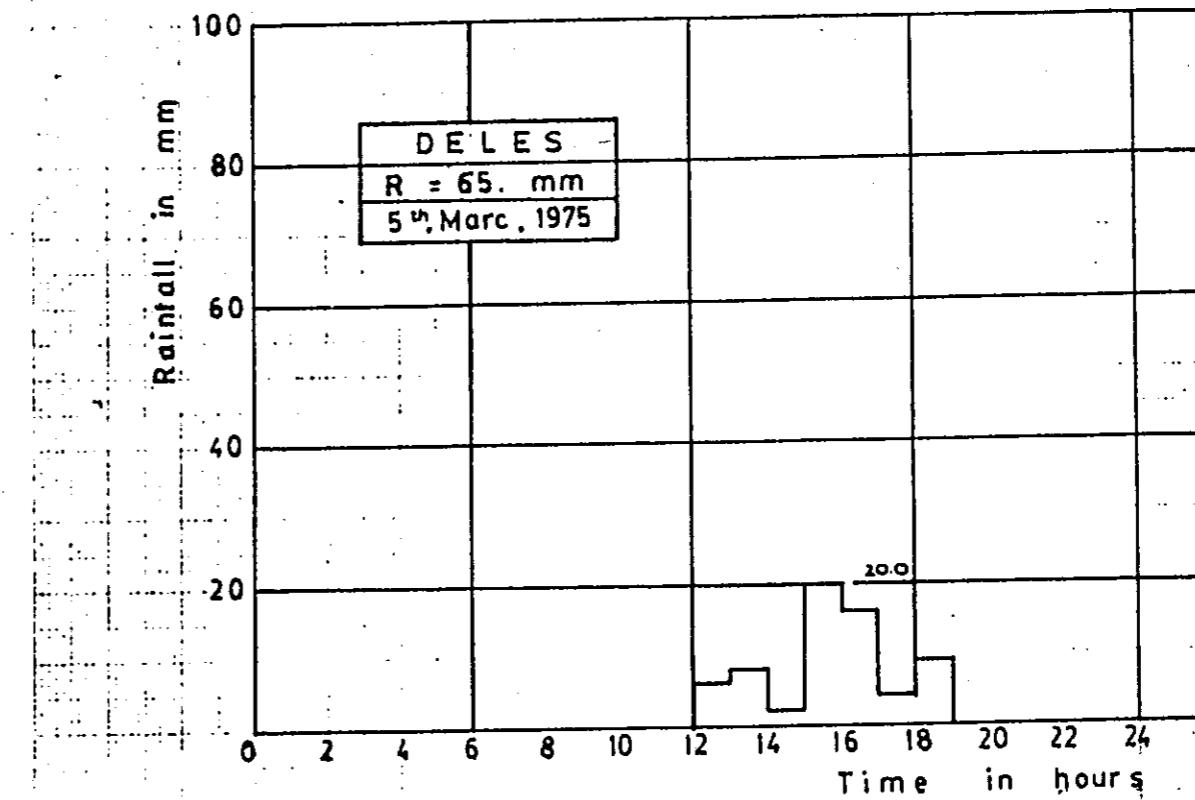
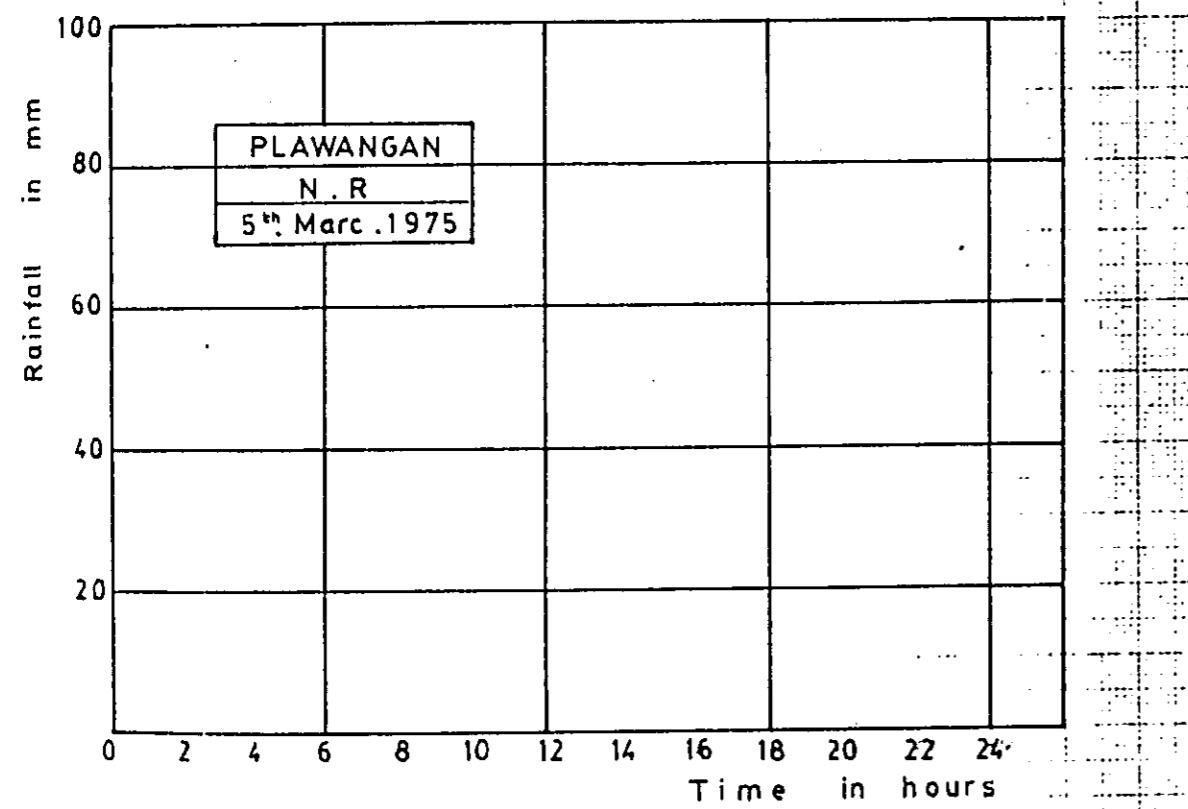
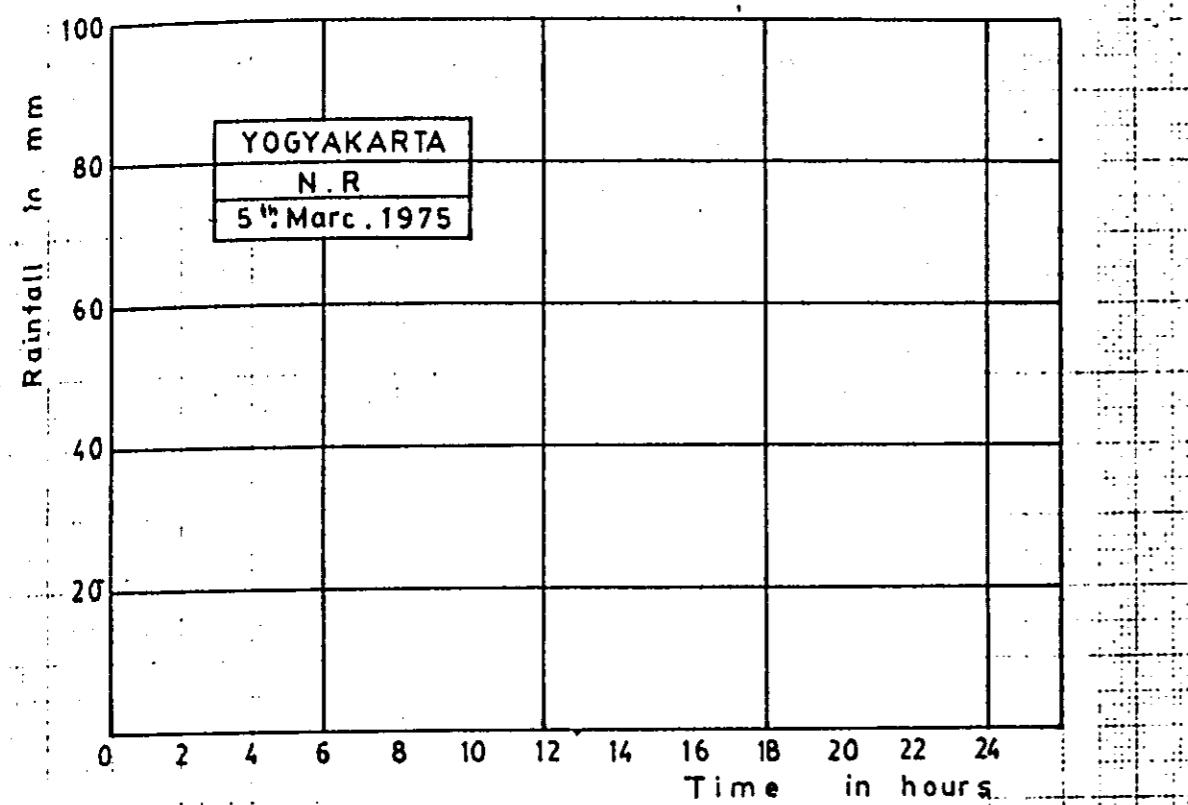
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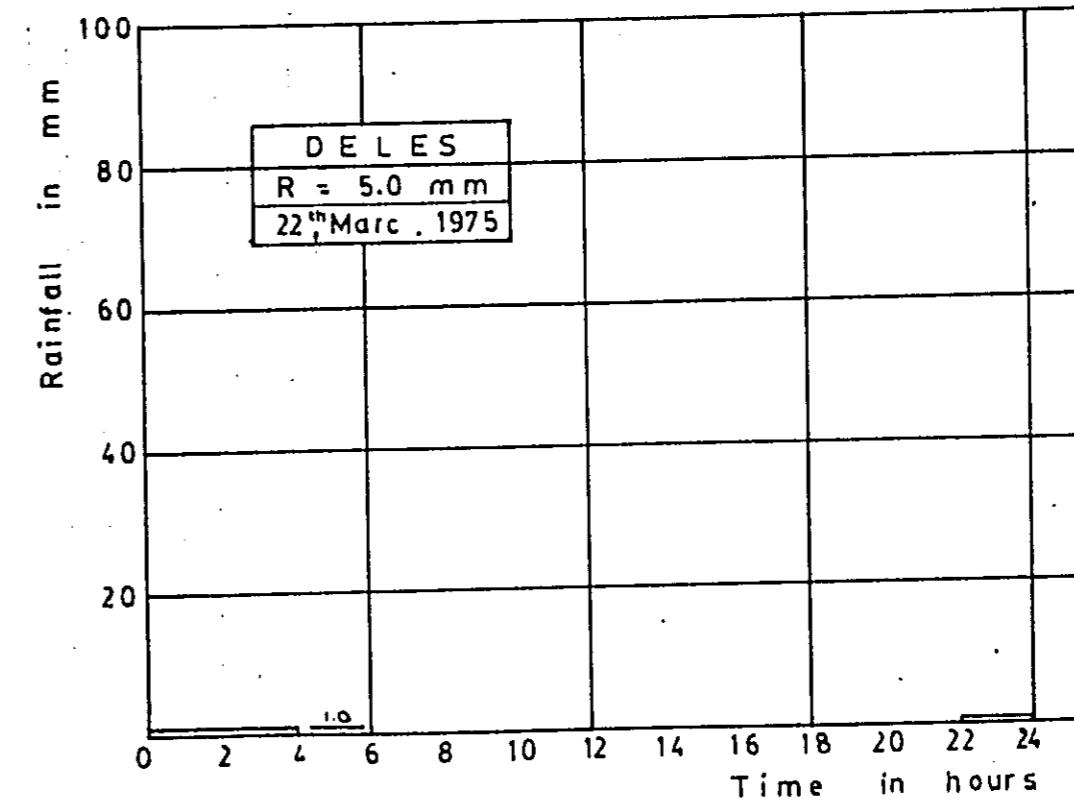
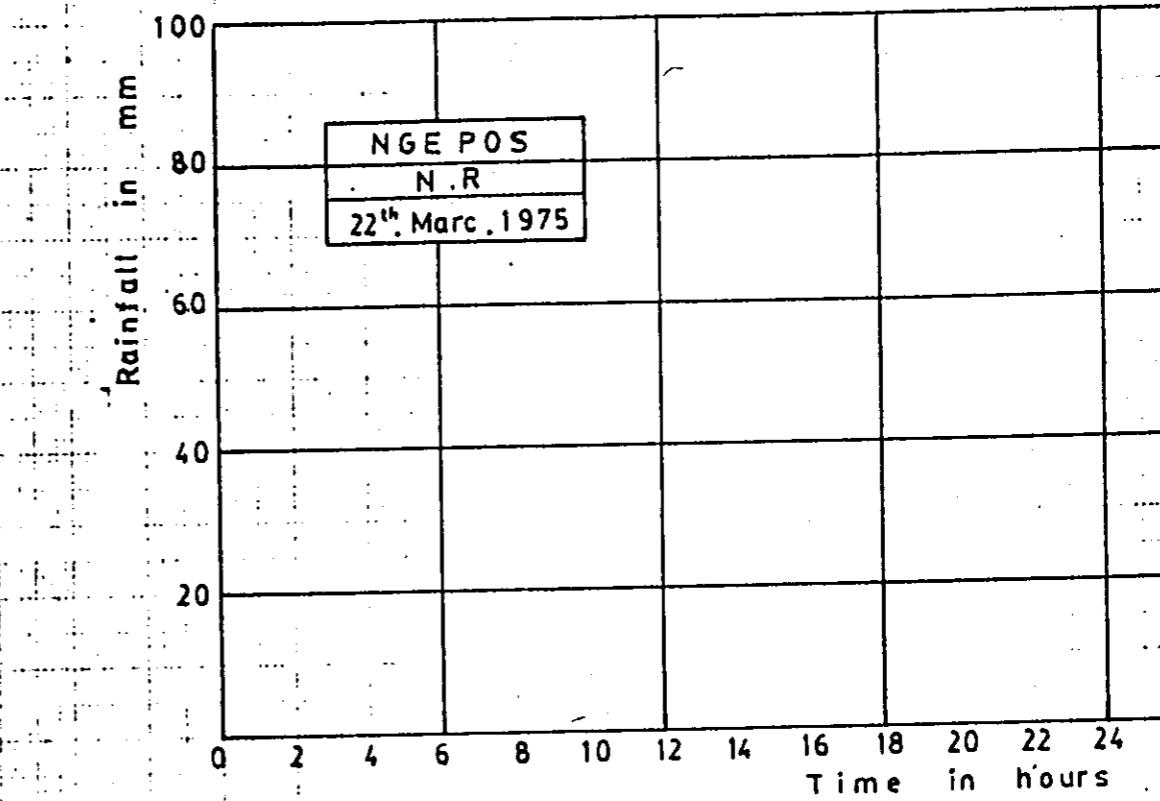
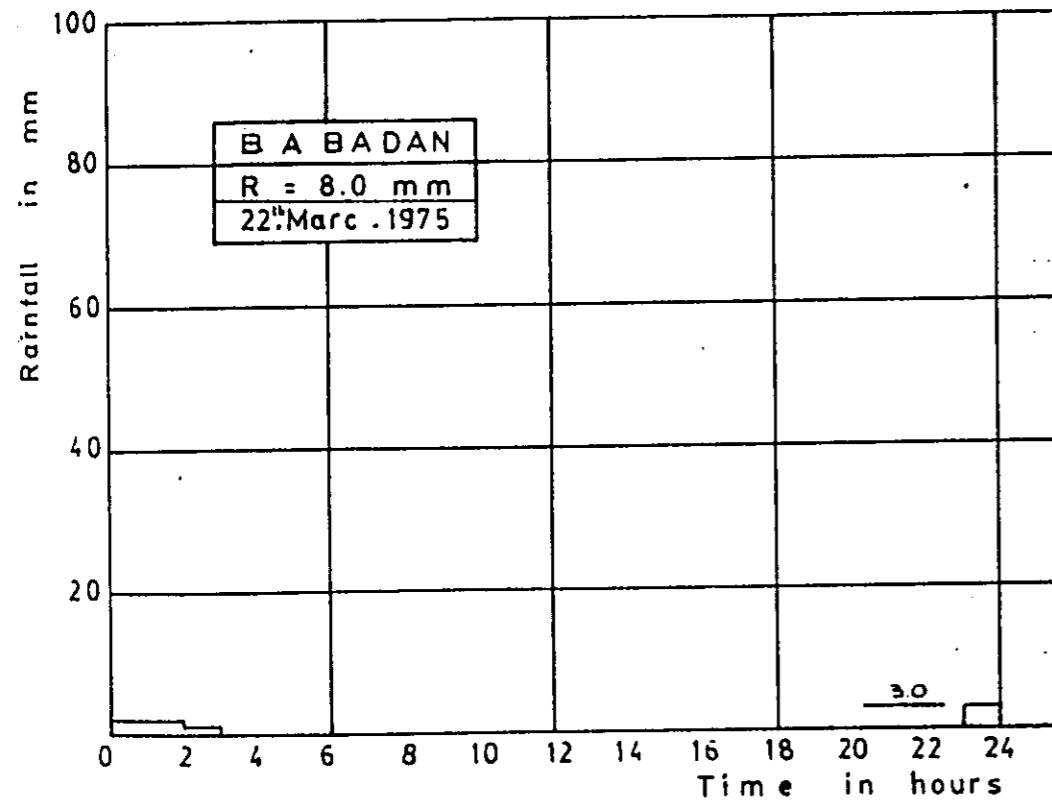
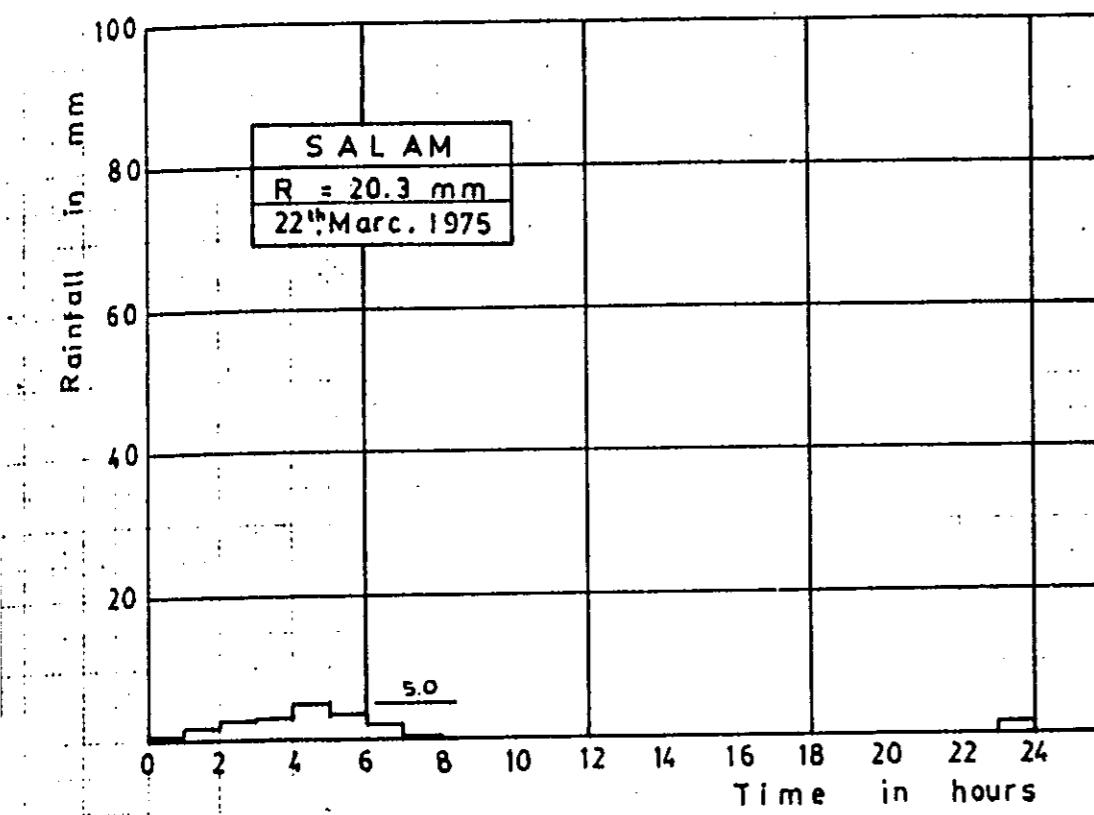
VOLUME WATER IS SAMPLED BY THE  $\phi = 11 \text{ cm}$ ,  $L = 32 \text{ cm}$   
and  $V = 3.039 \text{ cc}$  OF PIPE.

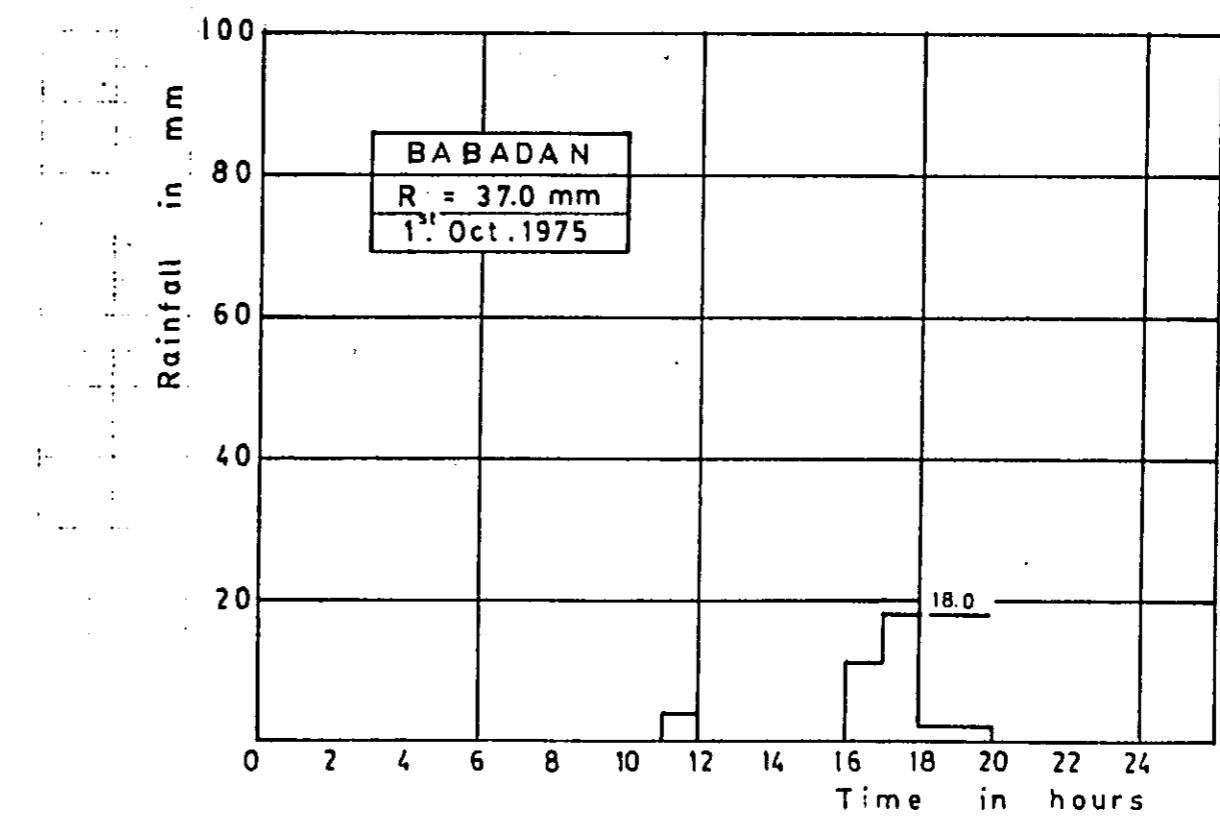
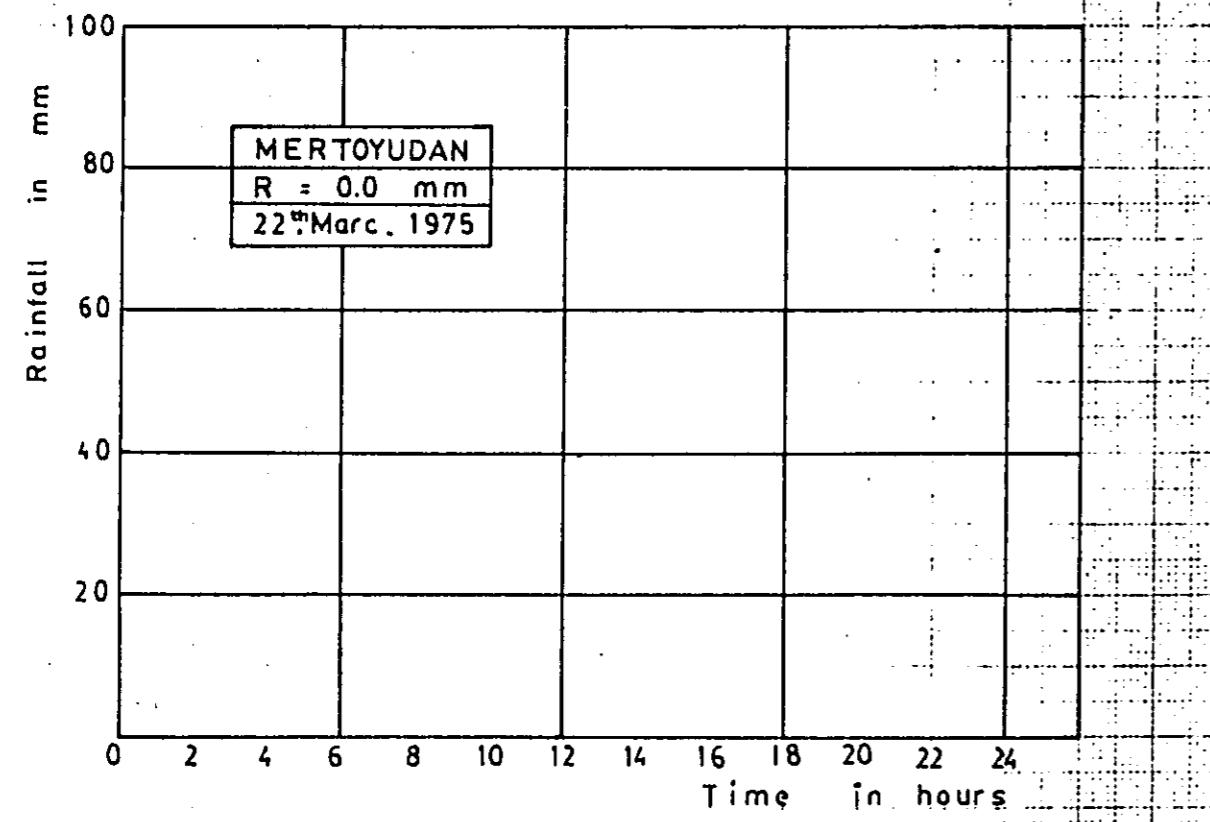
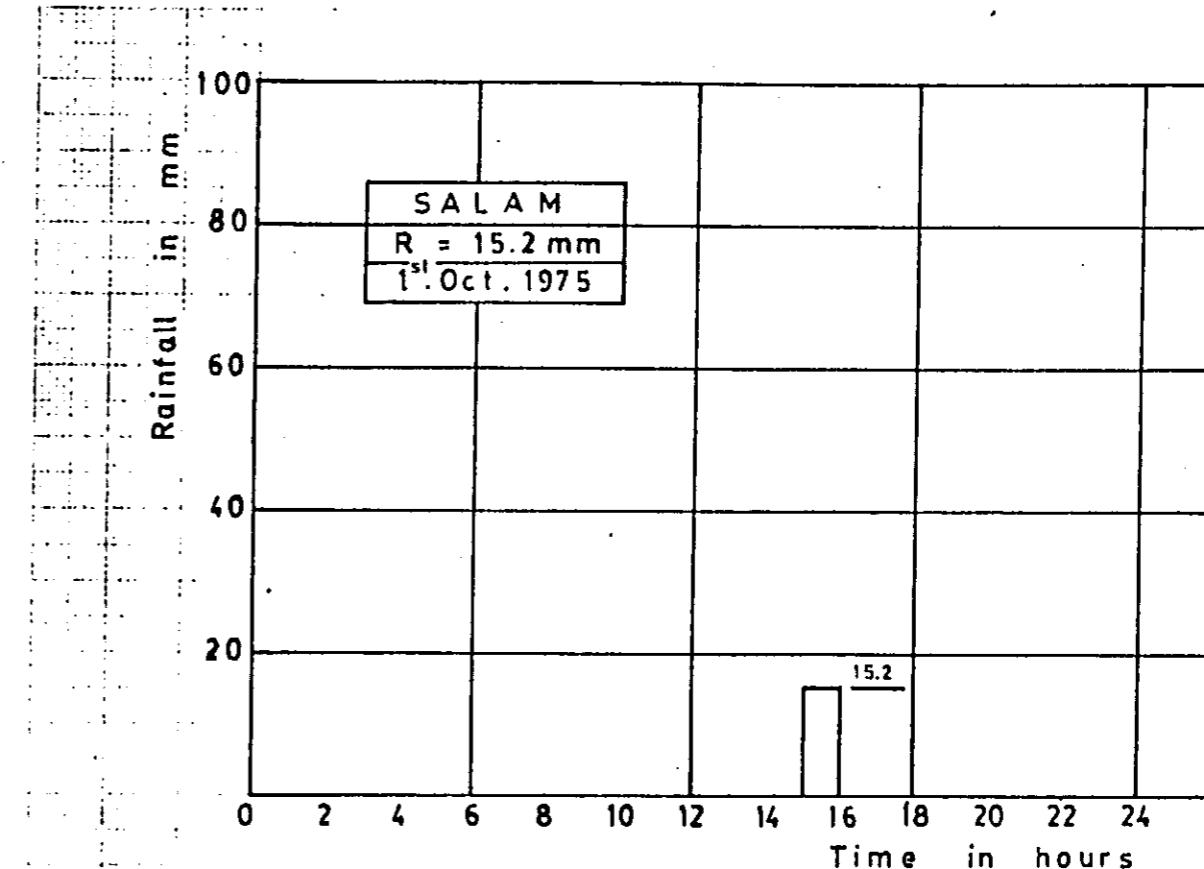
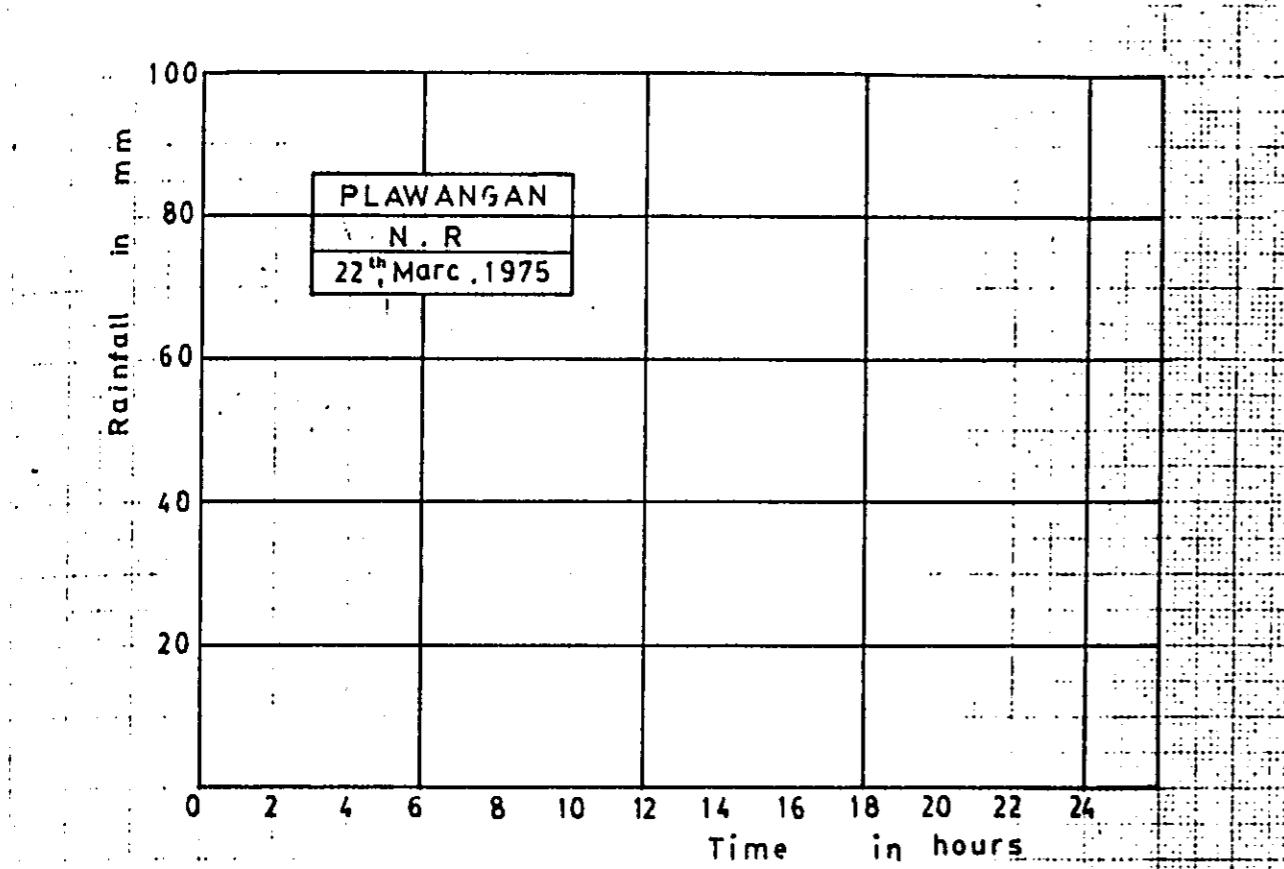
FIG. 27     HOURLY RAINFALL RECORDS IN MERAPI AREA  
             ( 1973 - 1977 )

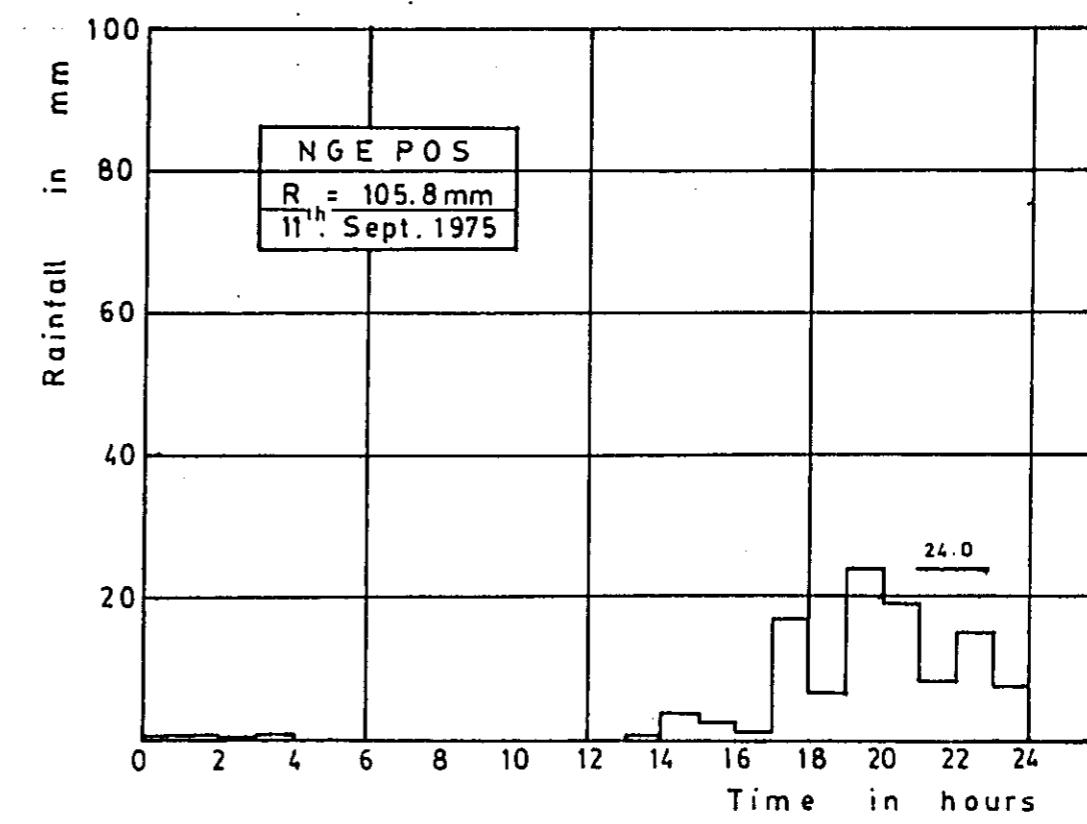
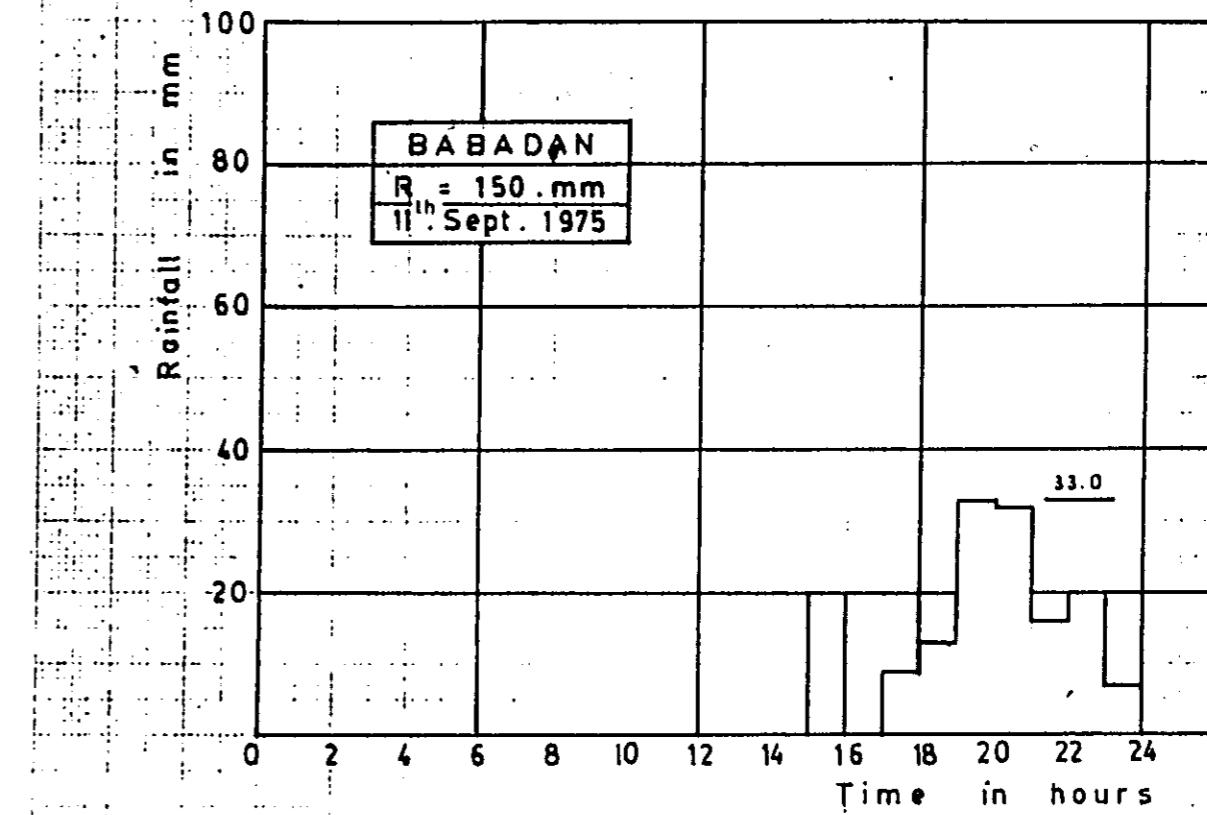
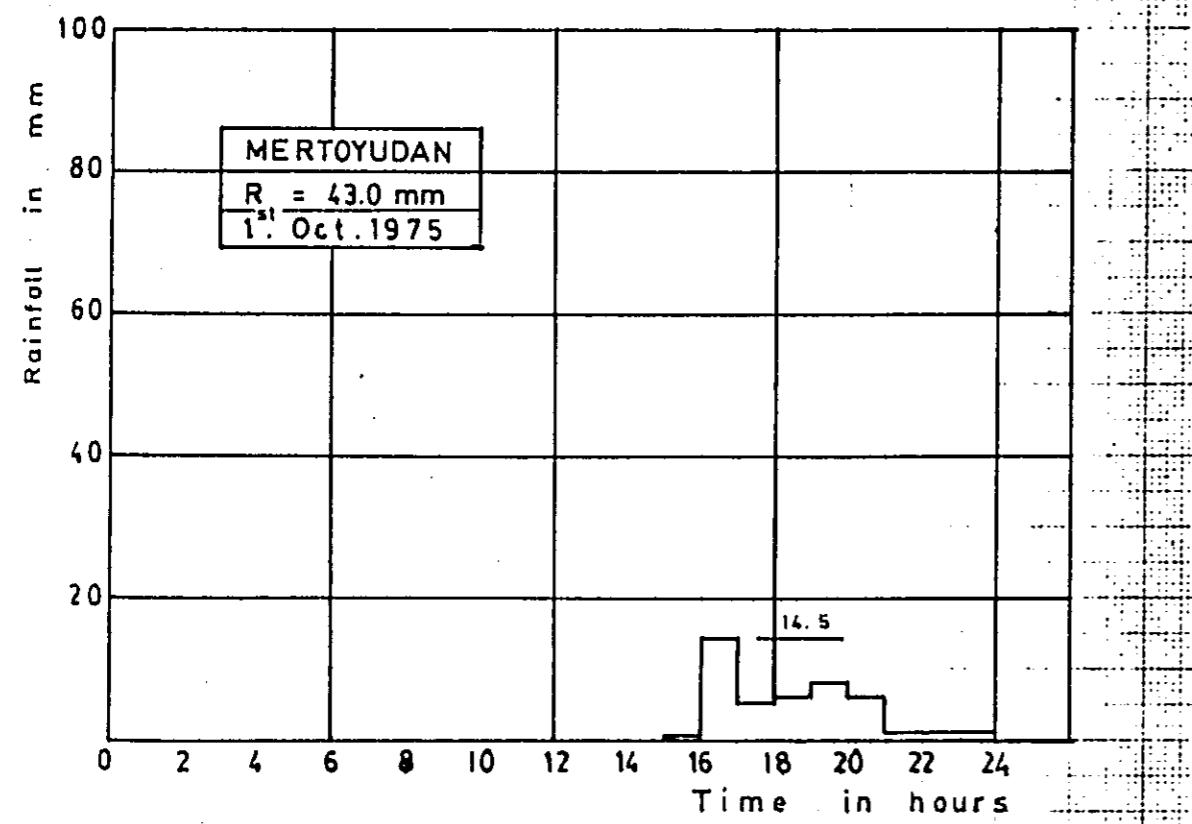
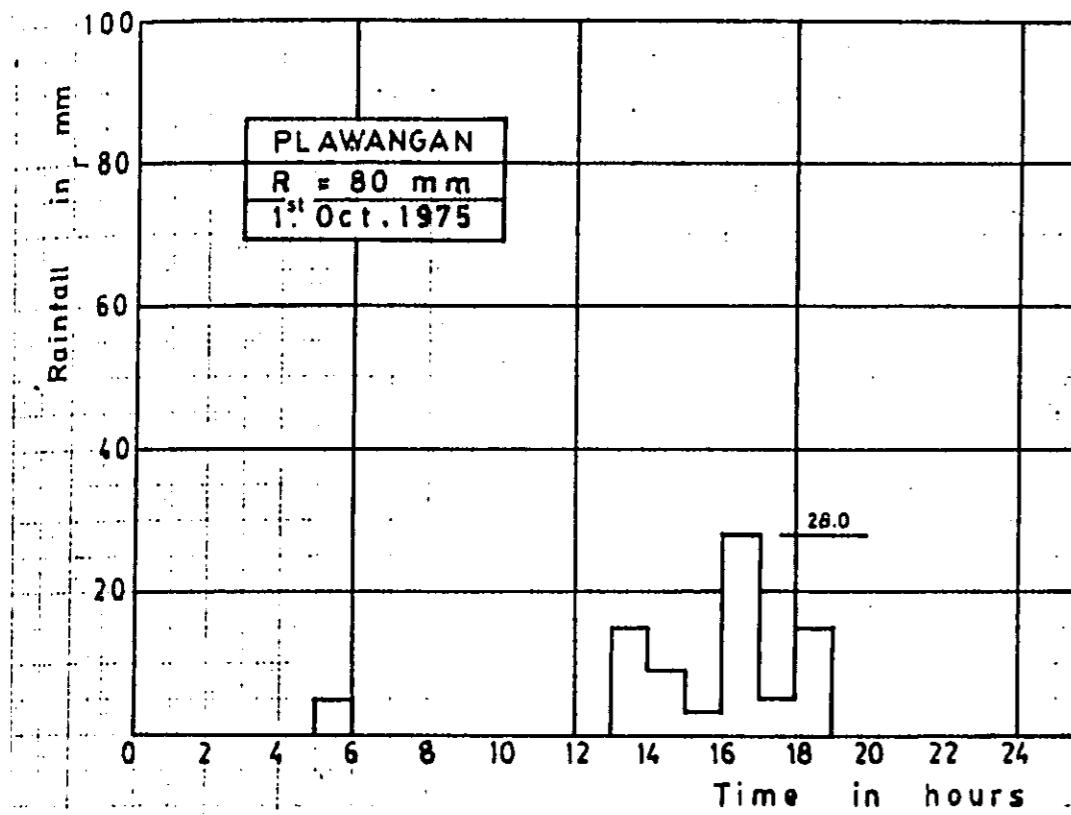


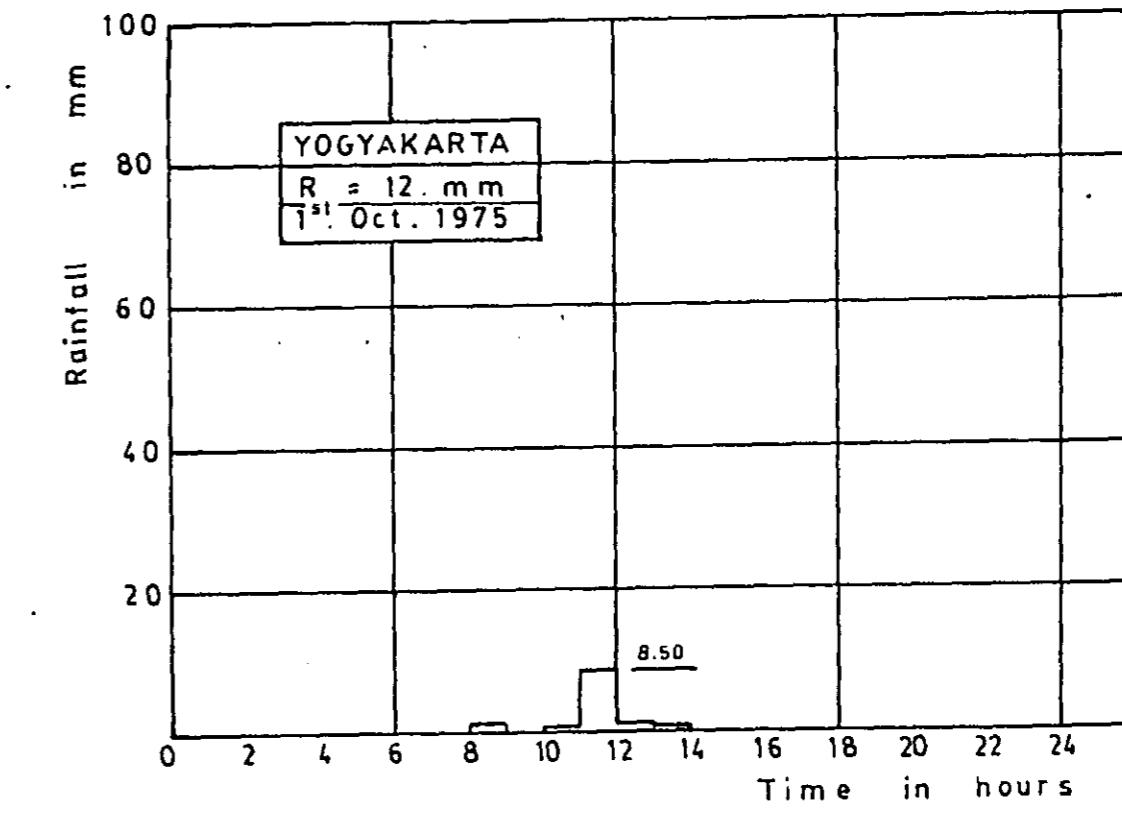
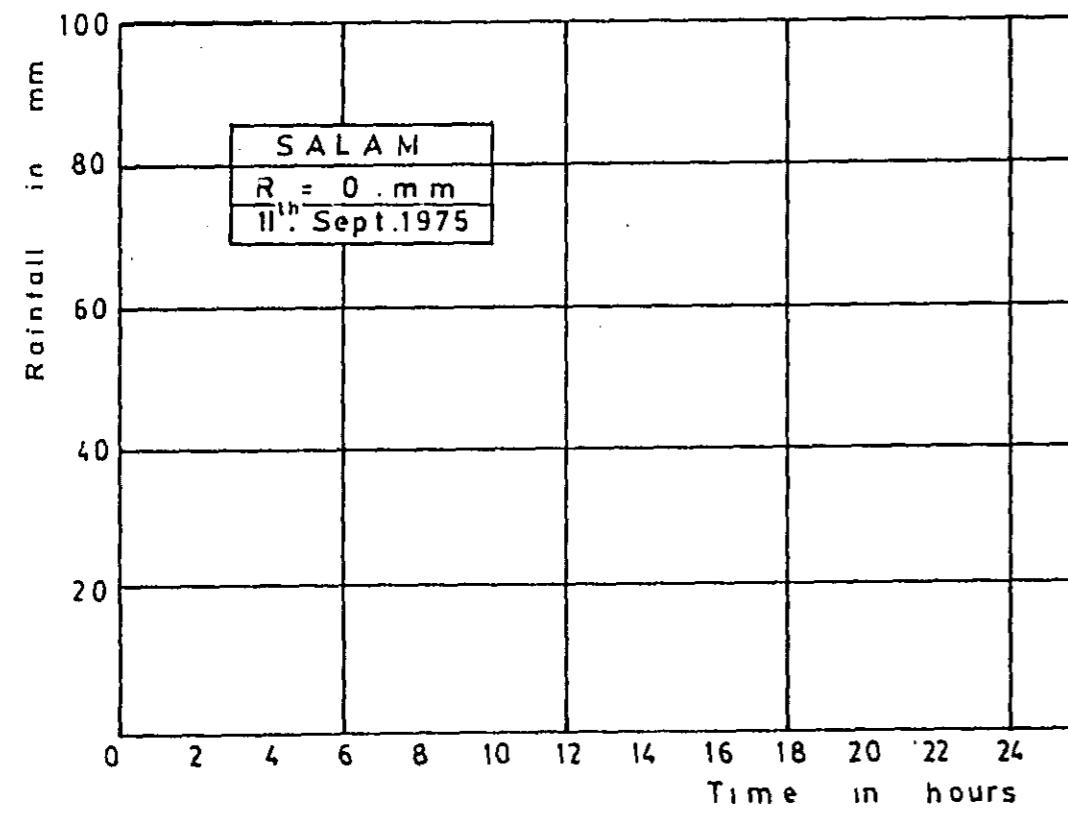
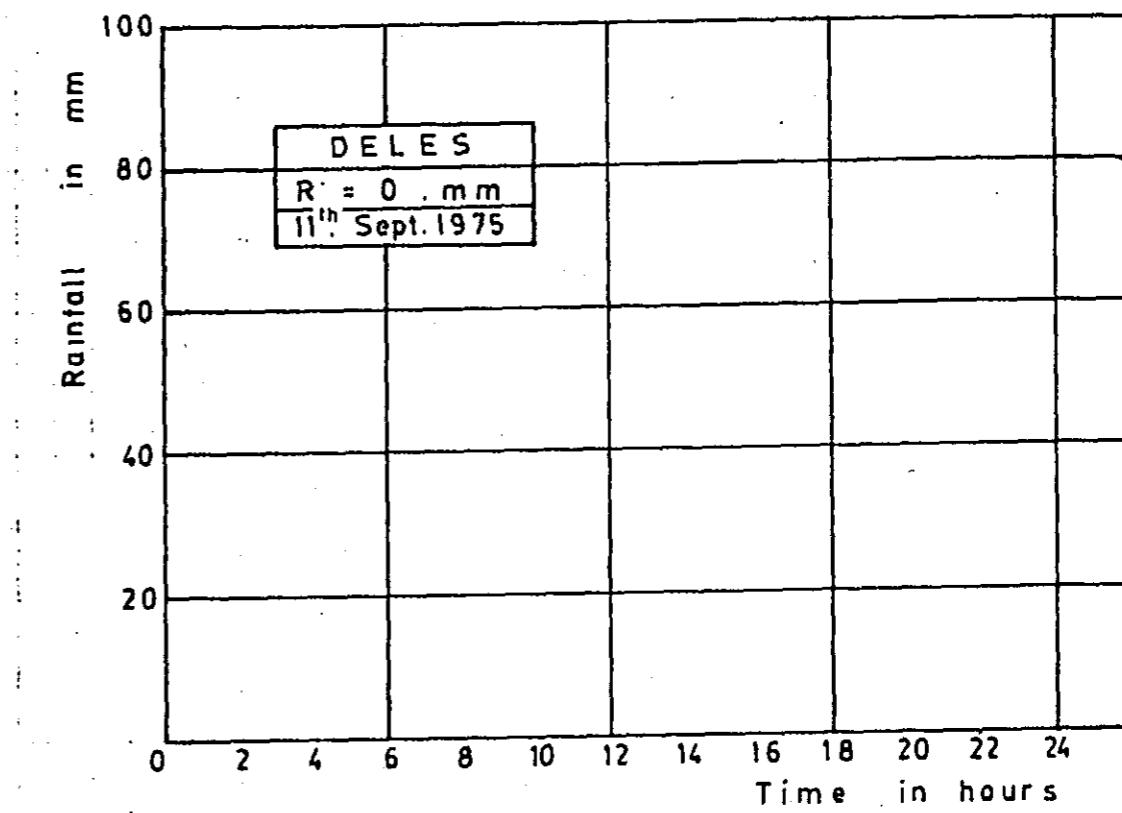
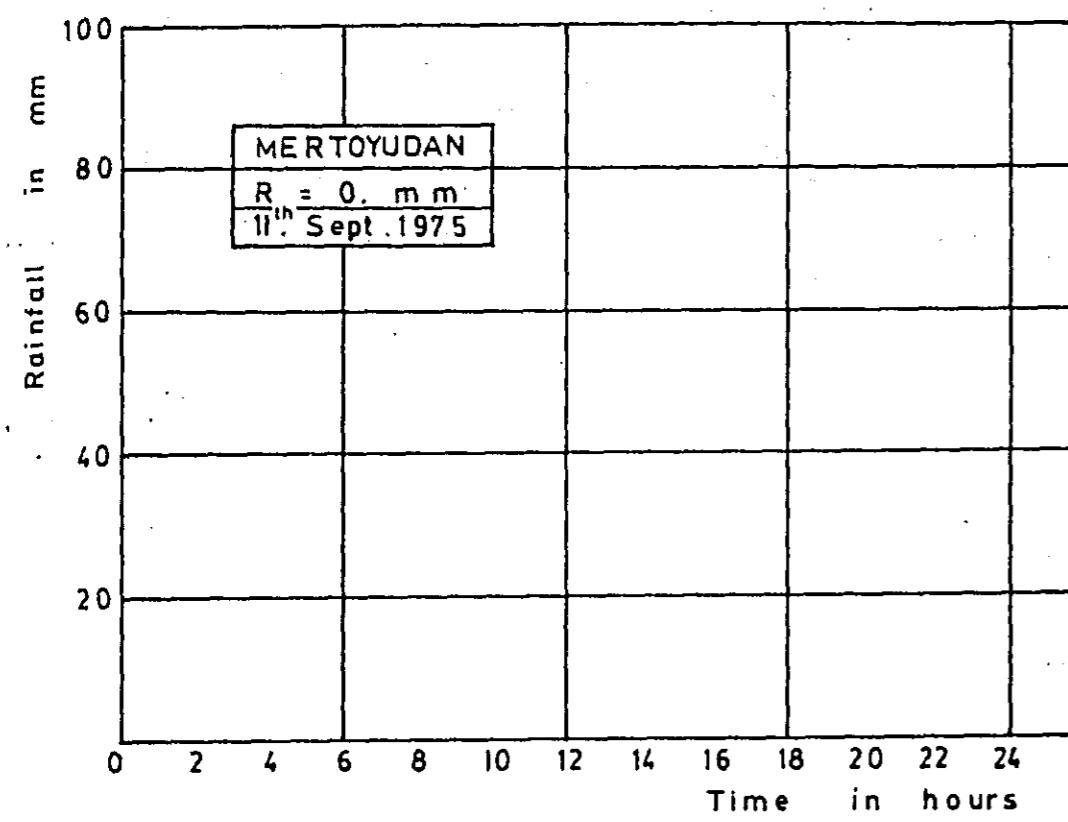


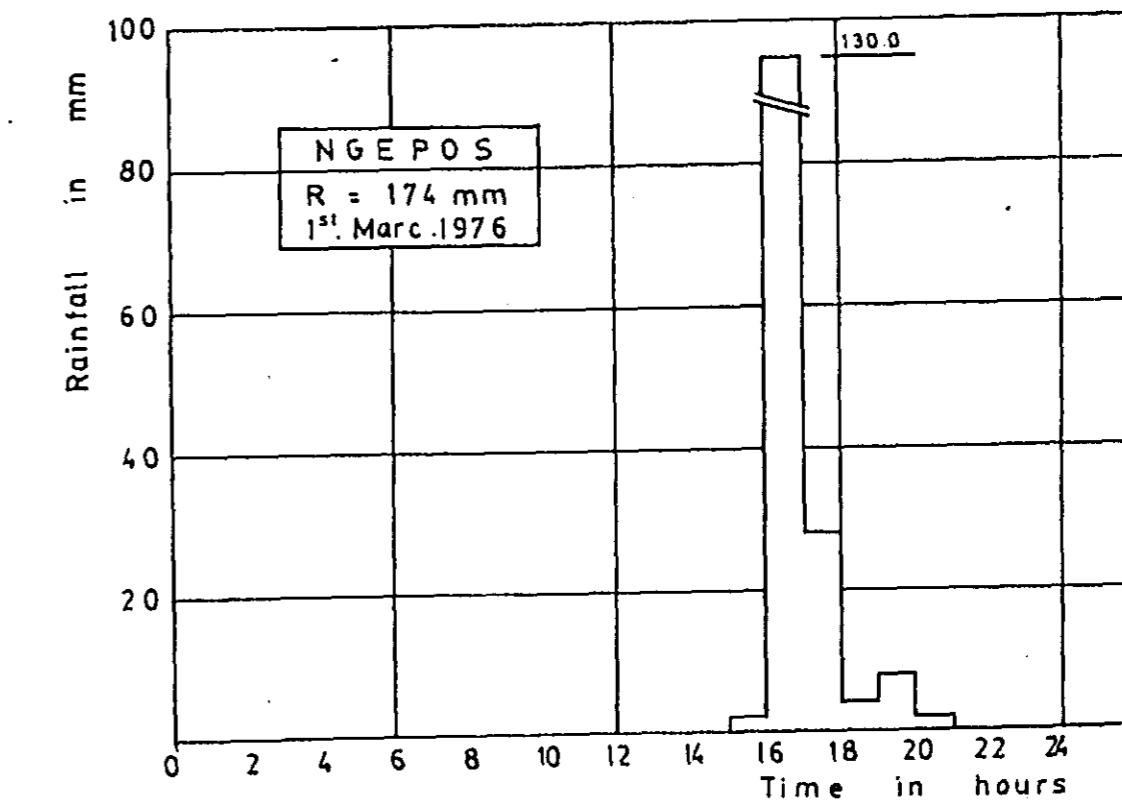
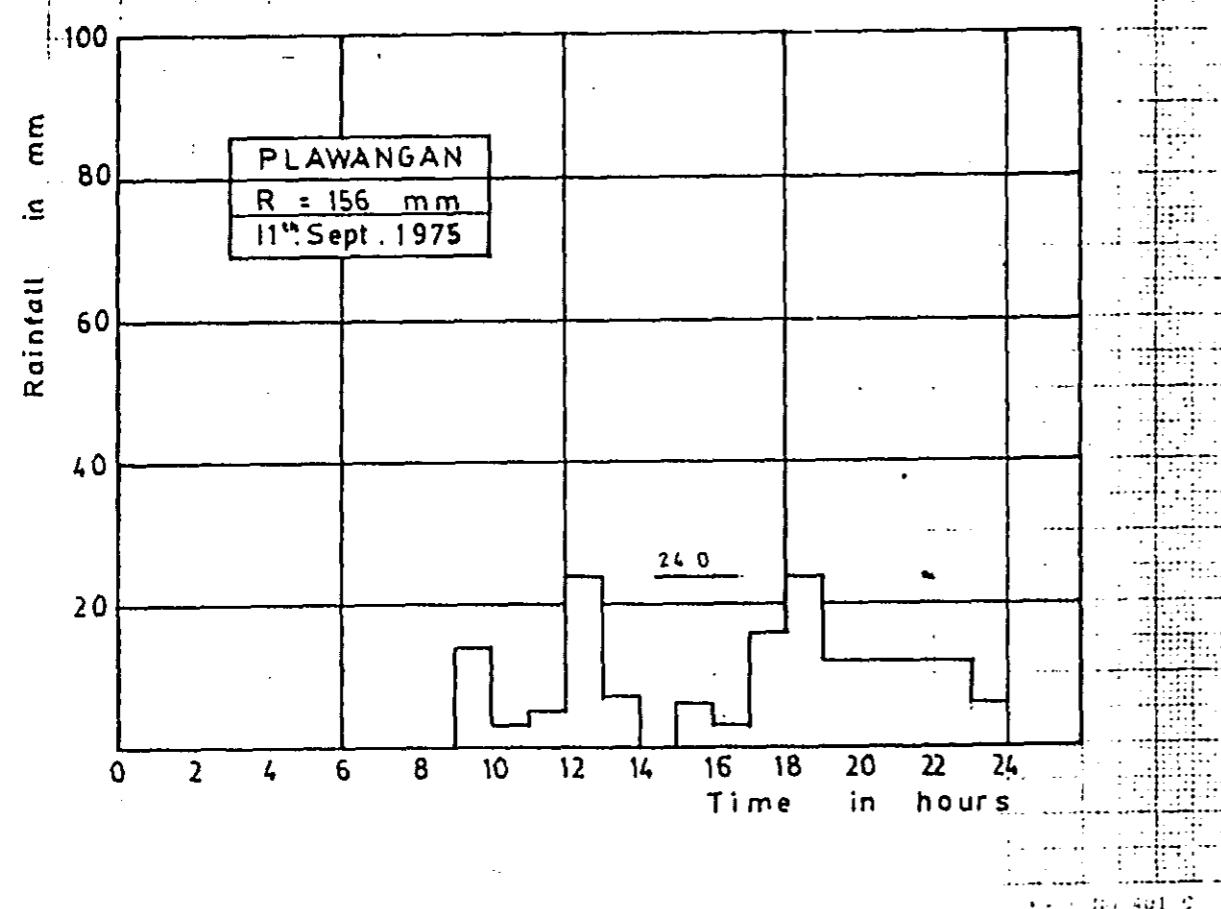
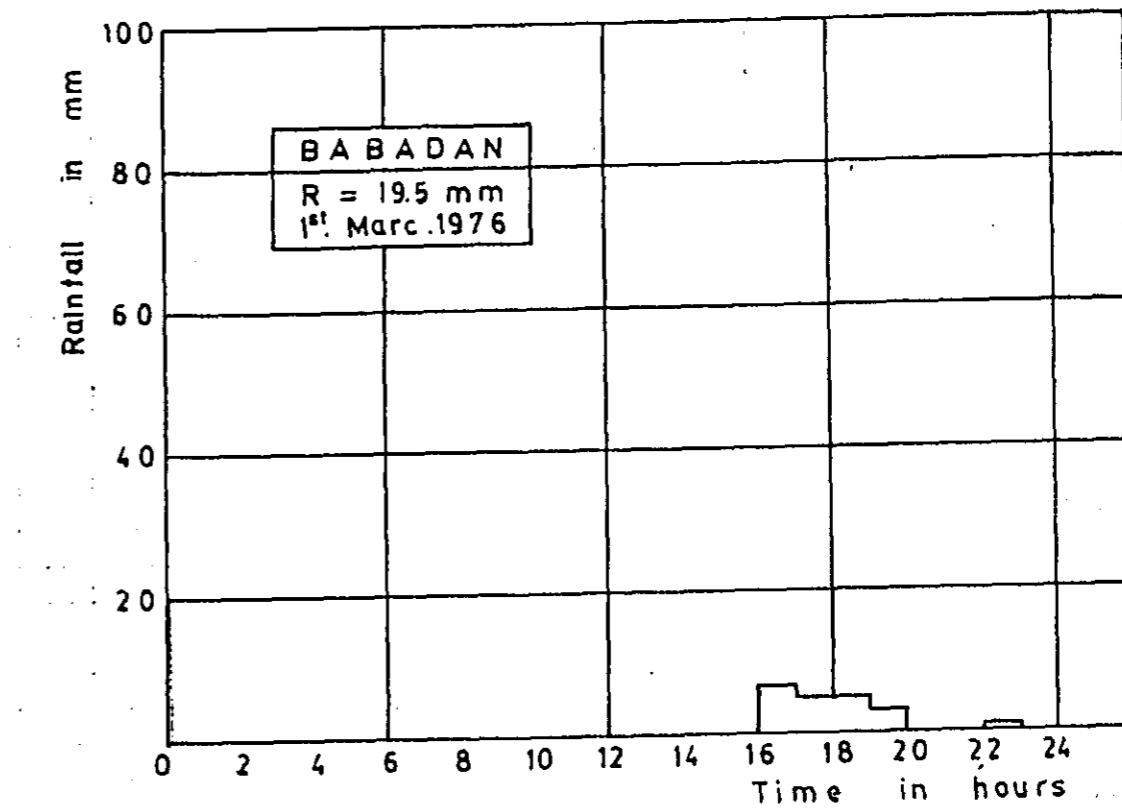
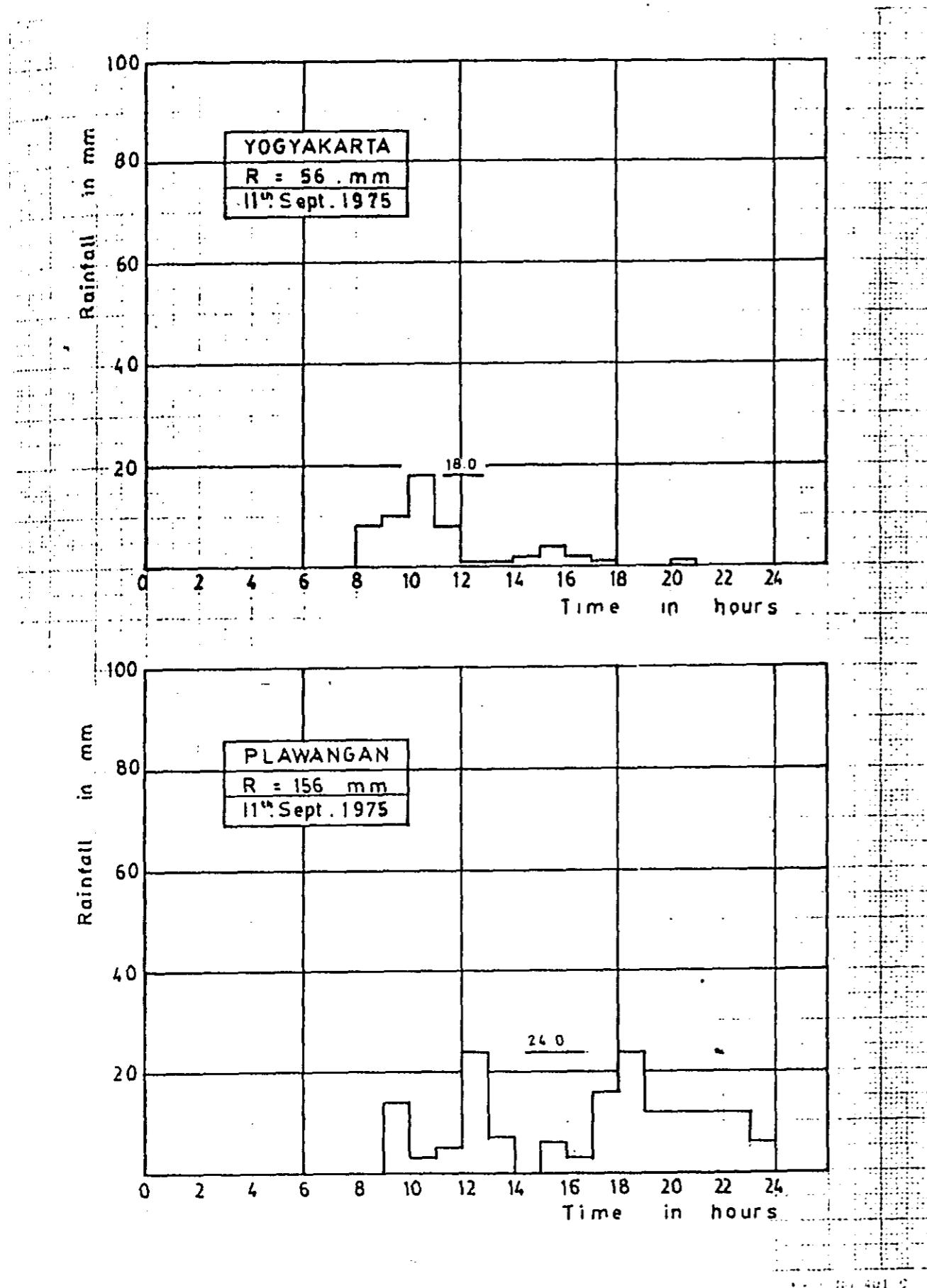


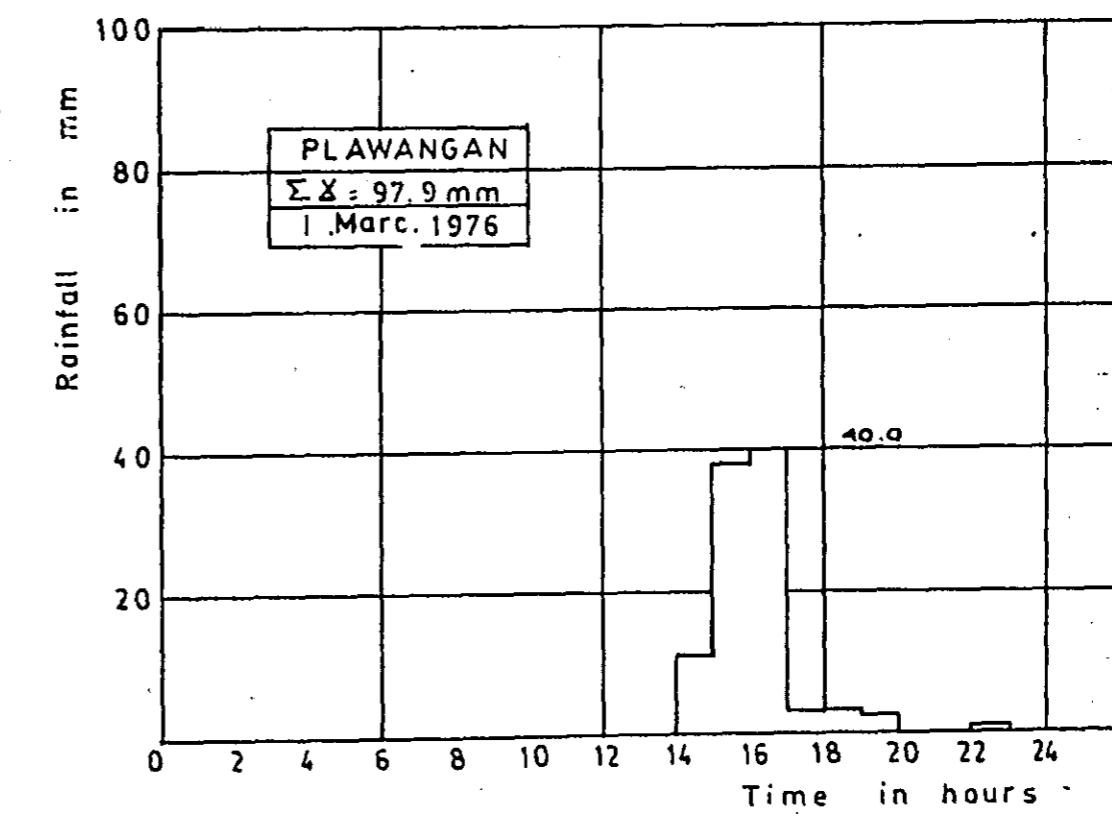
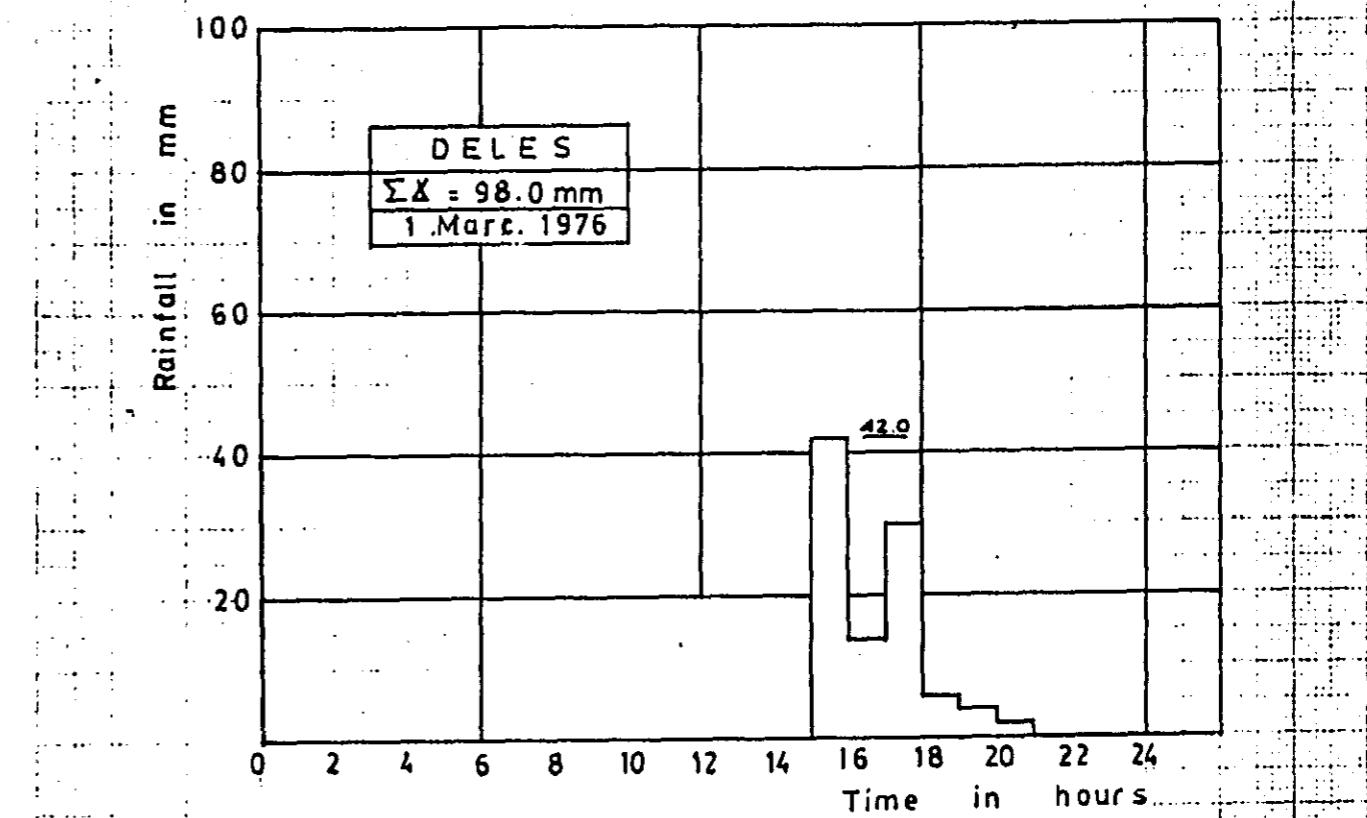
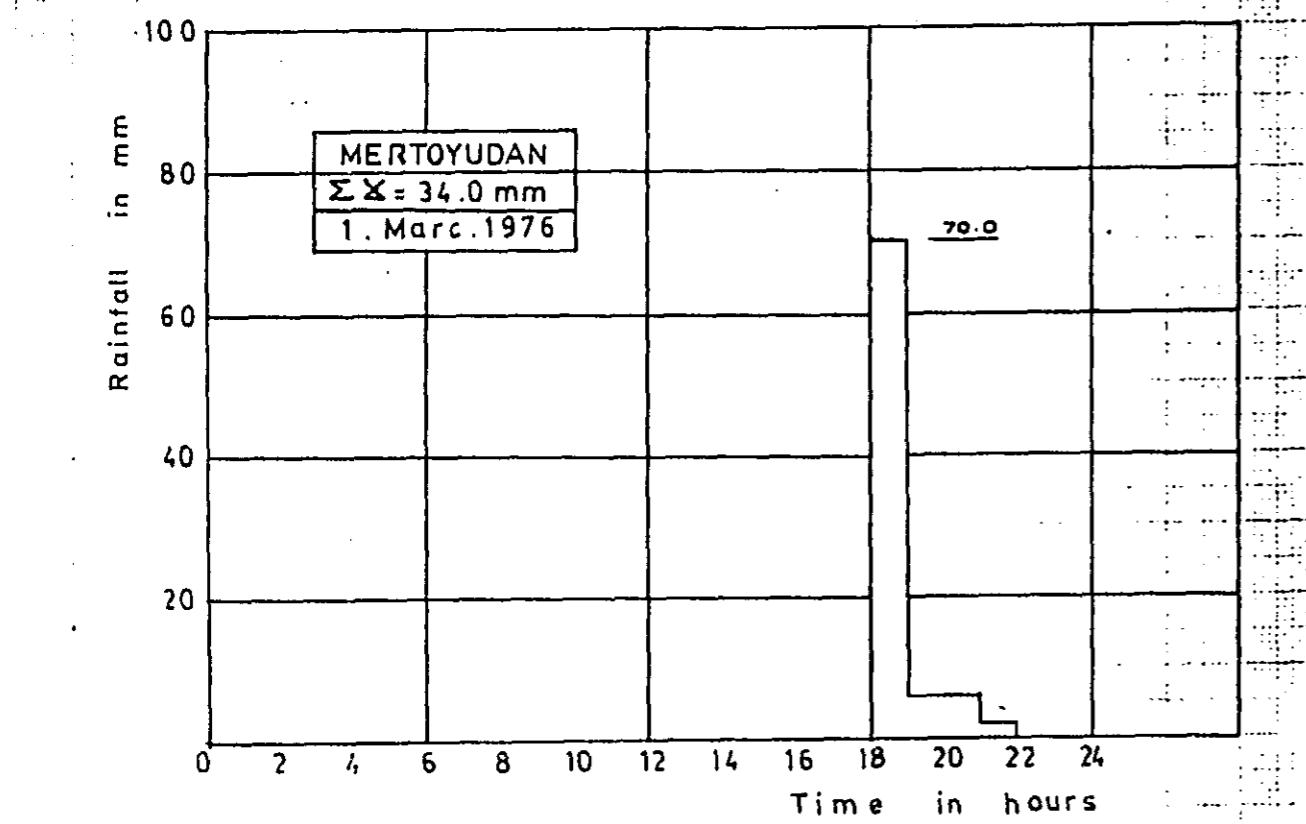
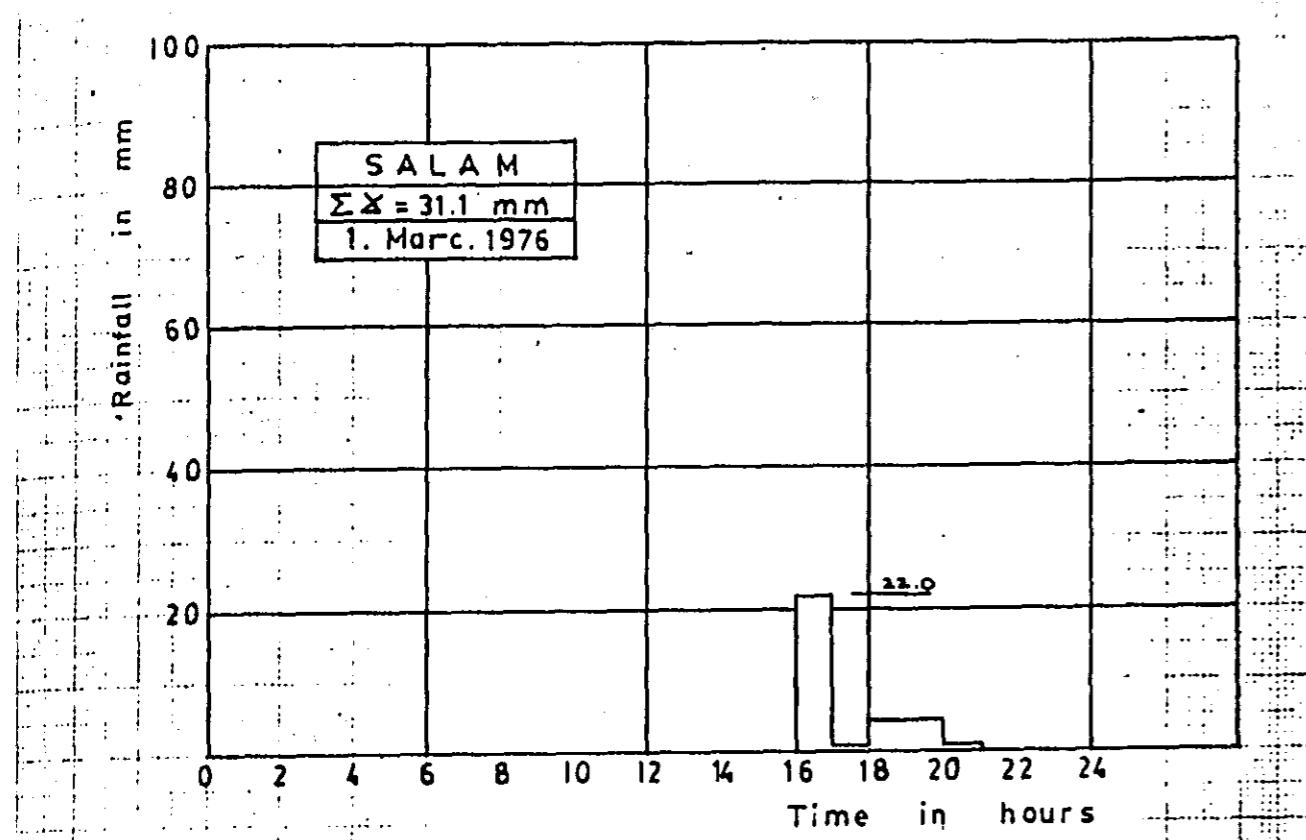


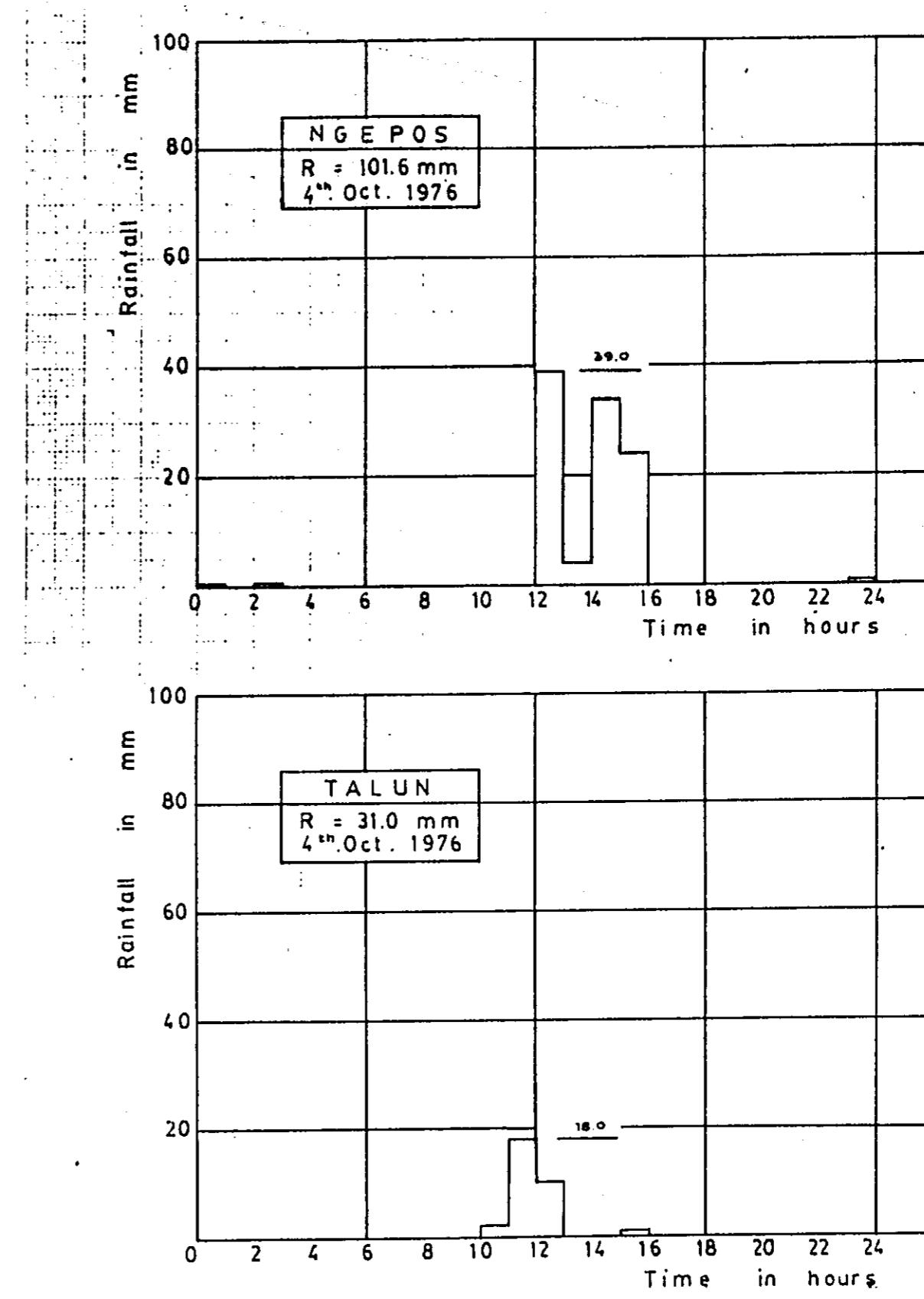
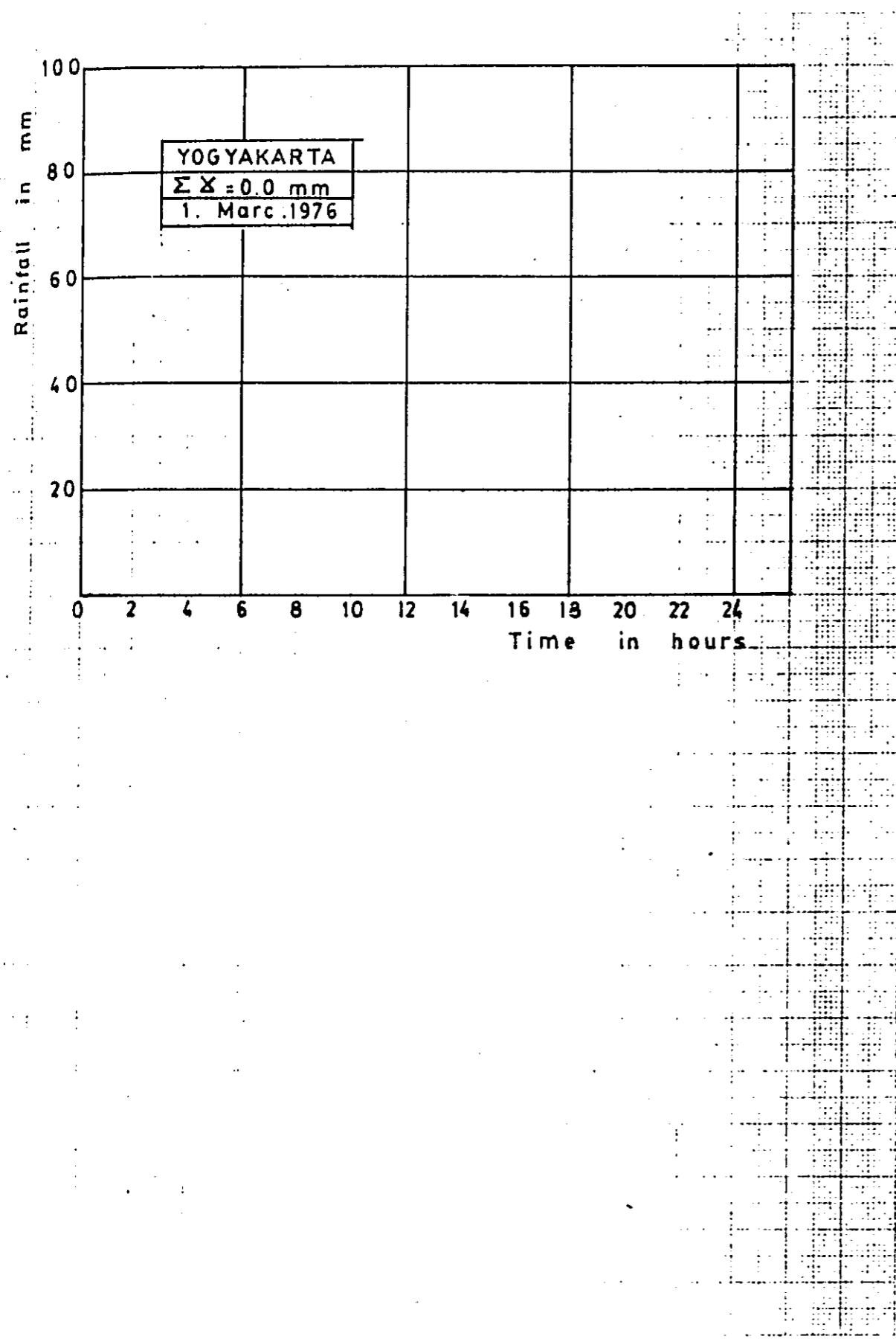


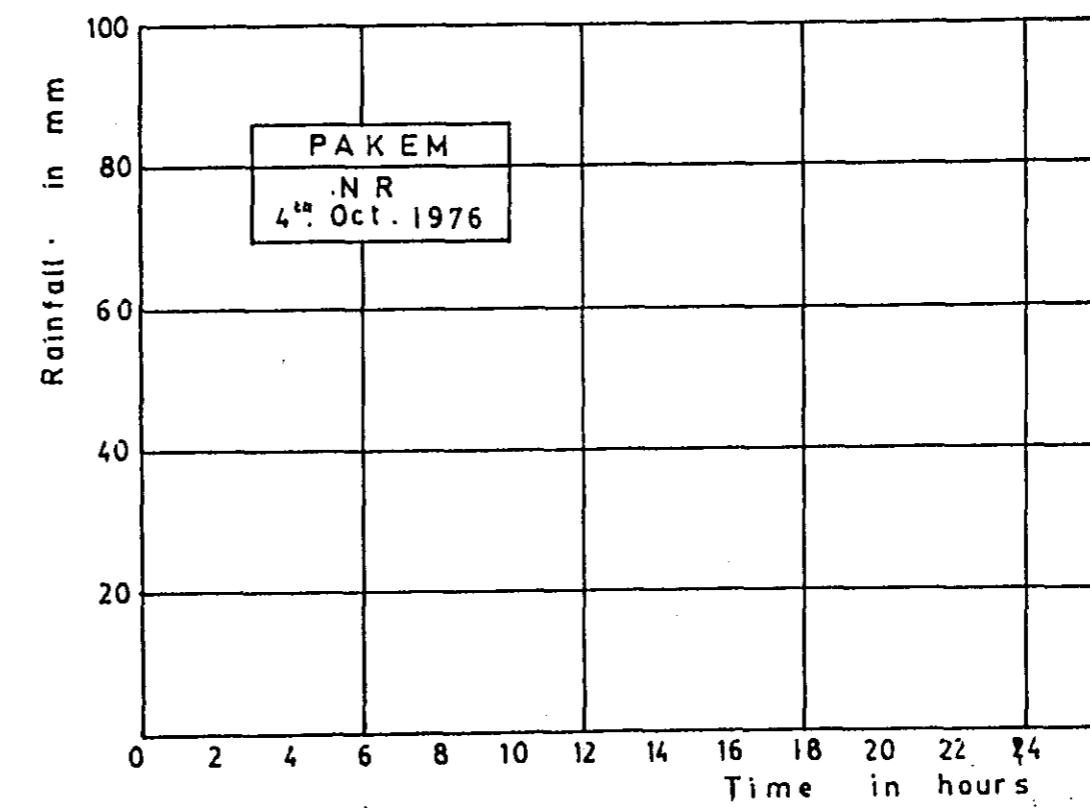
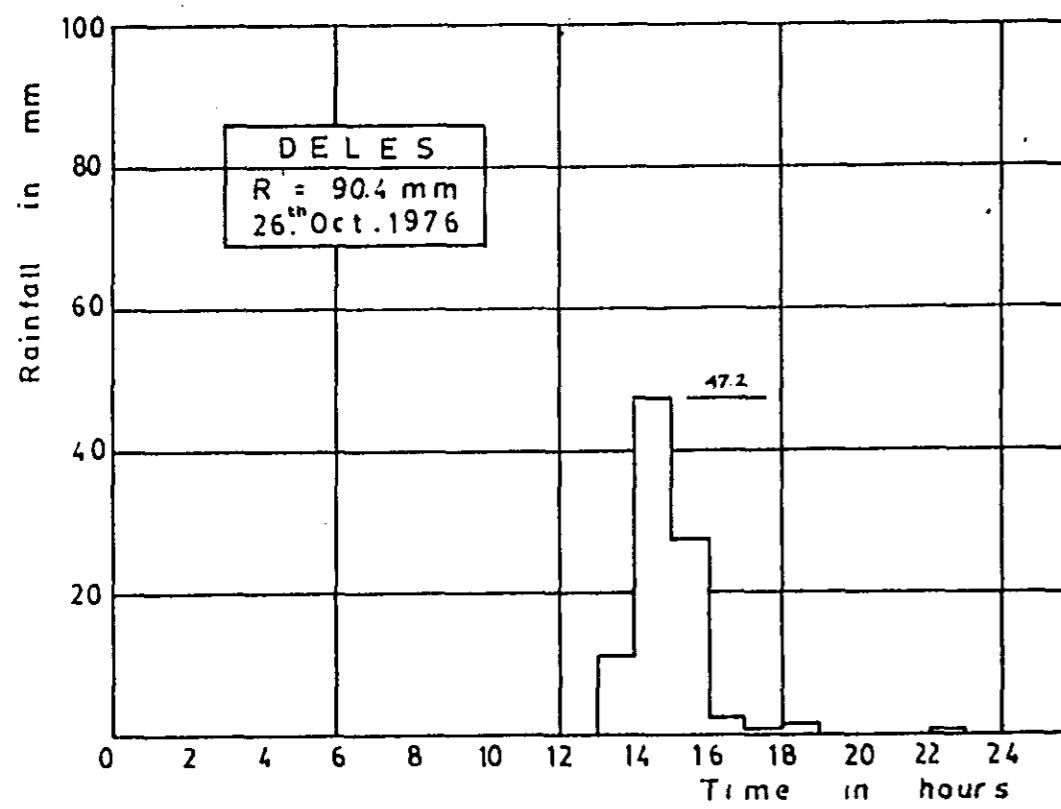
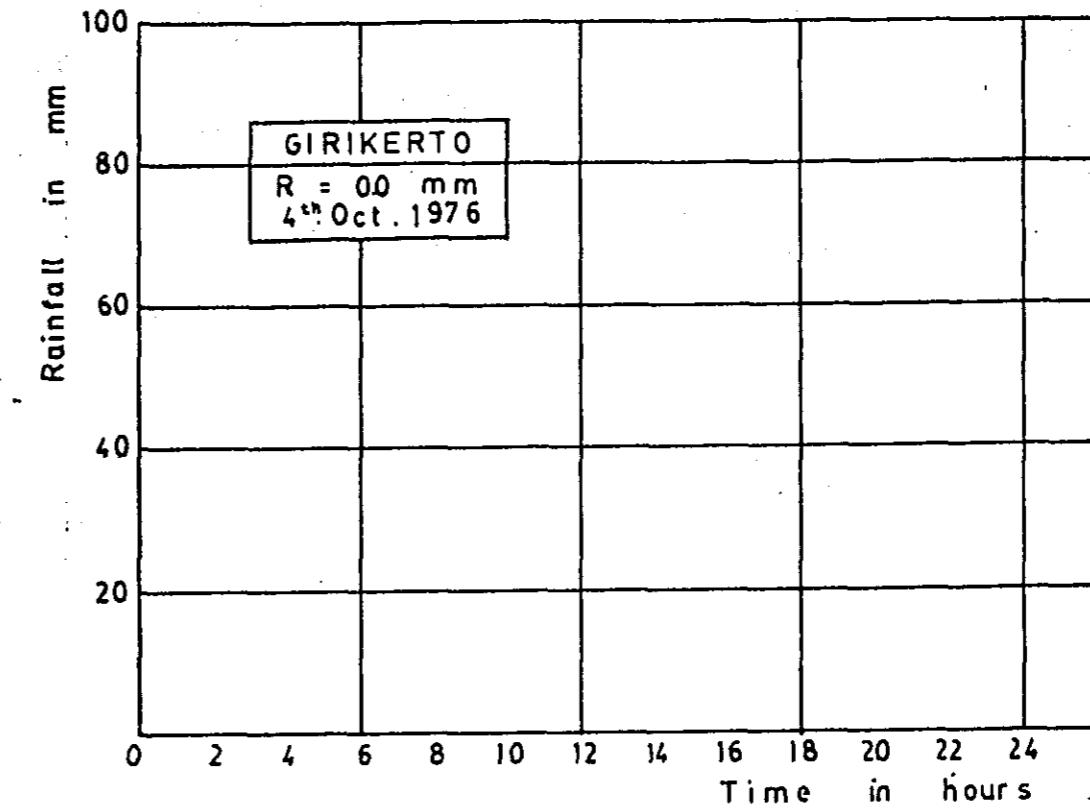
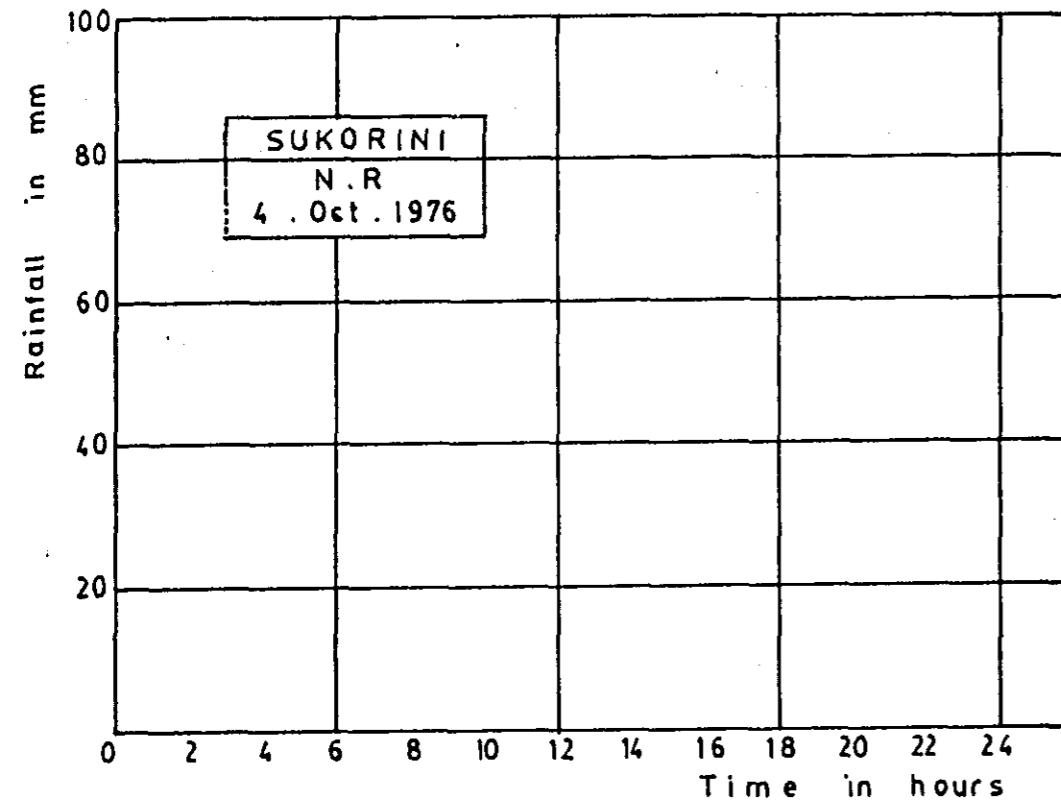


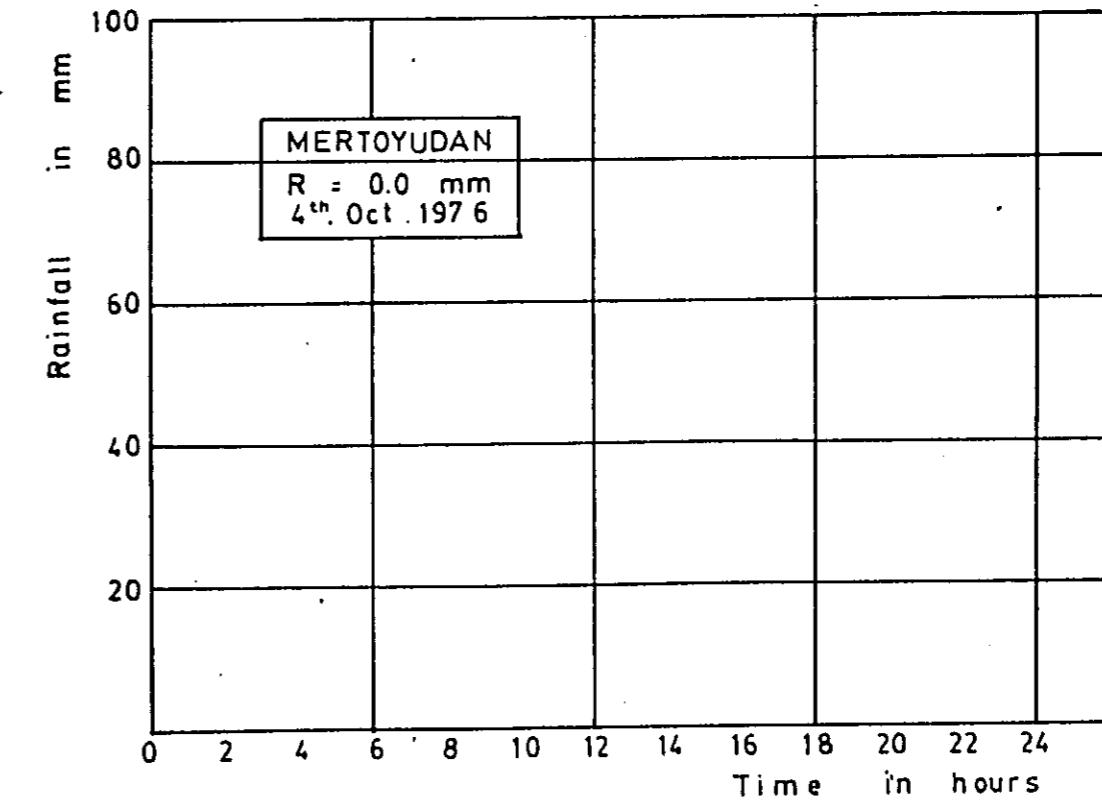
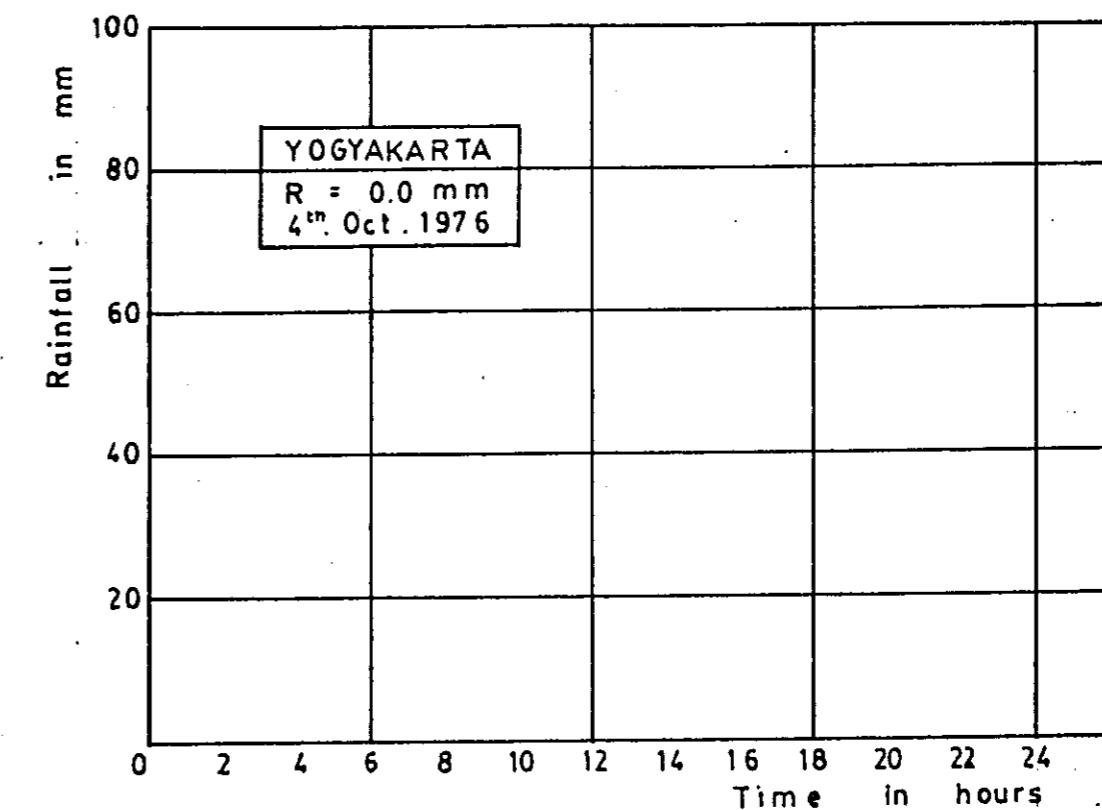
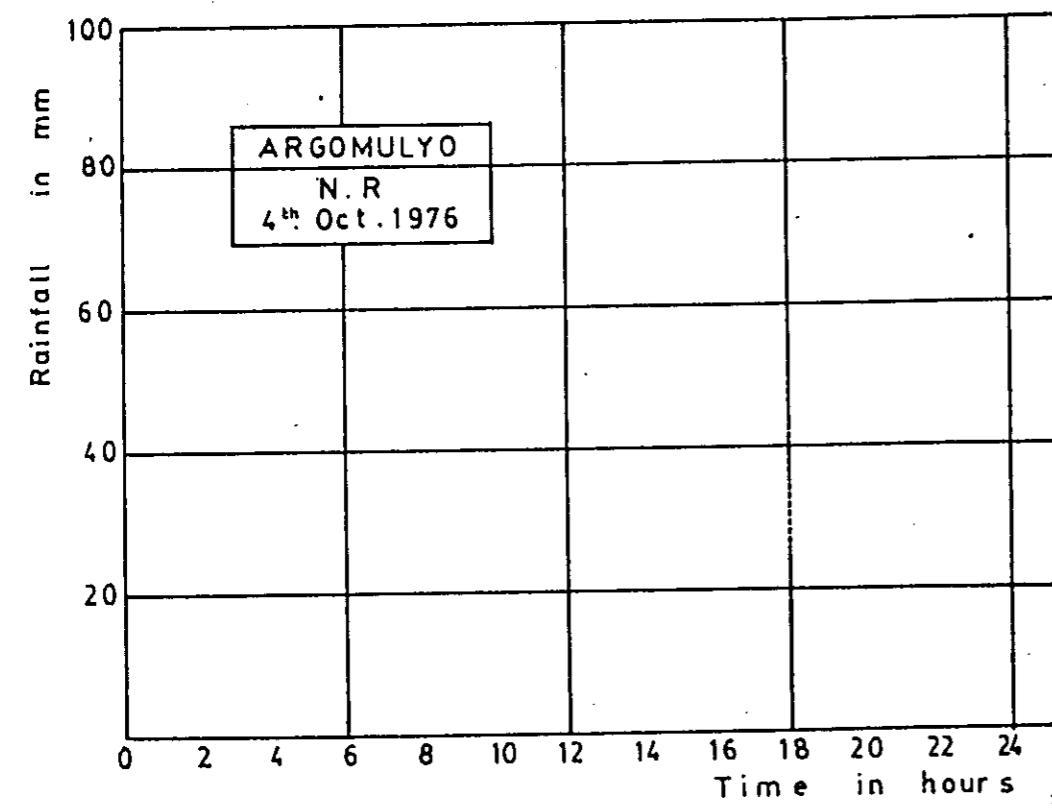
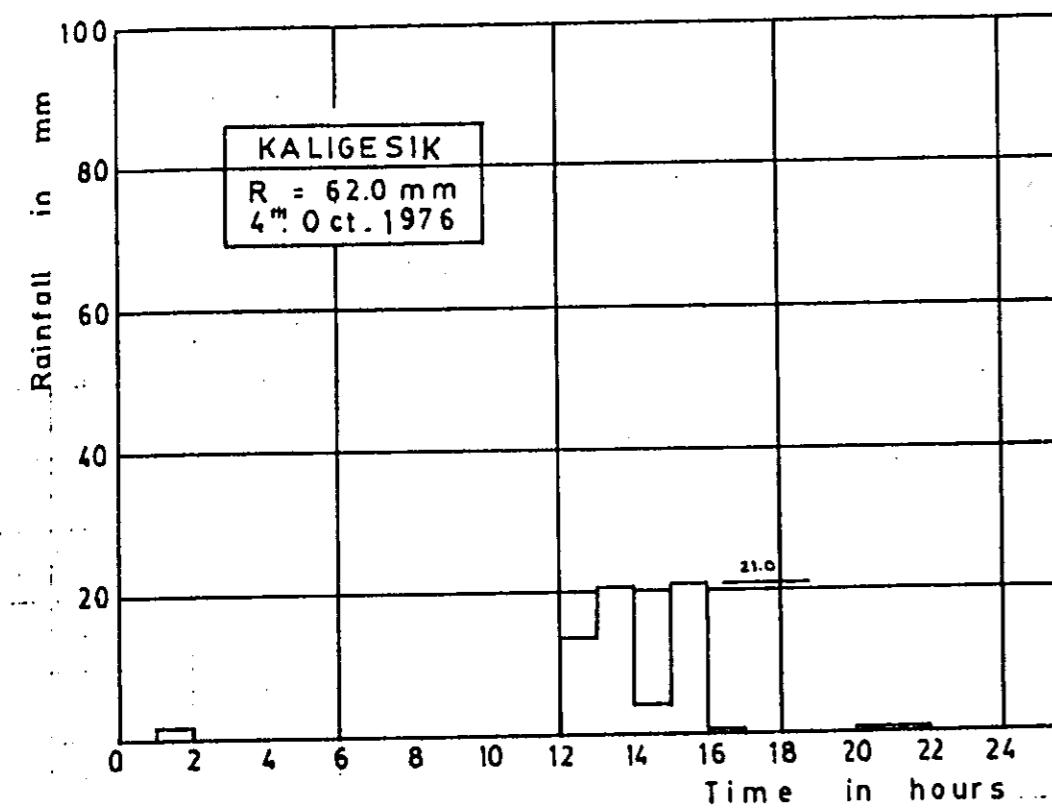


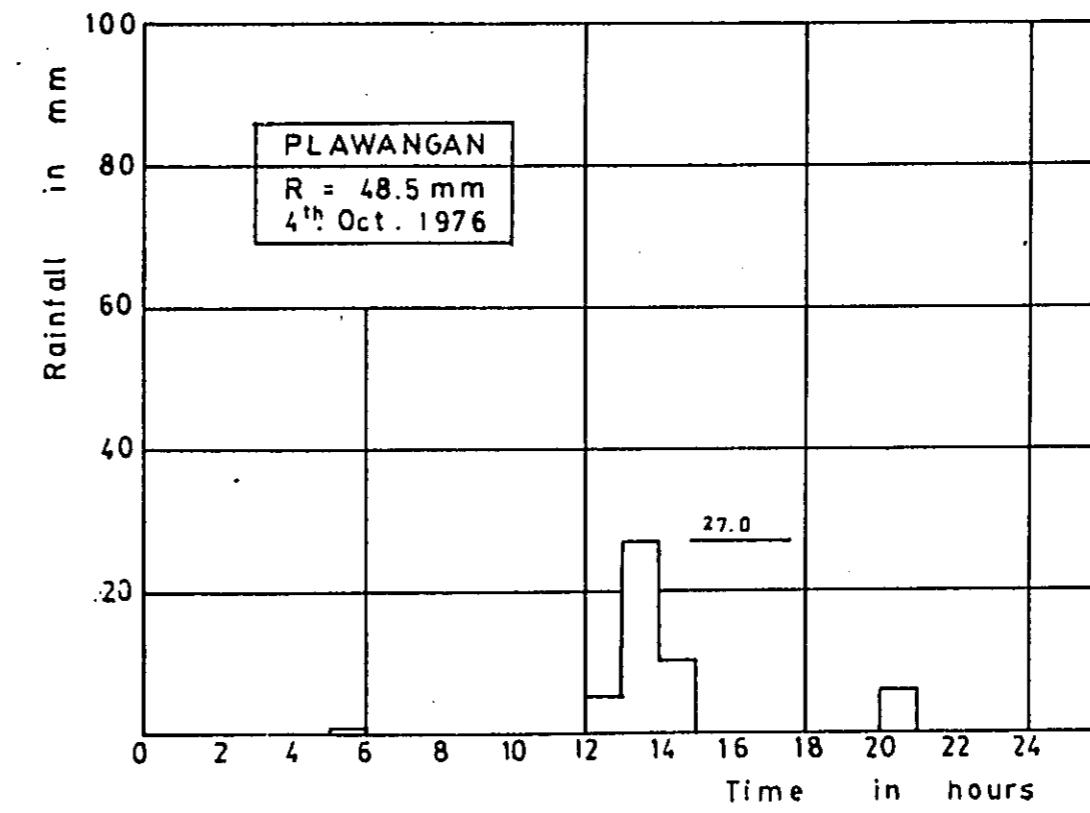
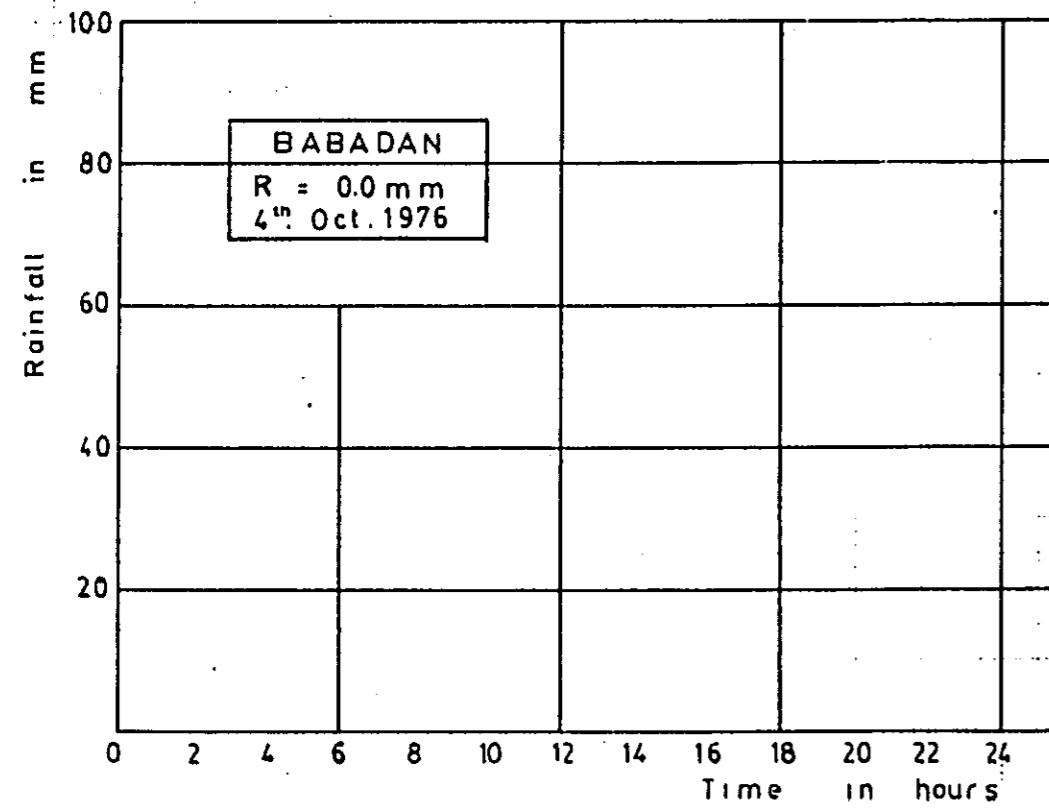
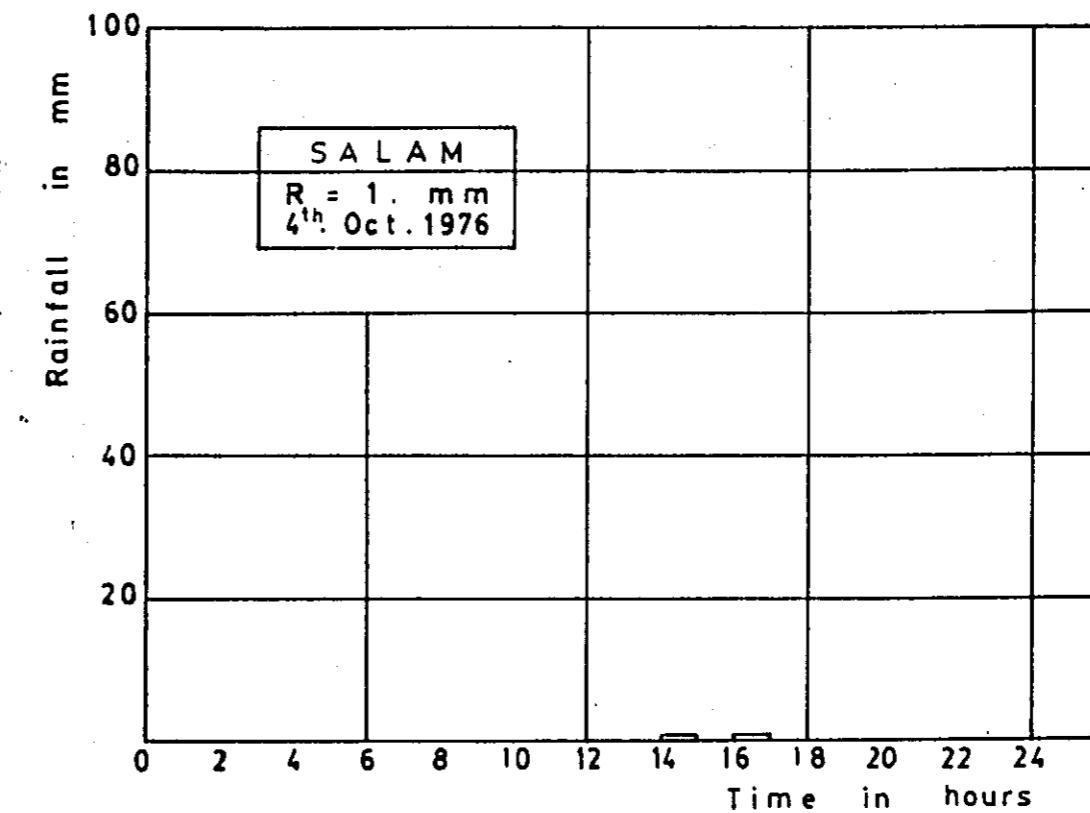
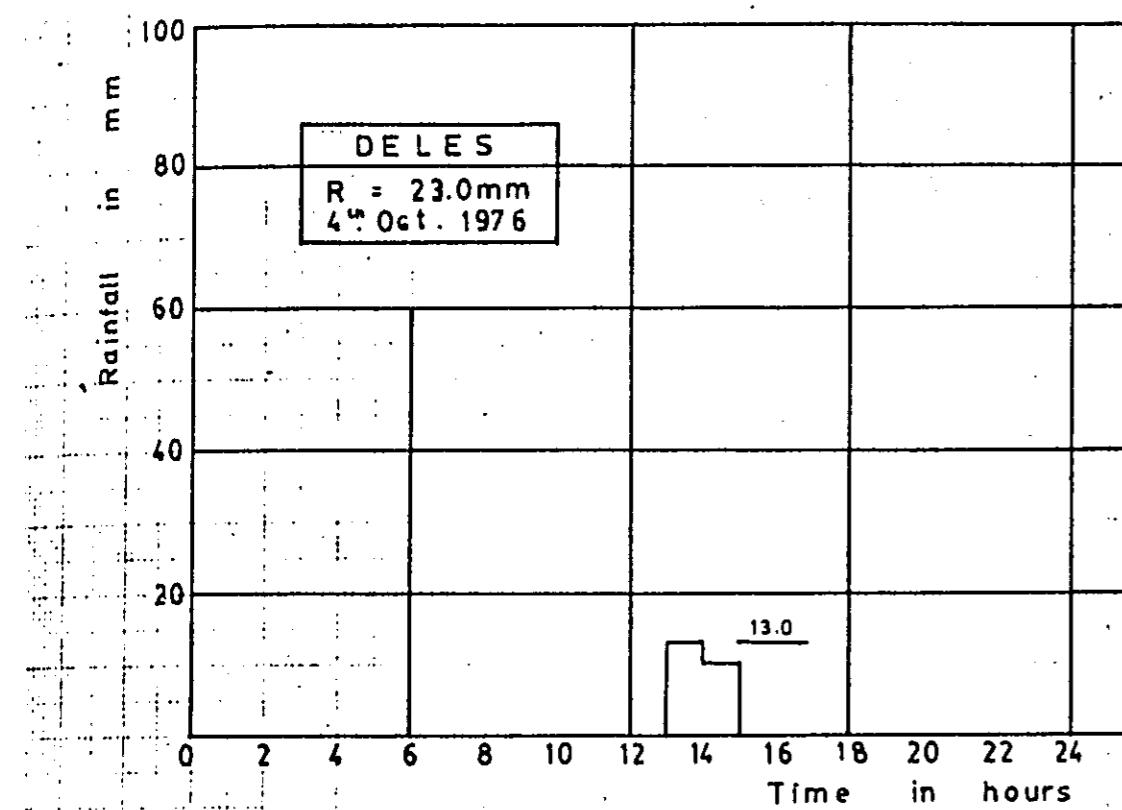


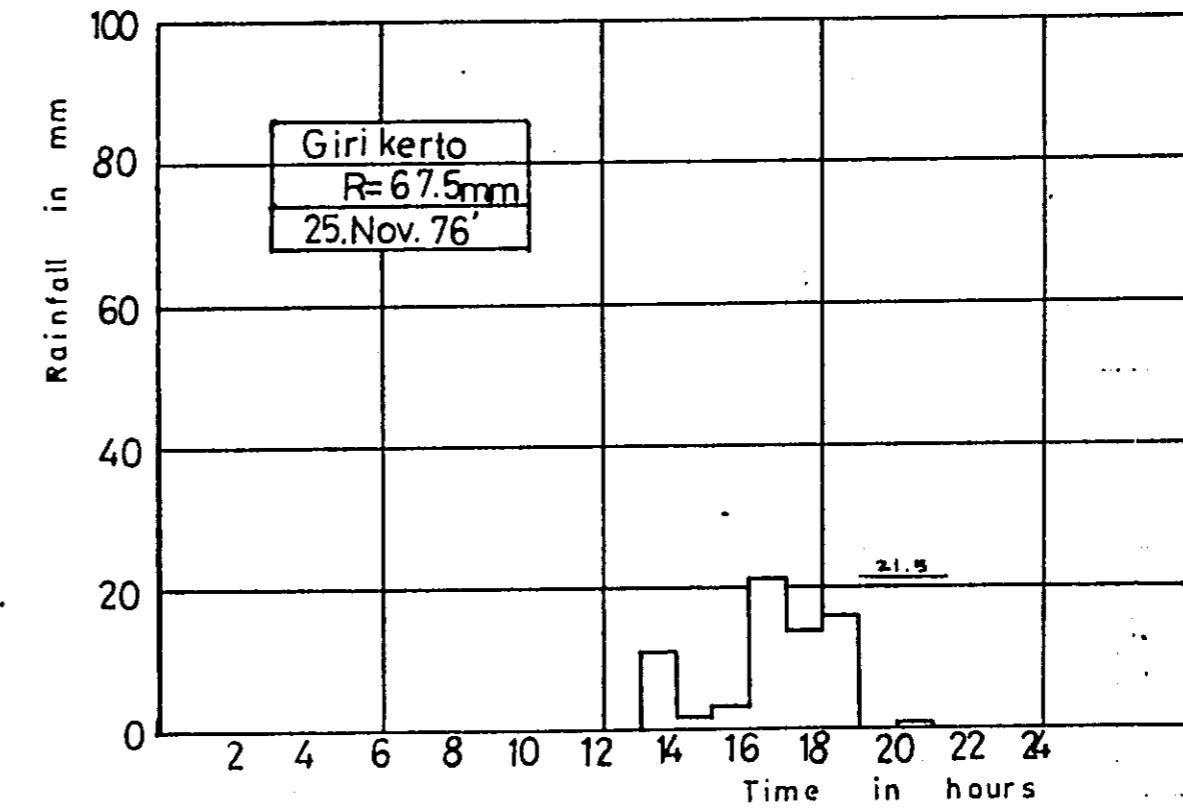
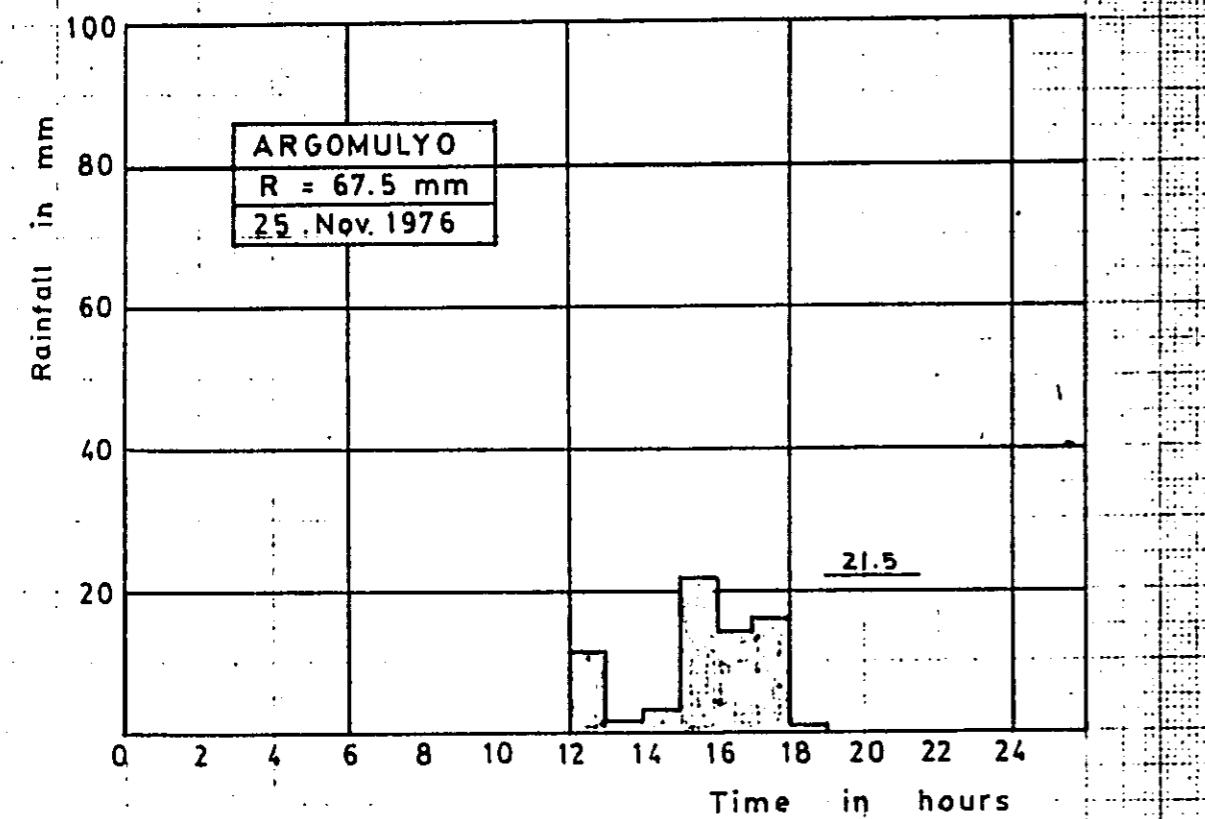
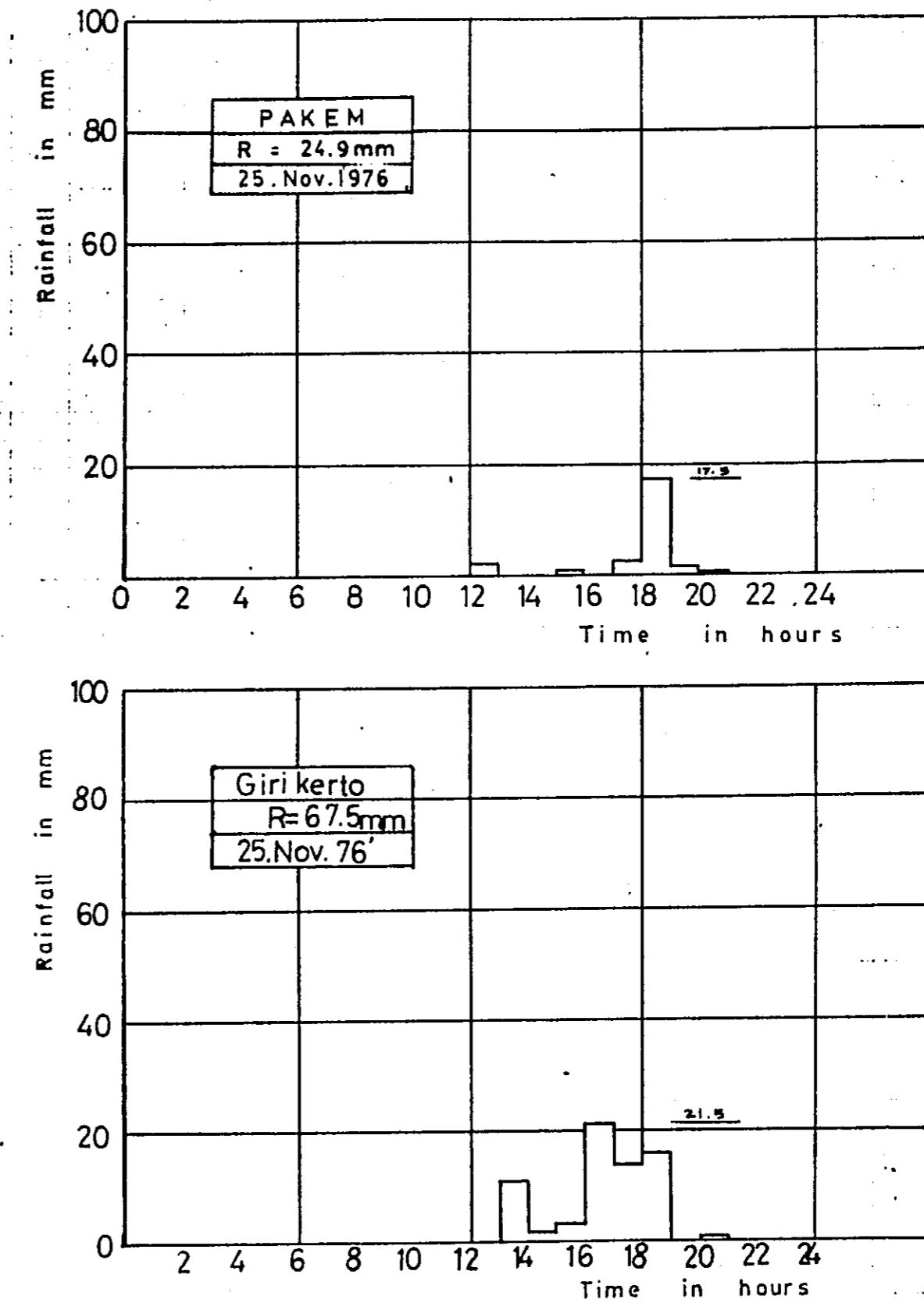
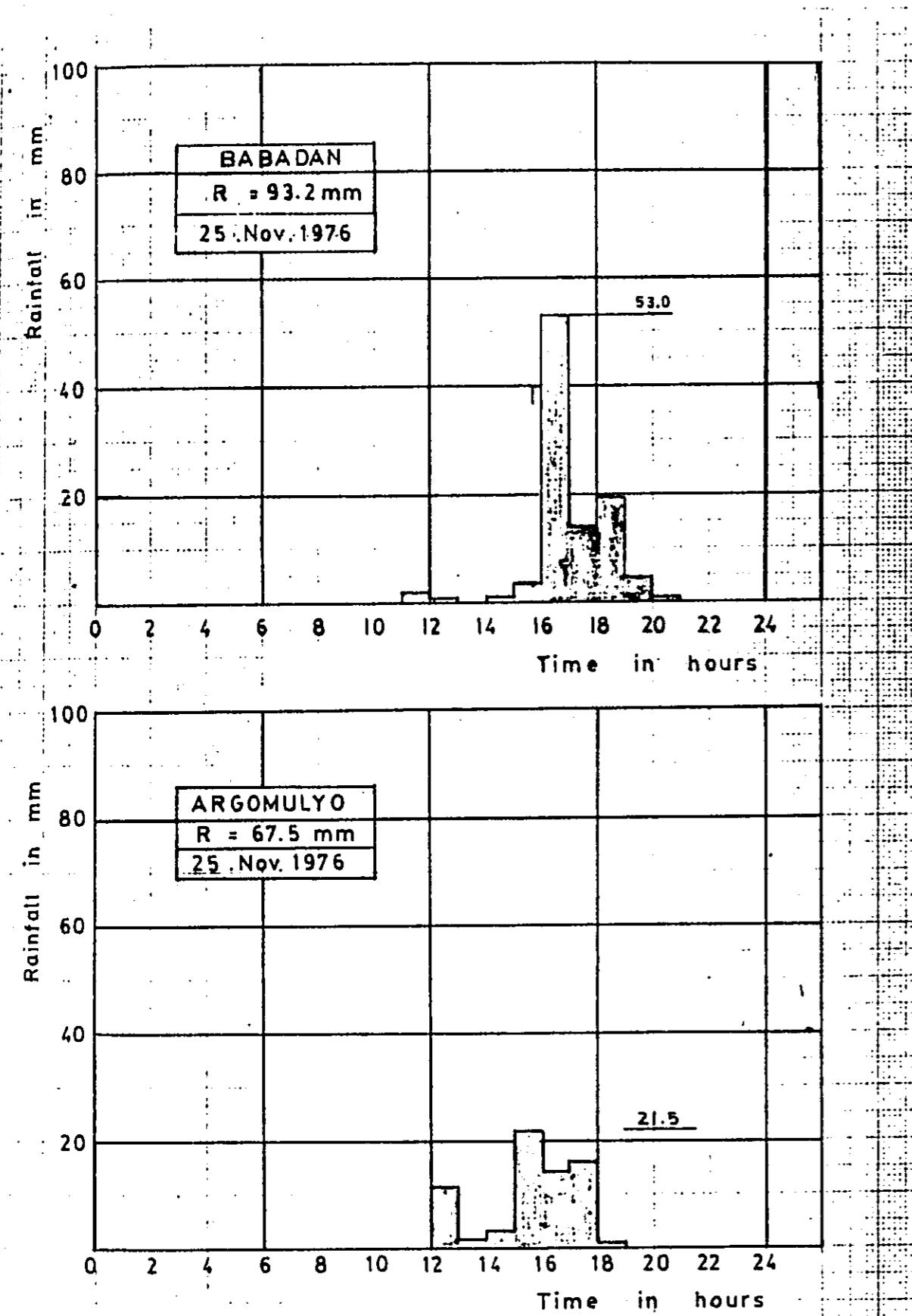


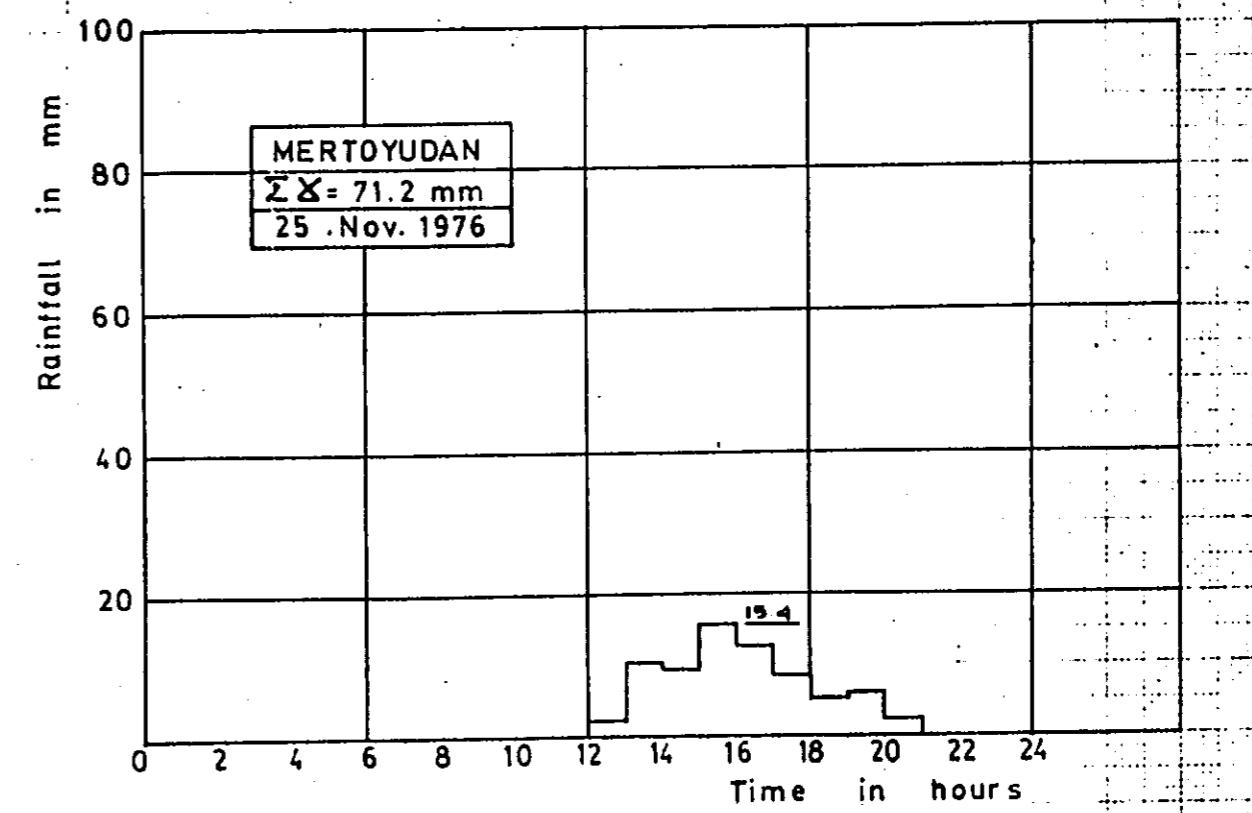
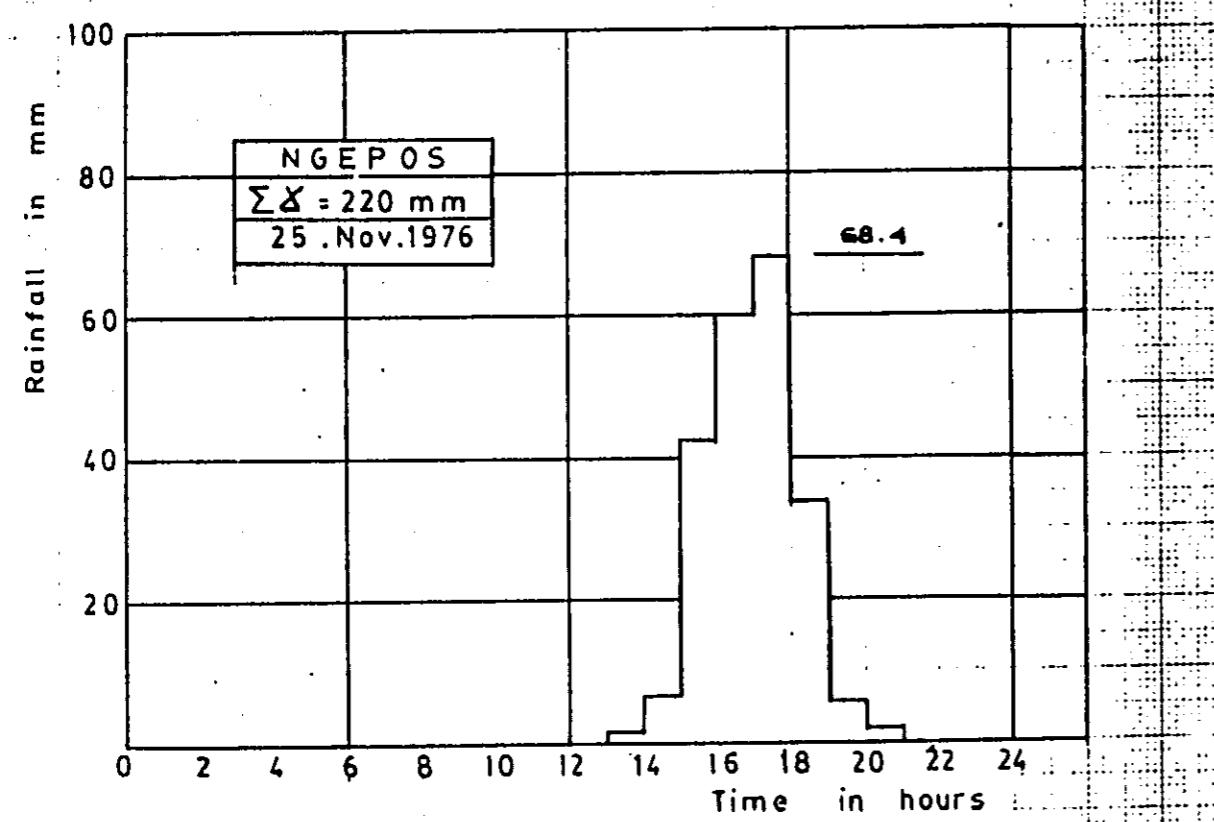
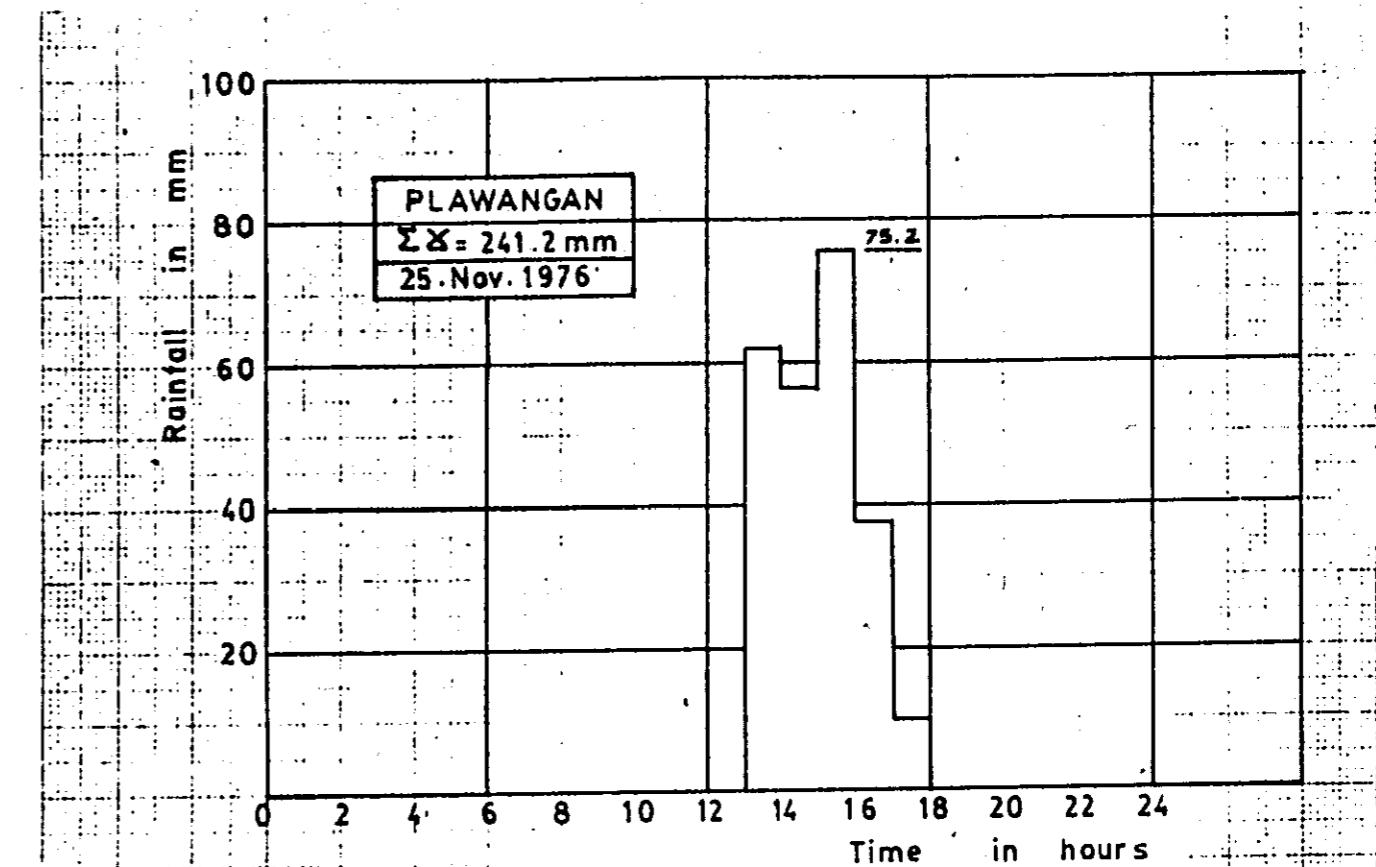
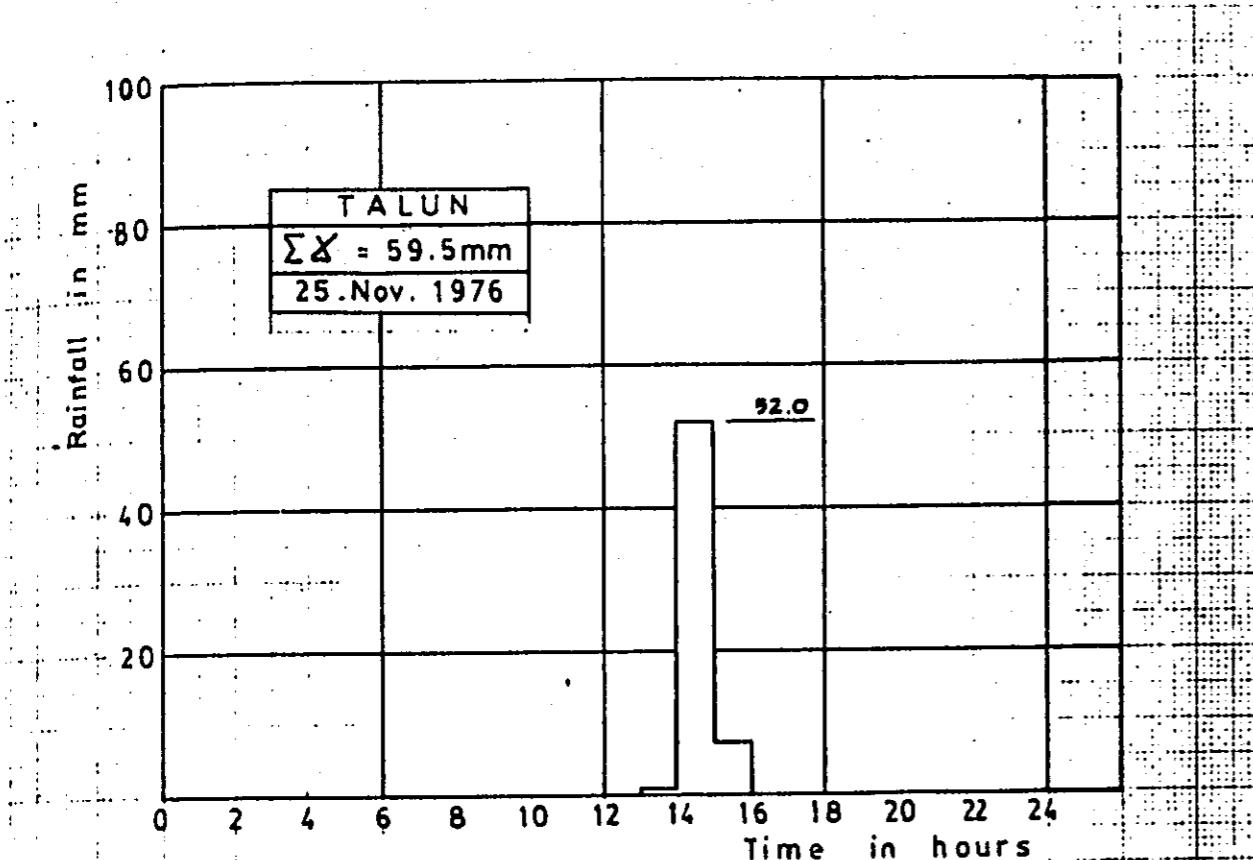


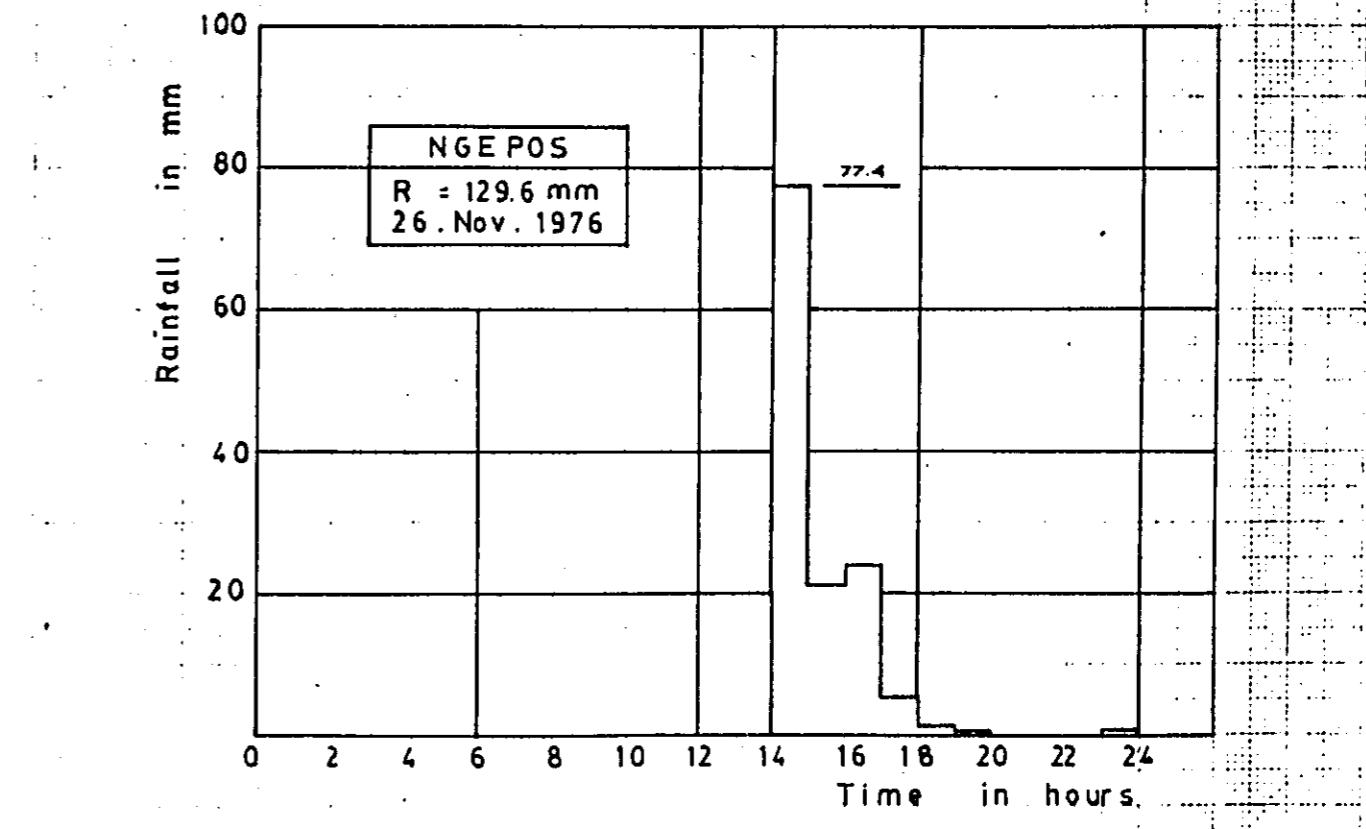
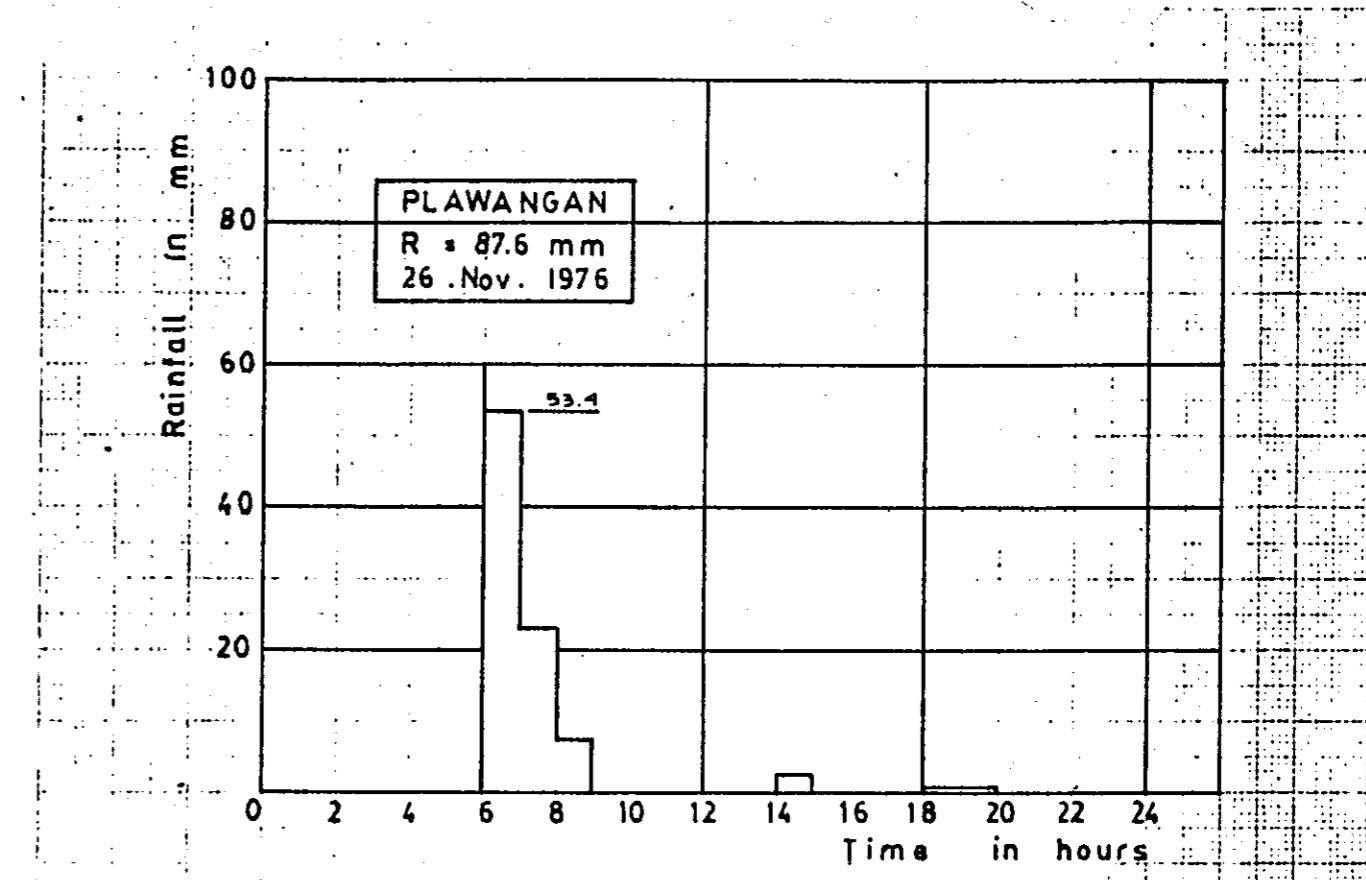
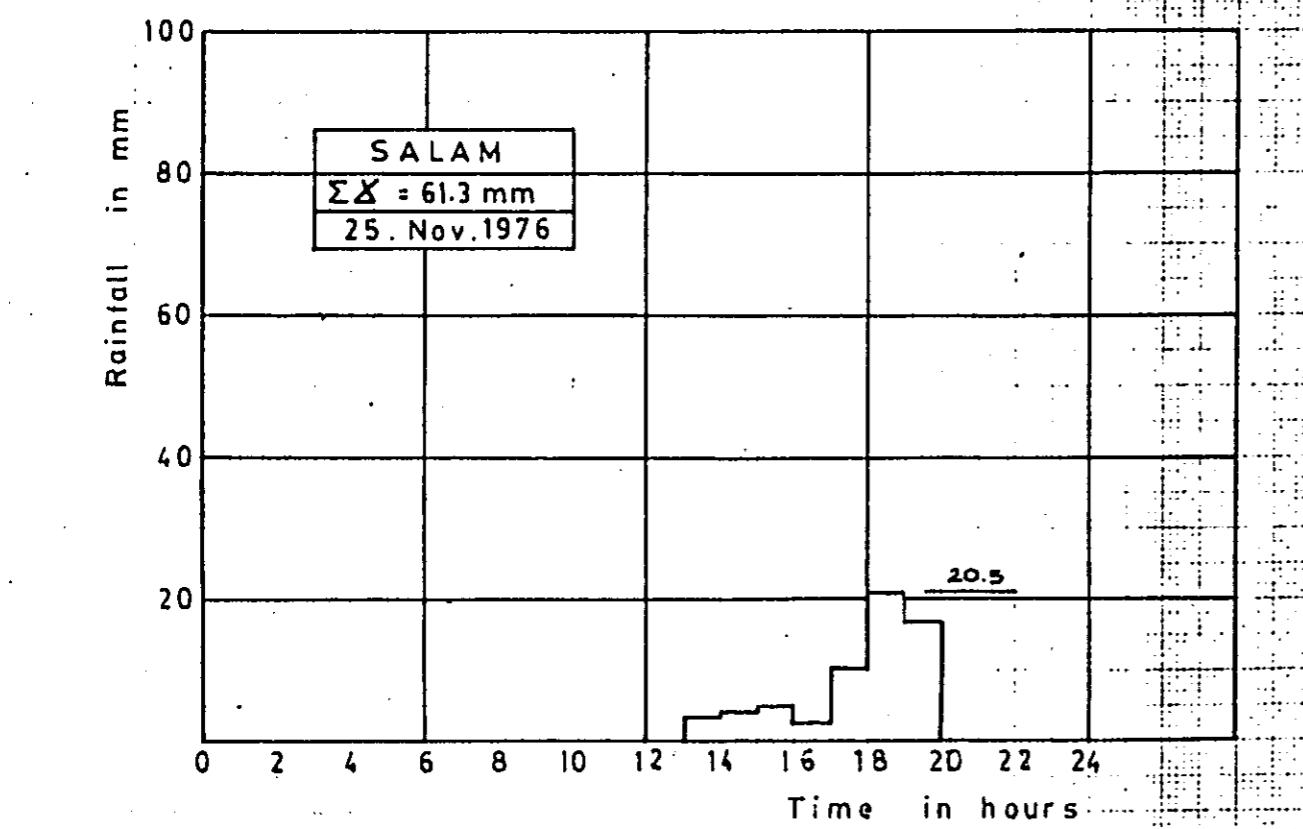
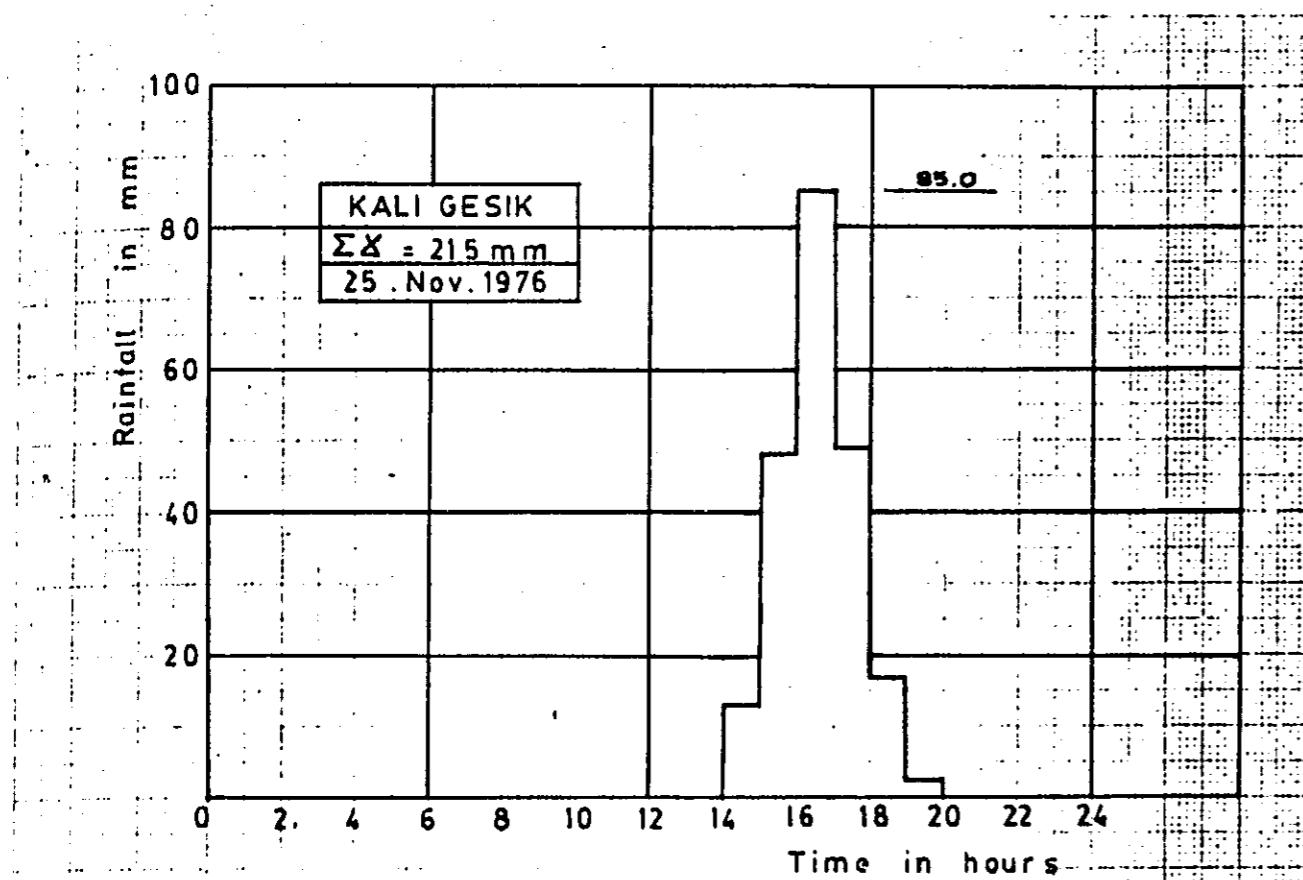


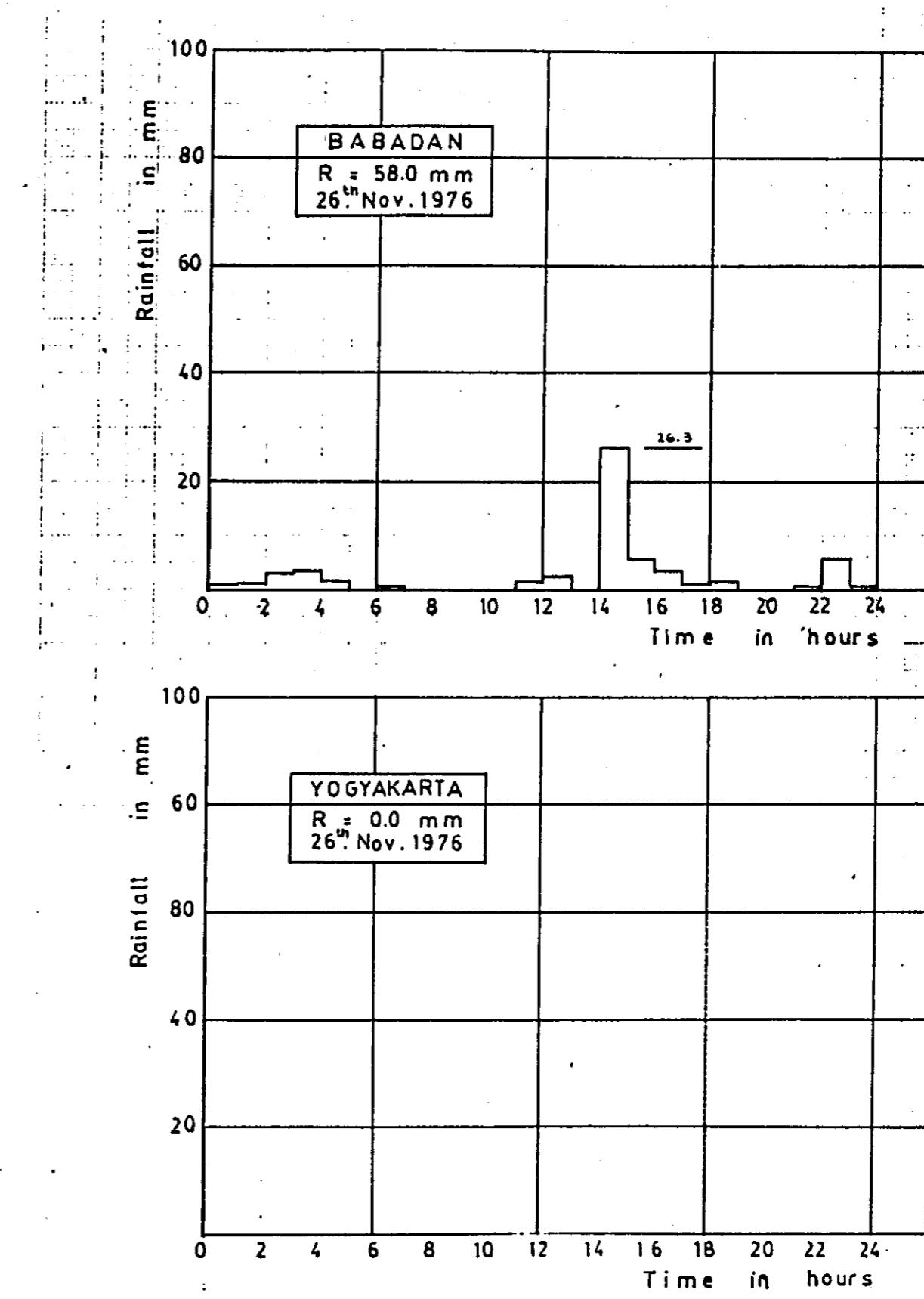
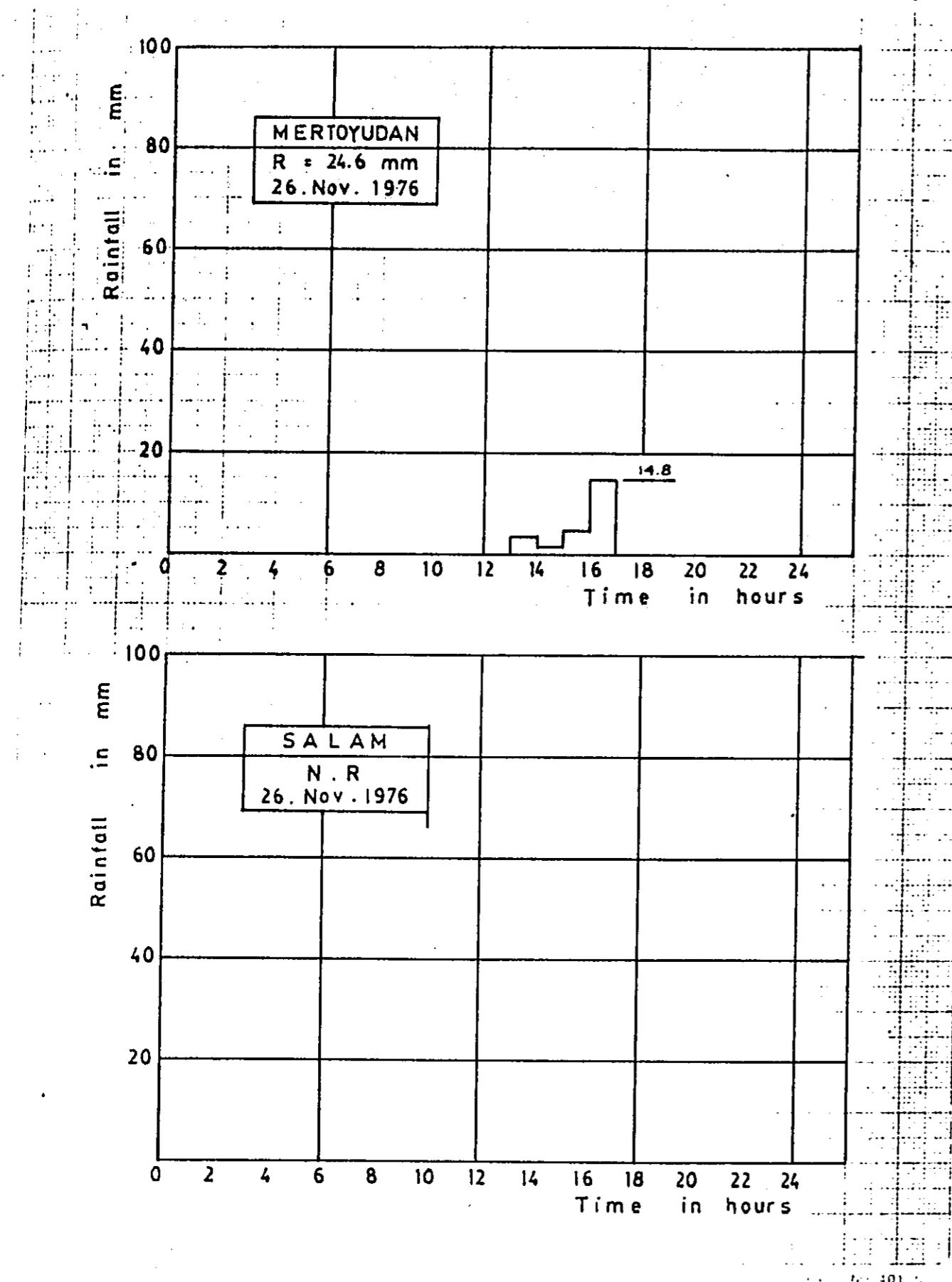


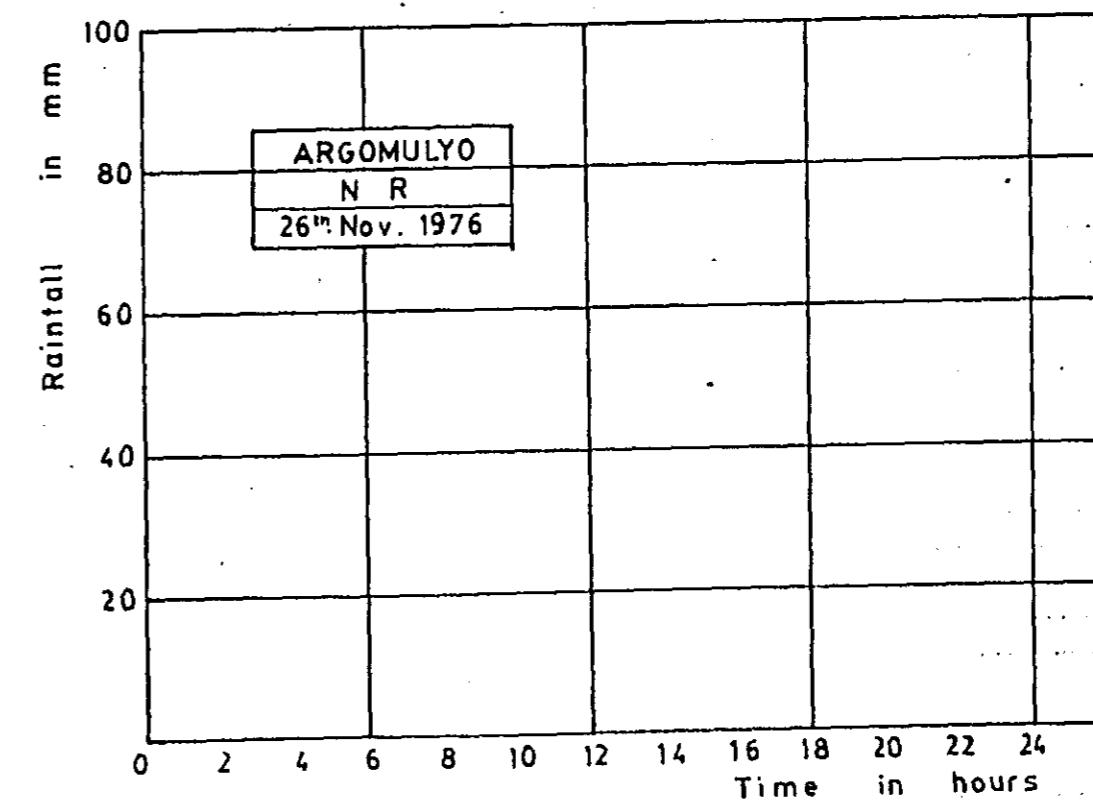
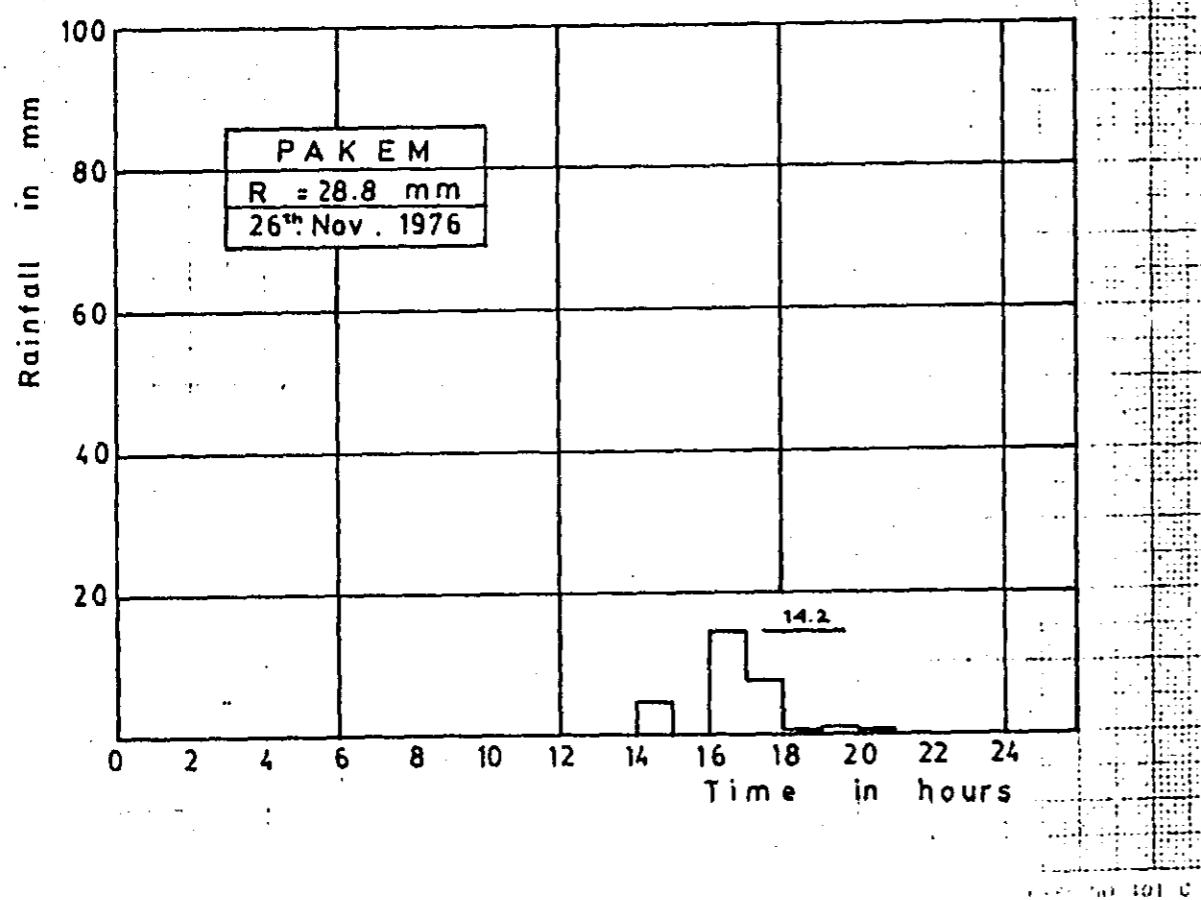
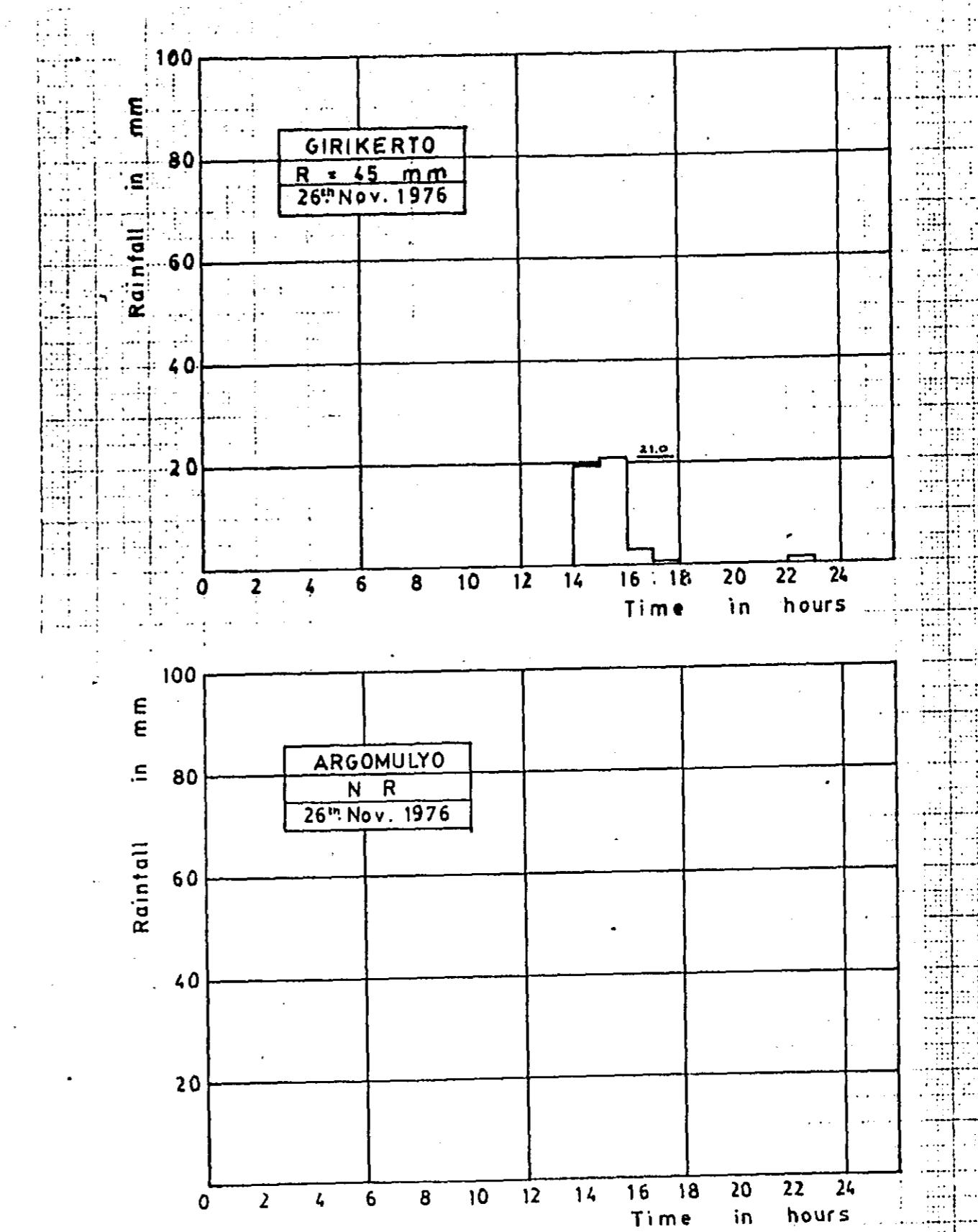
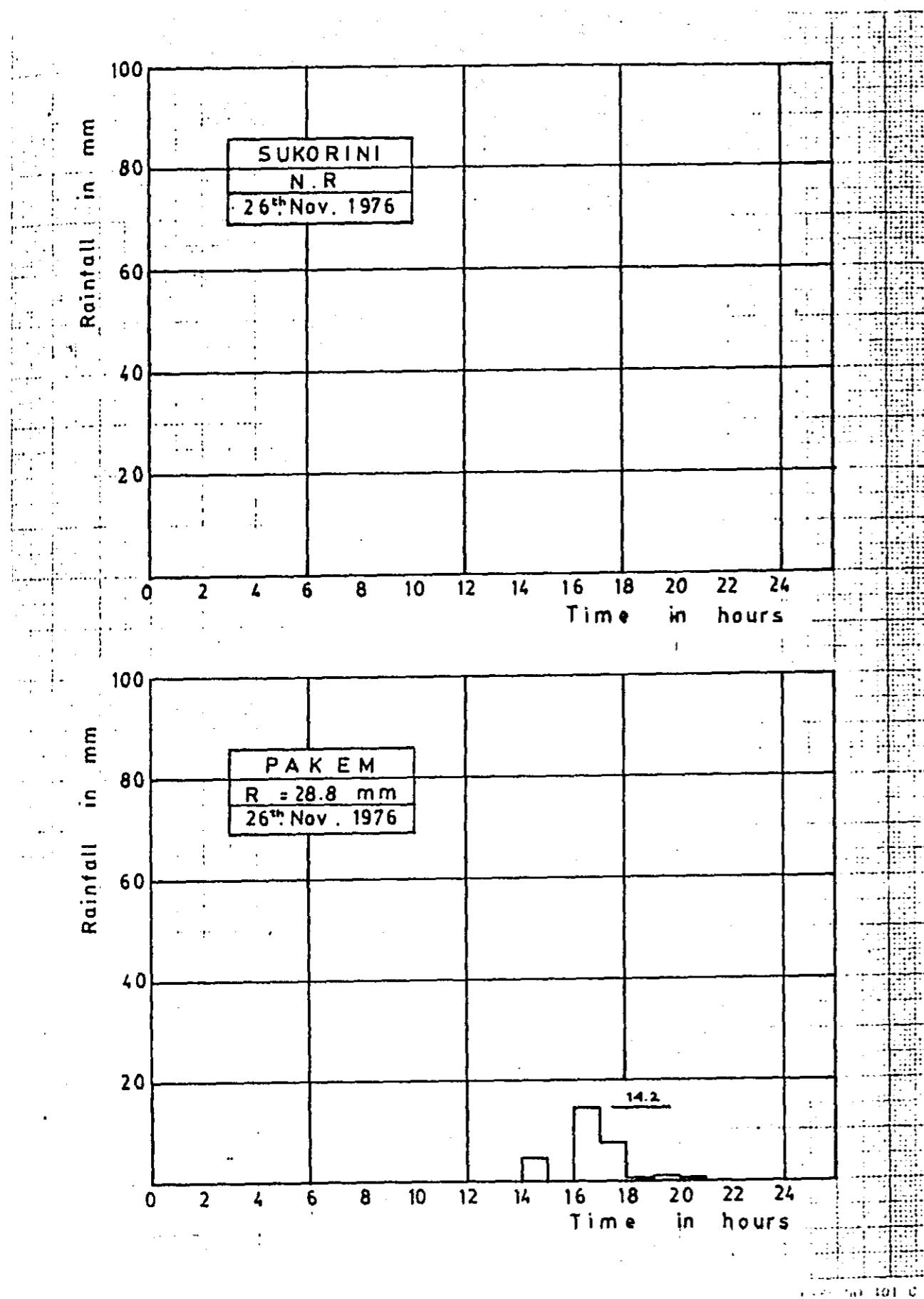












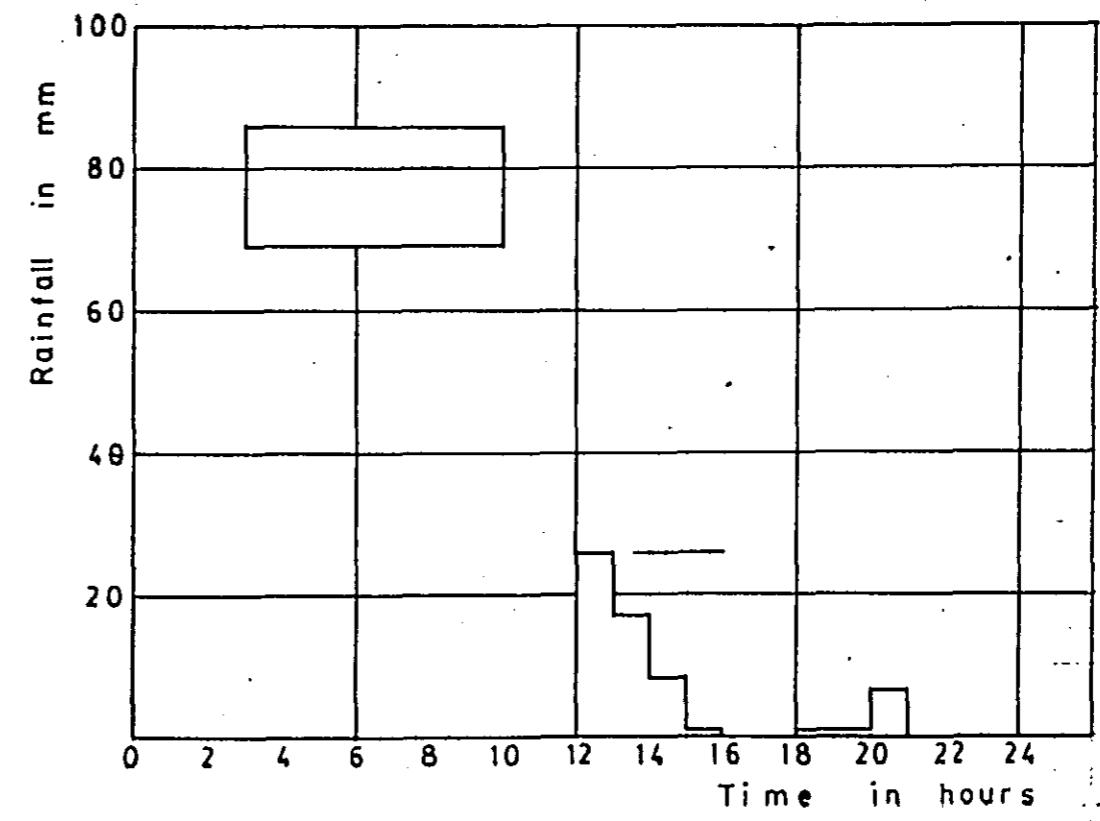
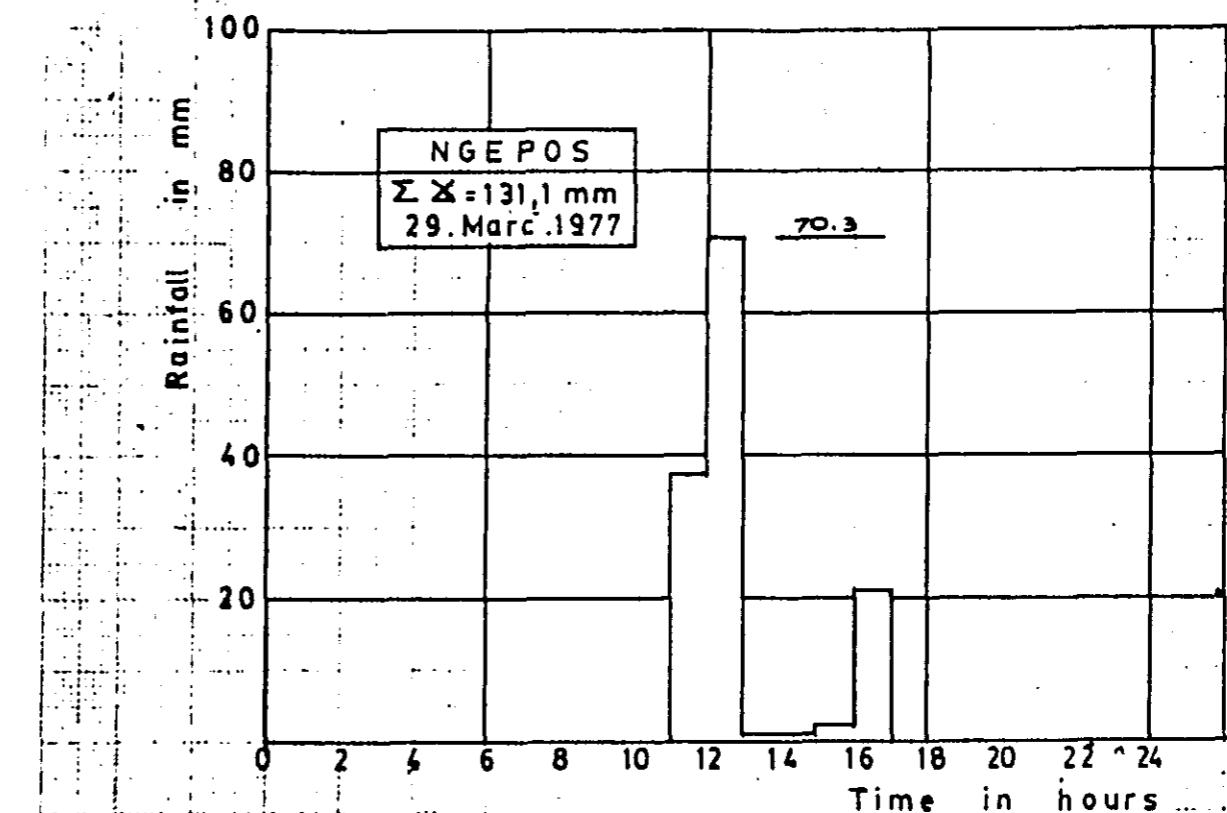
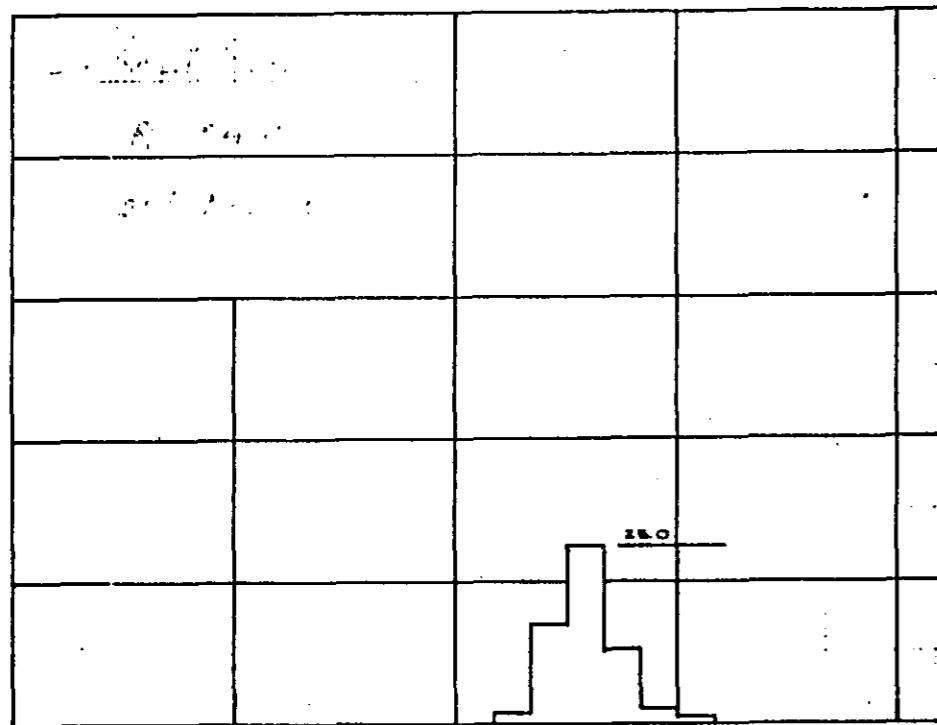
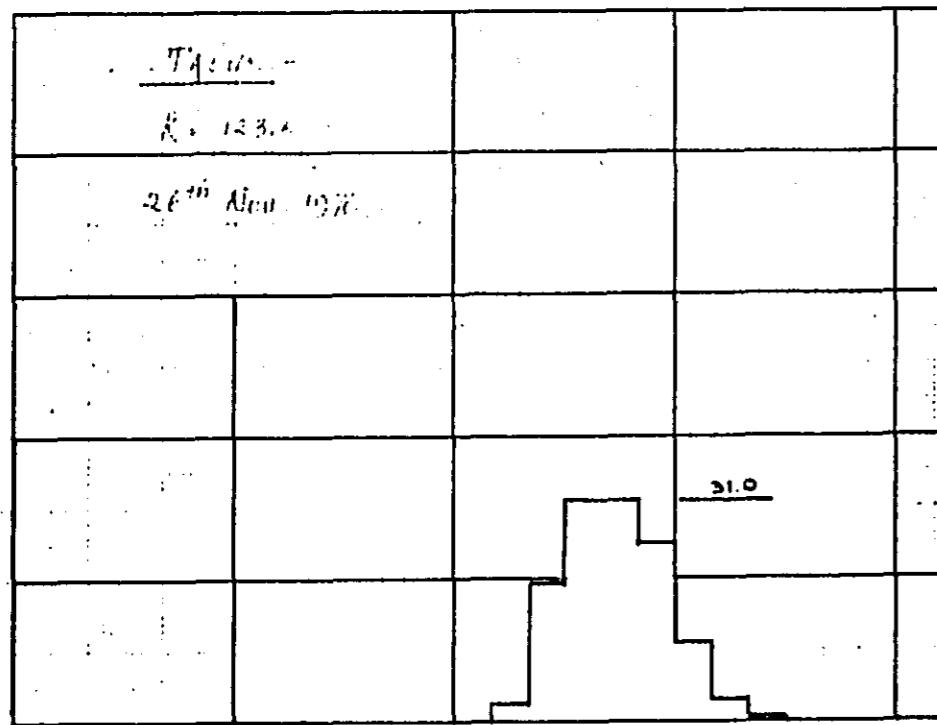
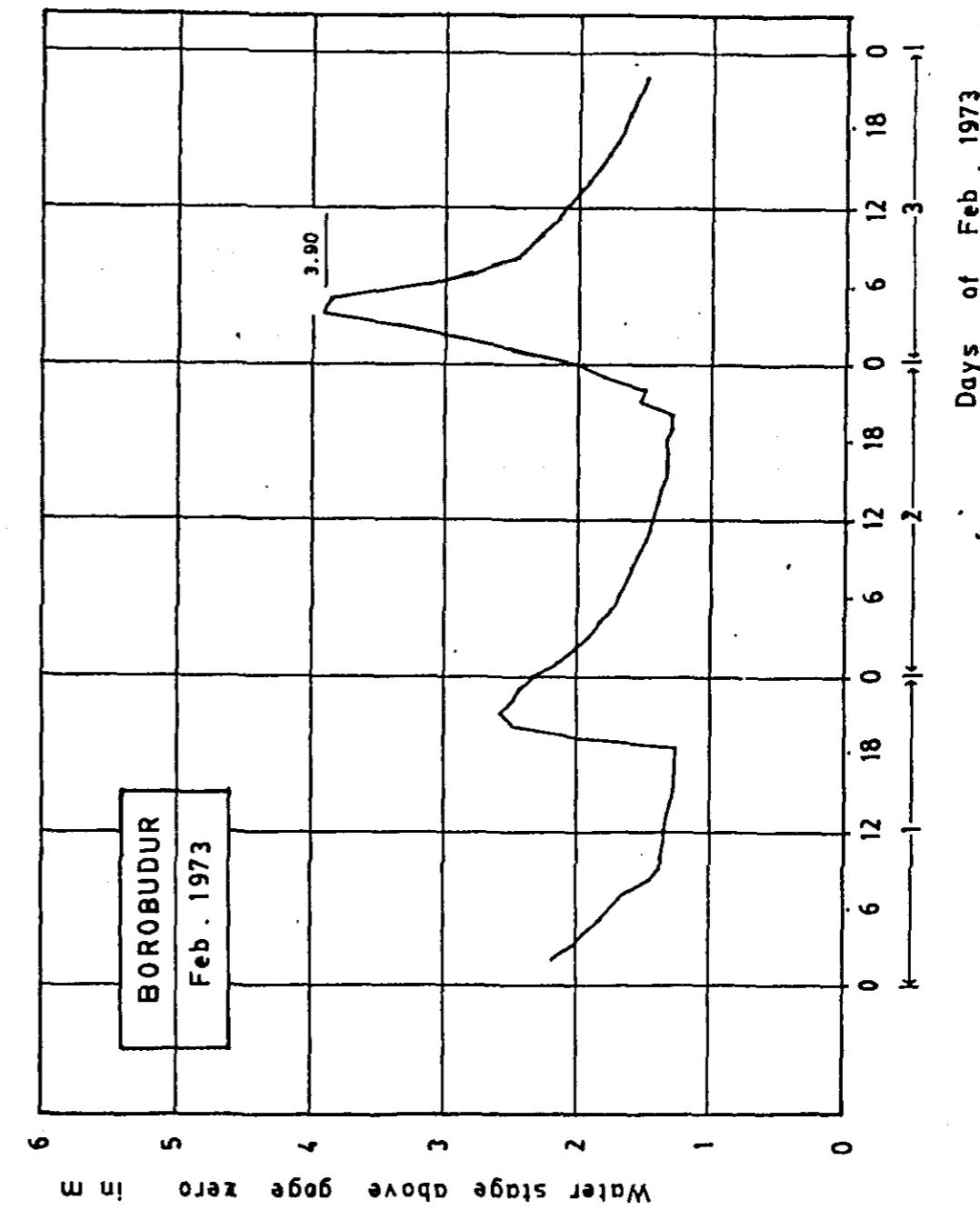
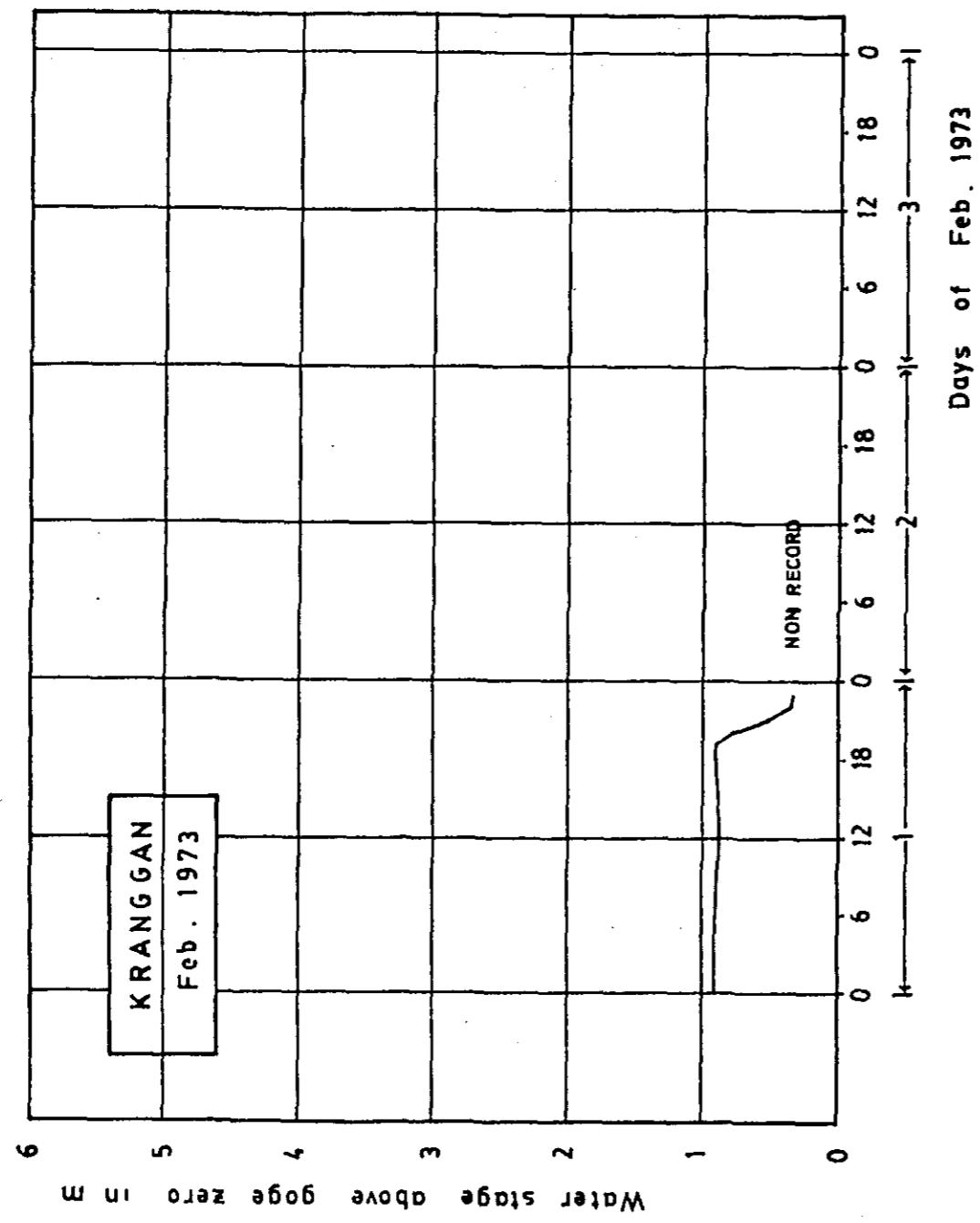
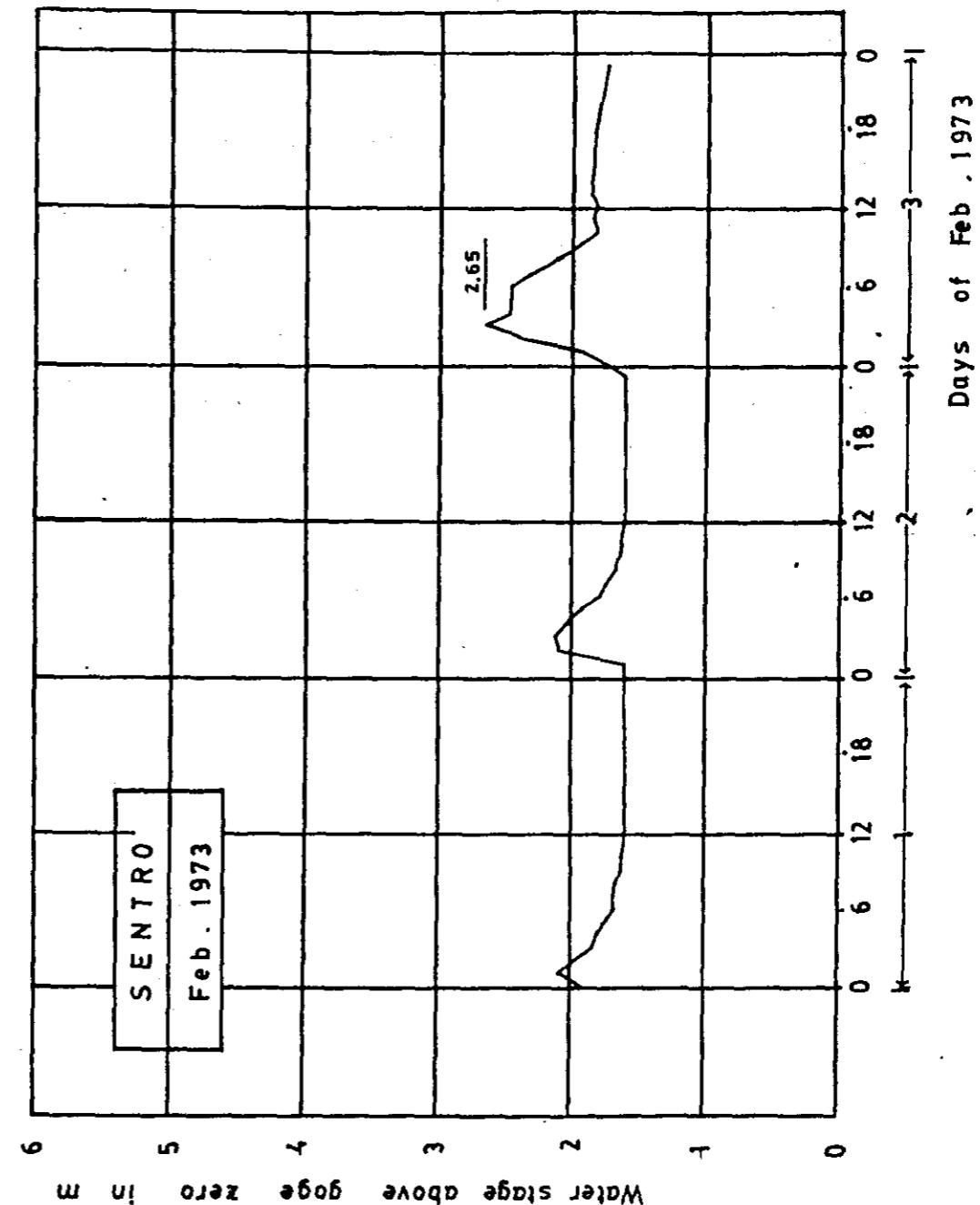
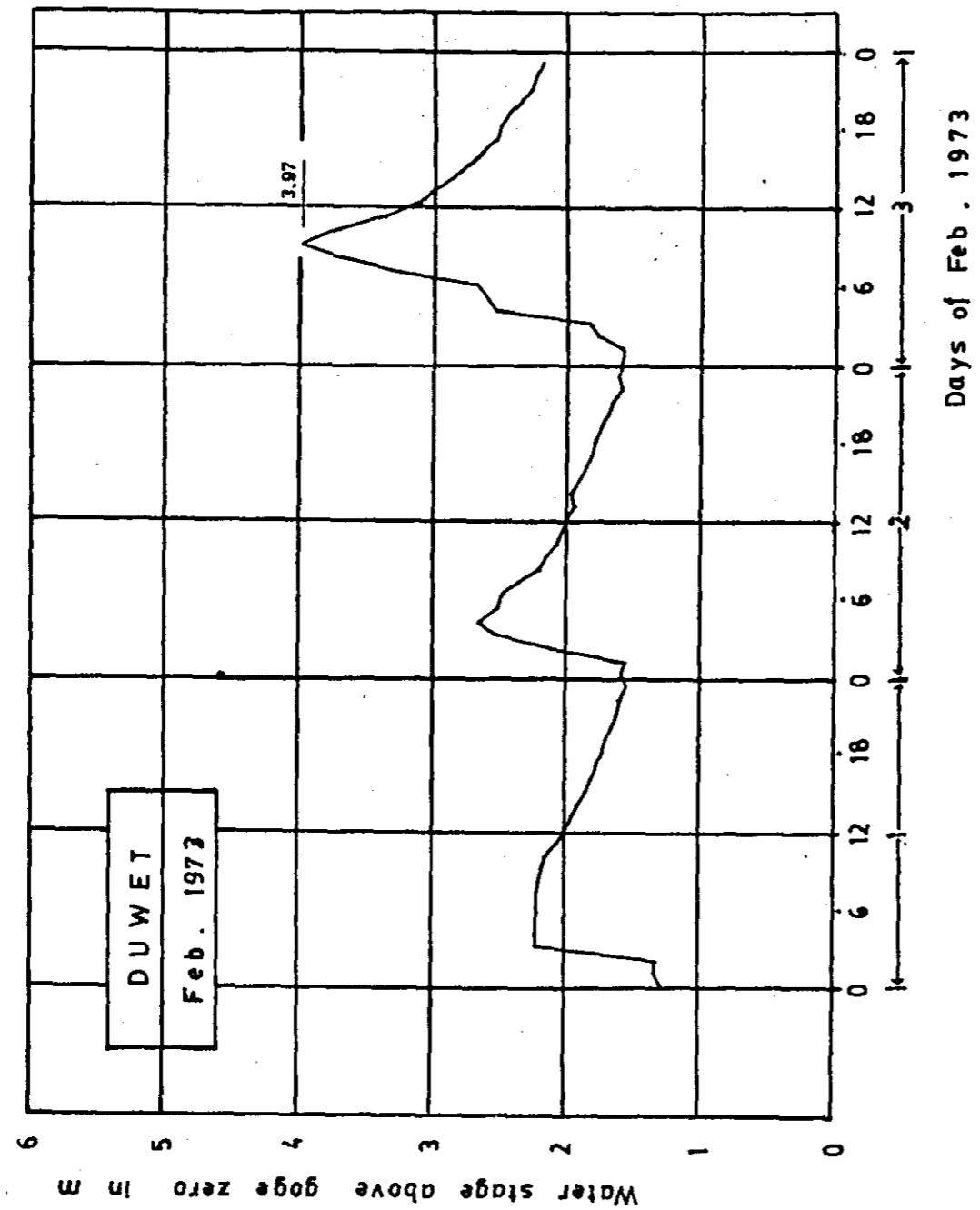
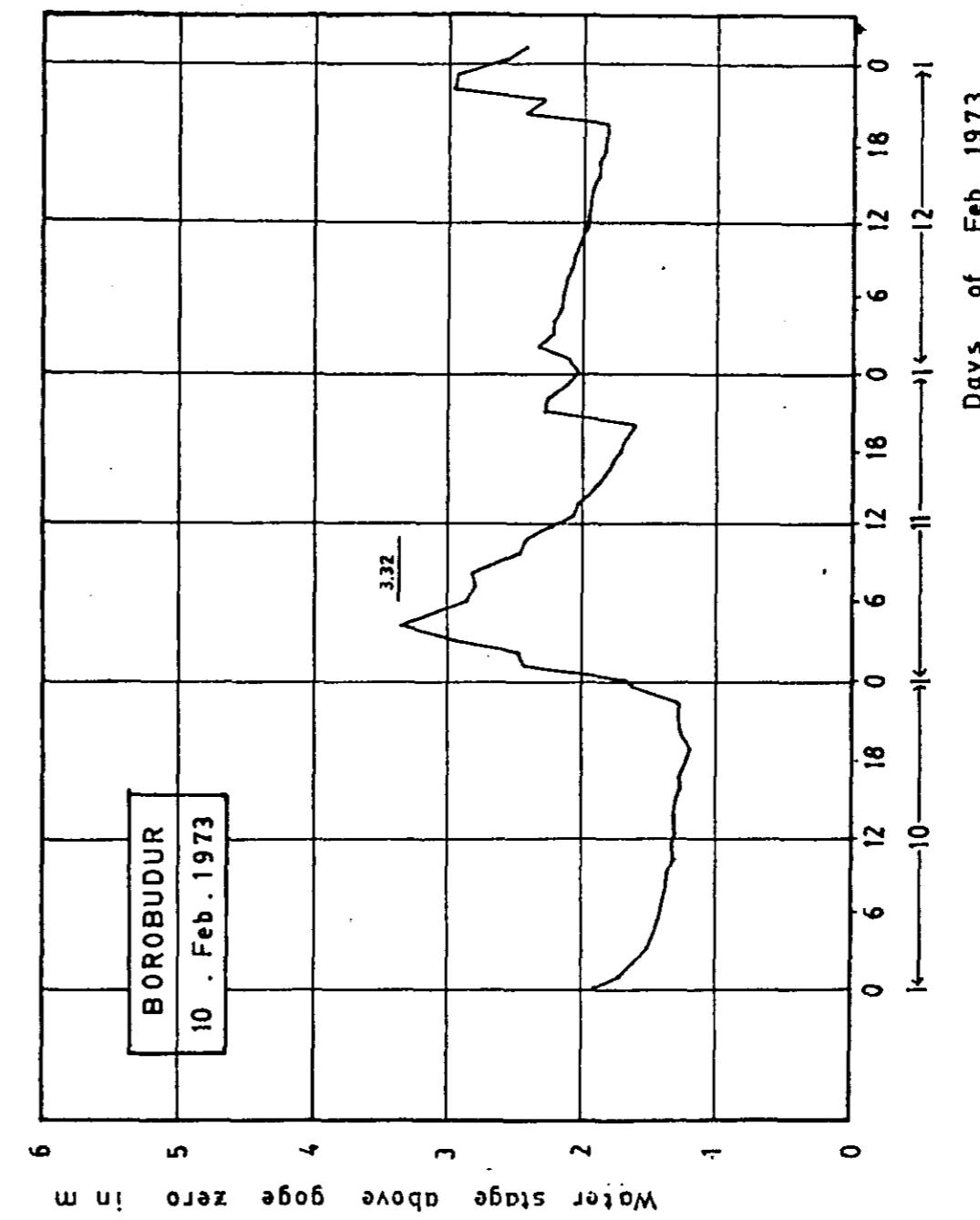
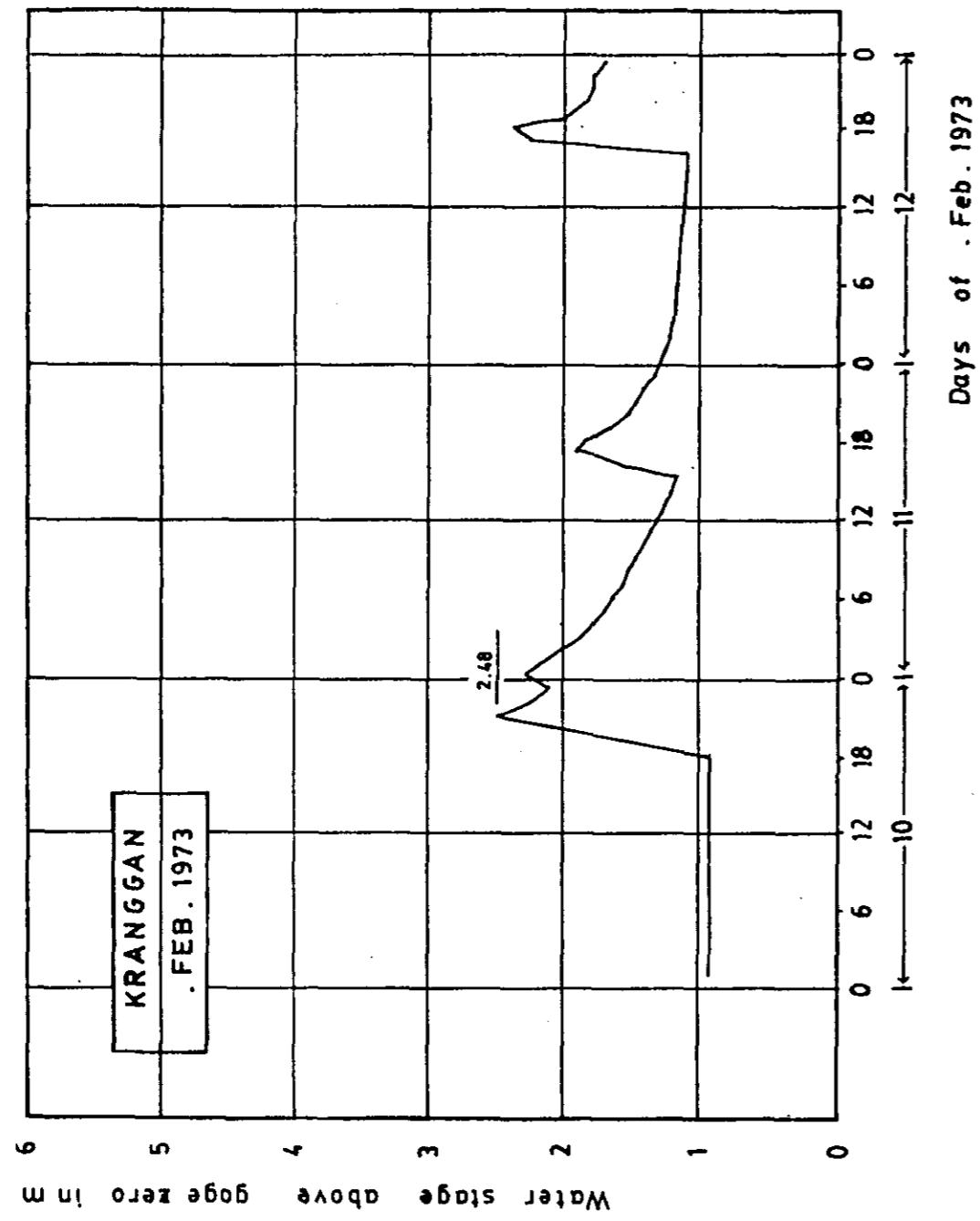
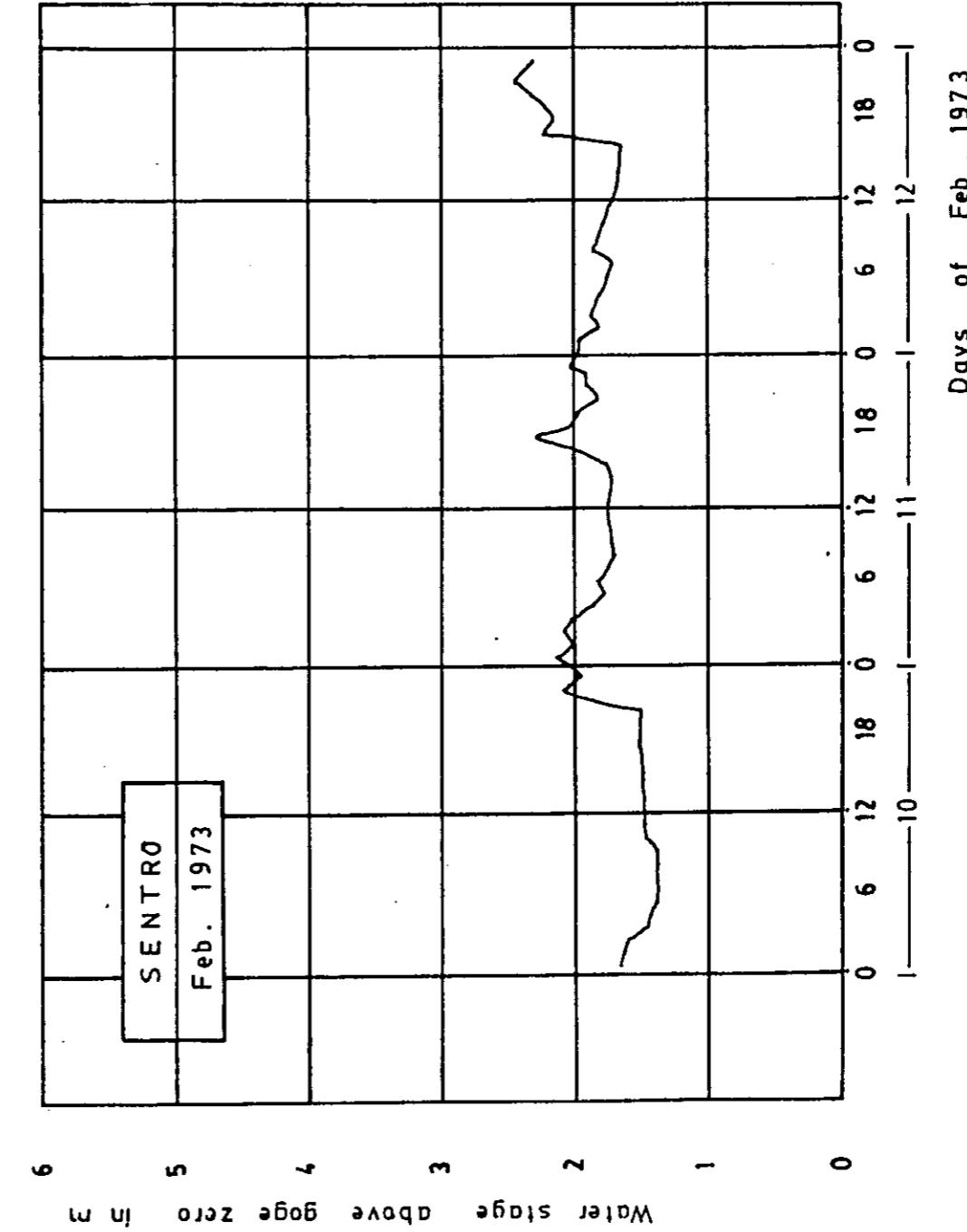
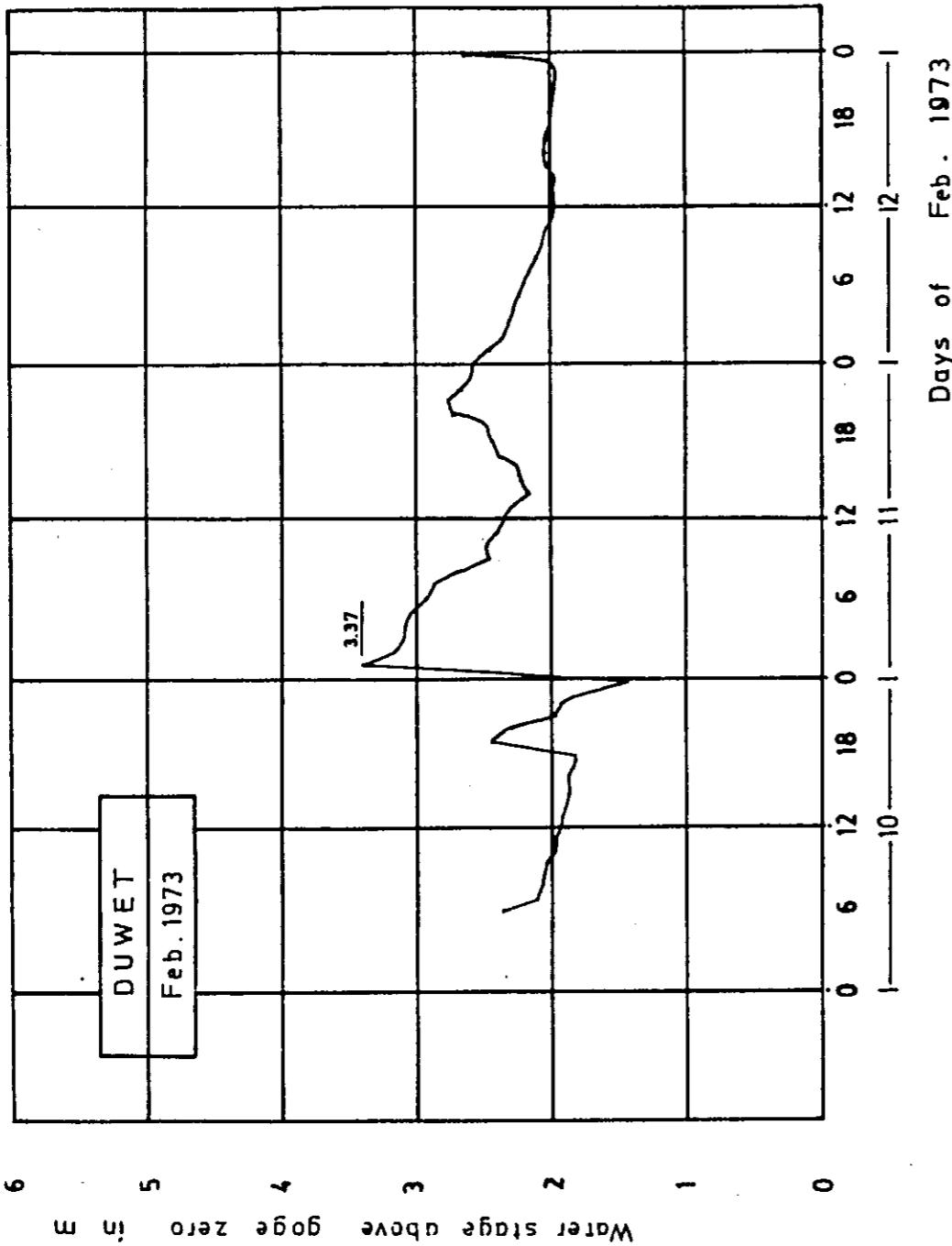


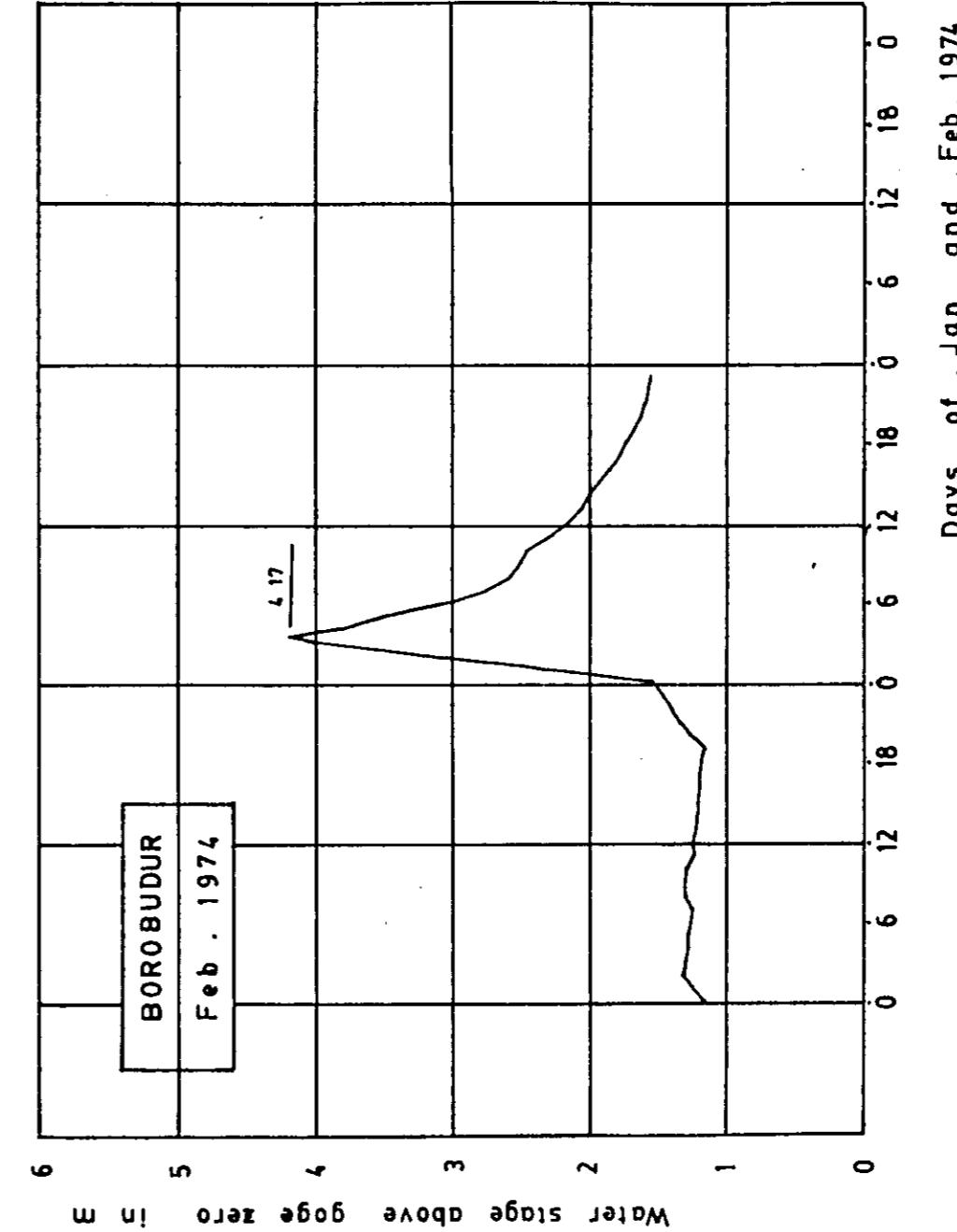
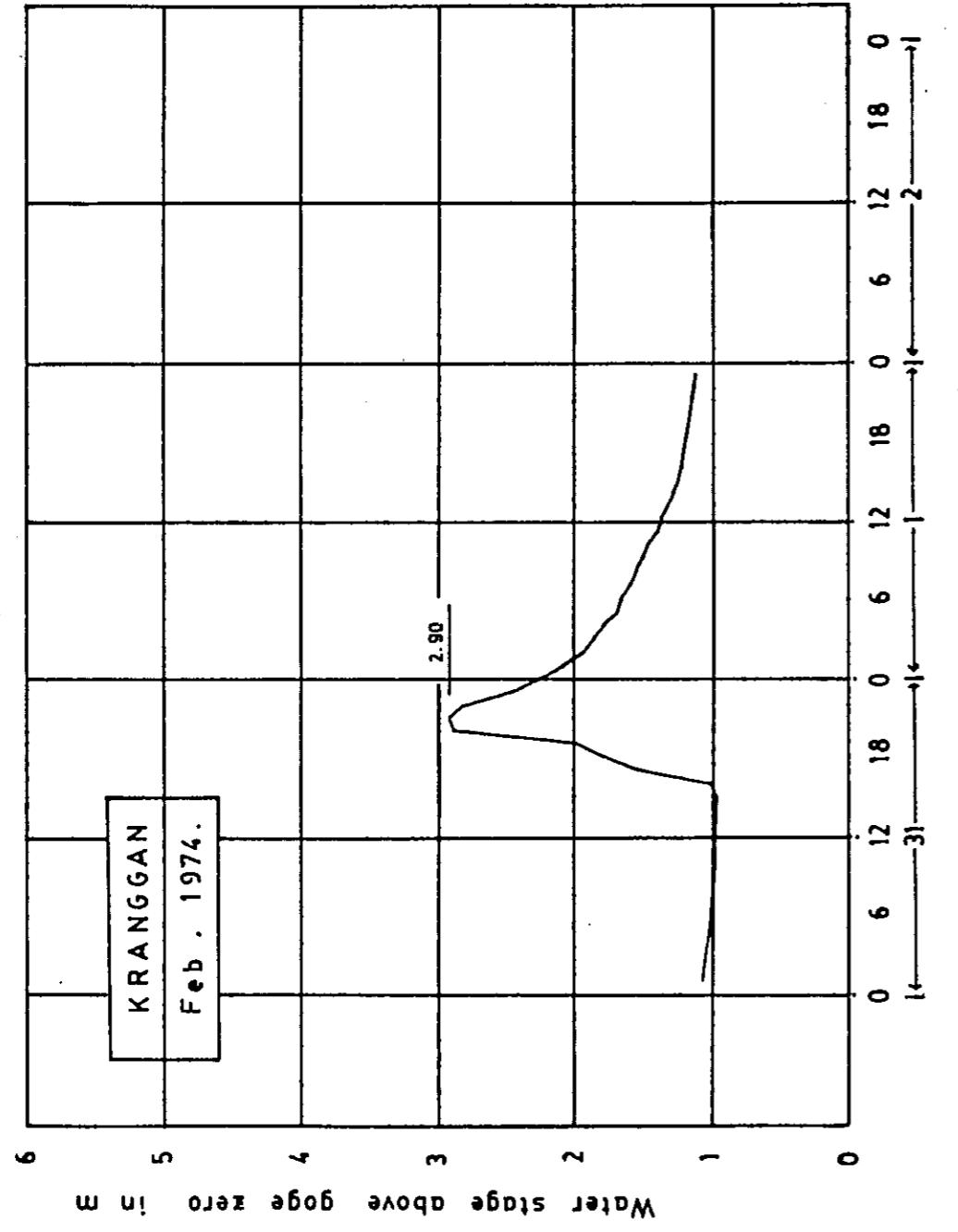
FIG. 28 FLOOD HYDROGRAPHS  
IN PROGO RIVER  
(1973 - 1977)

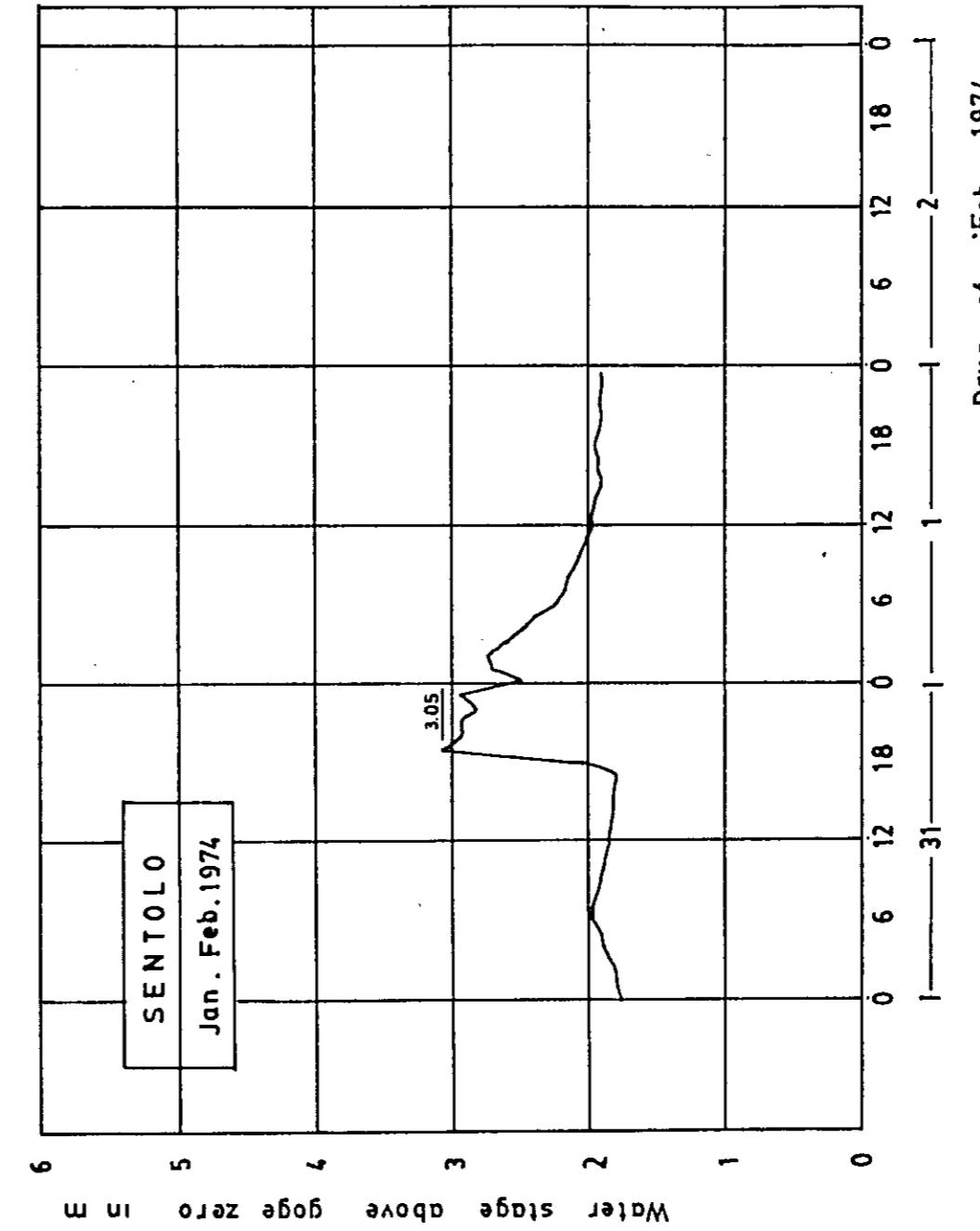
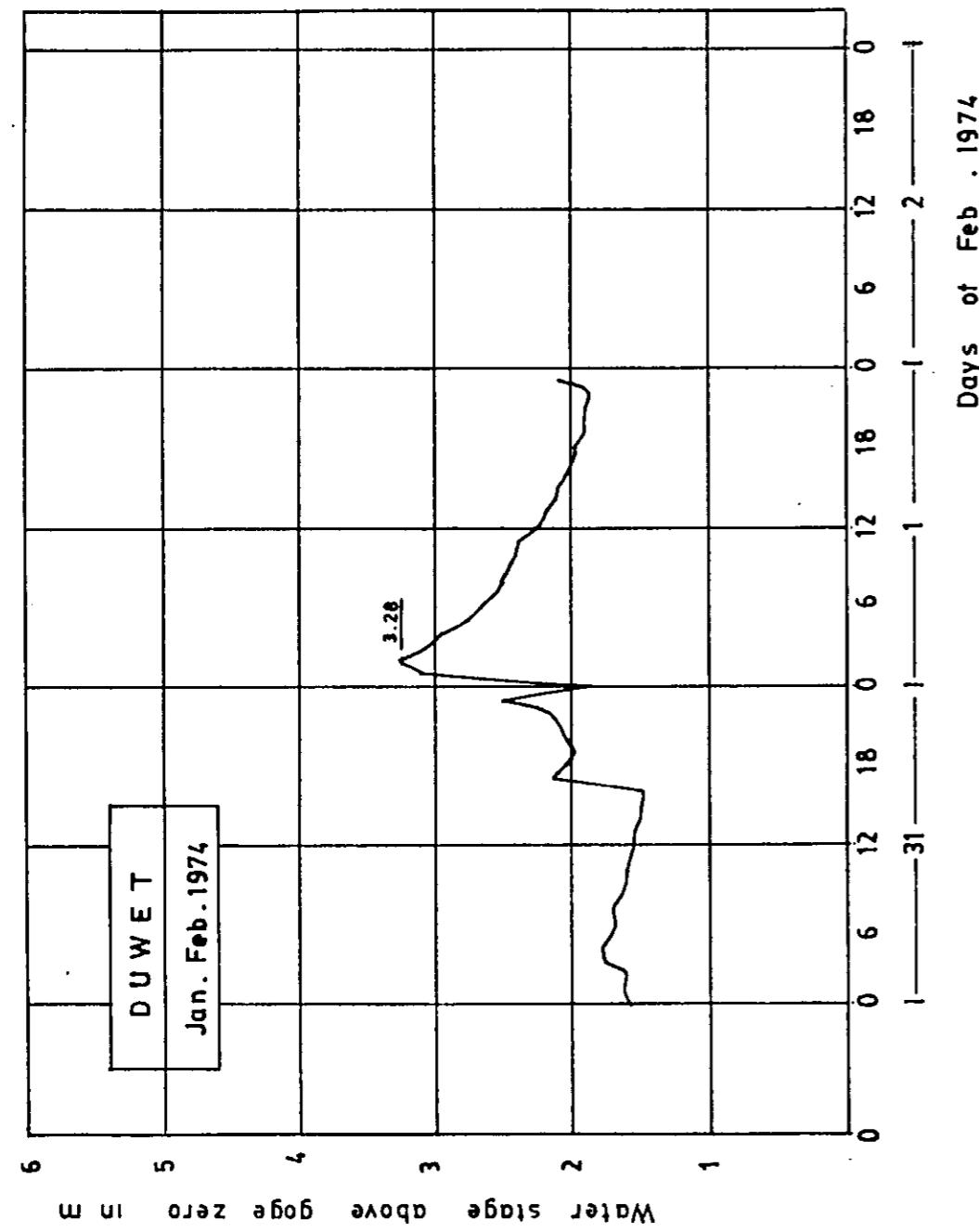


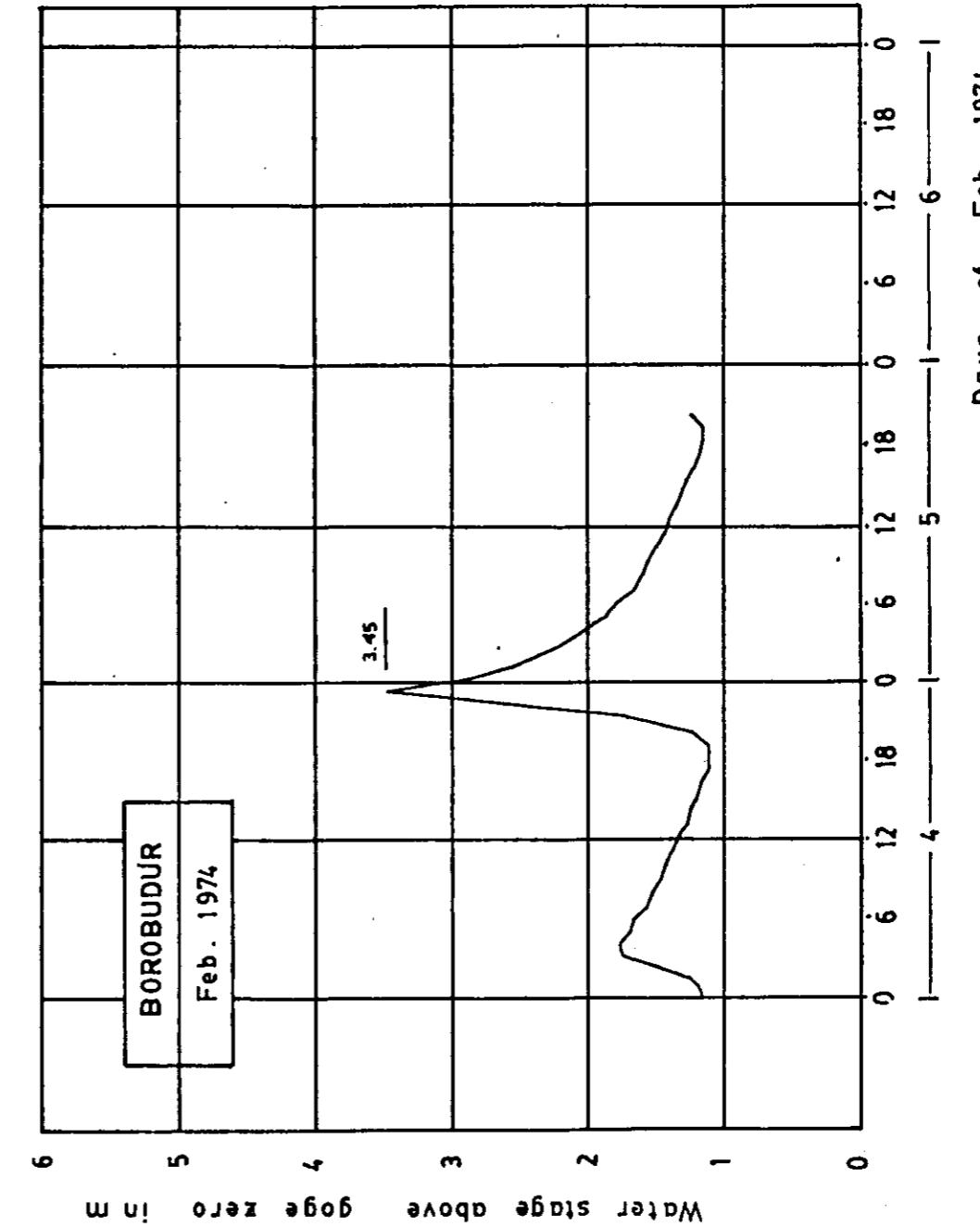
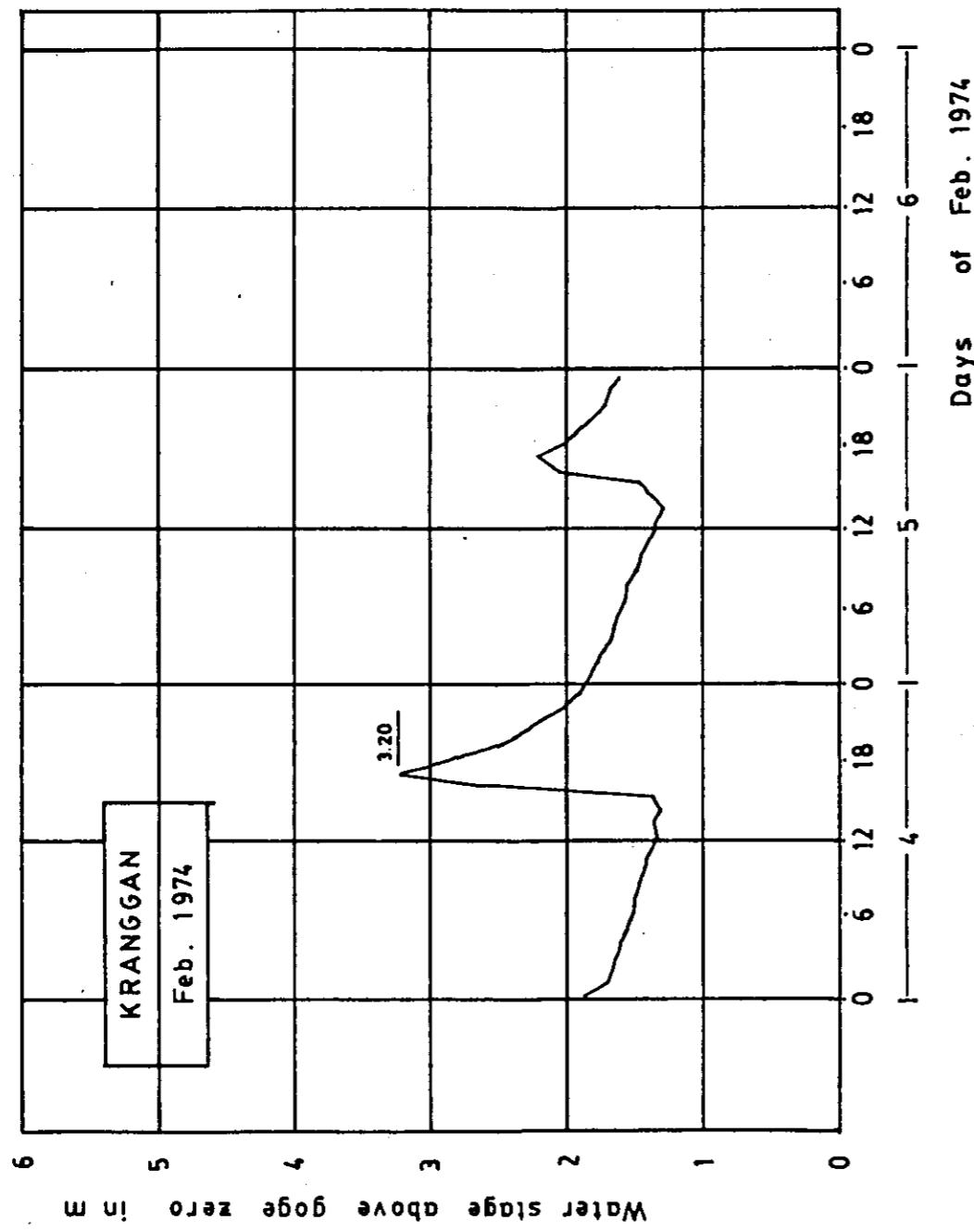


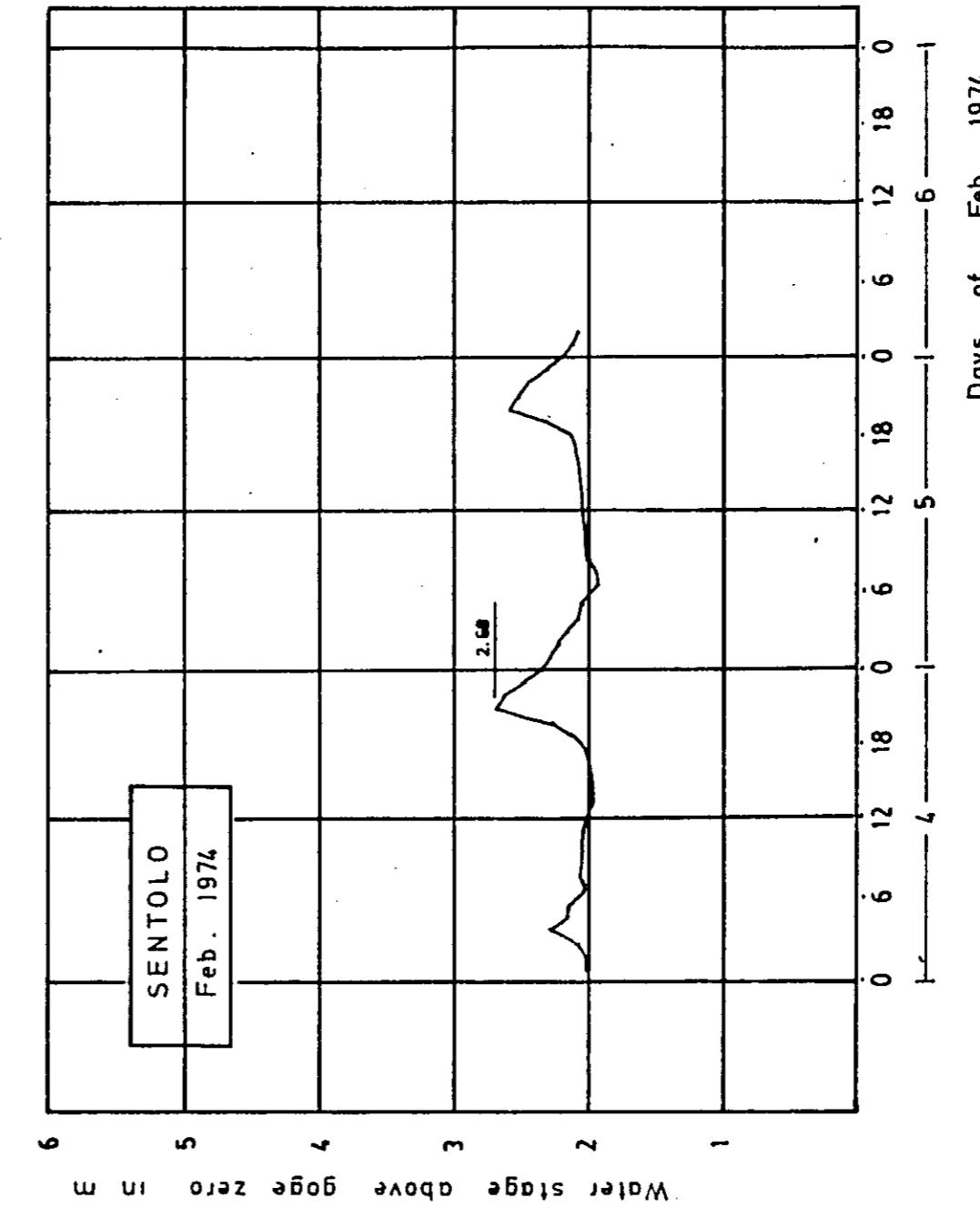
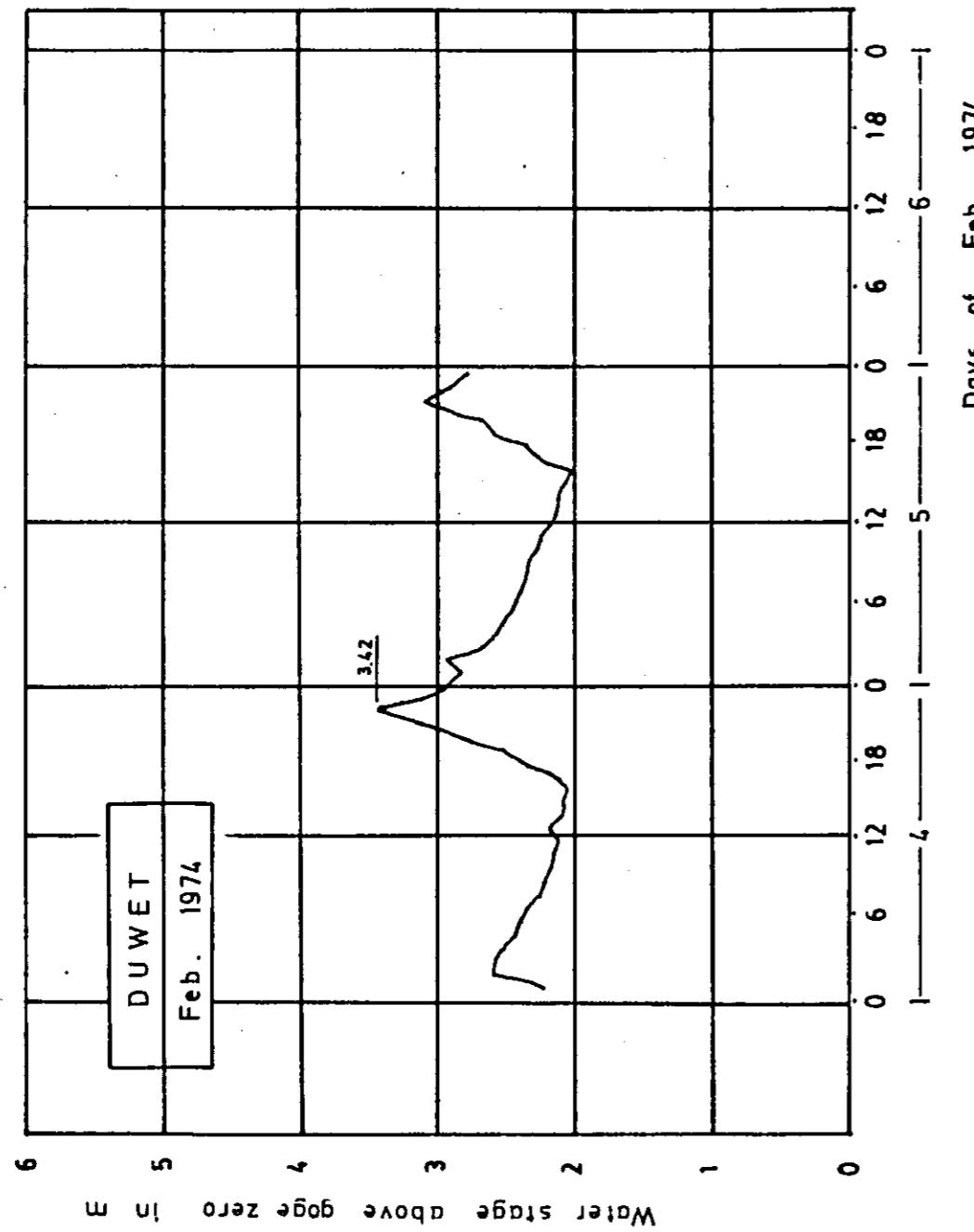


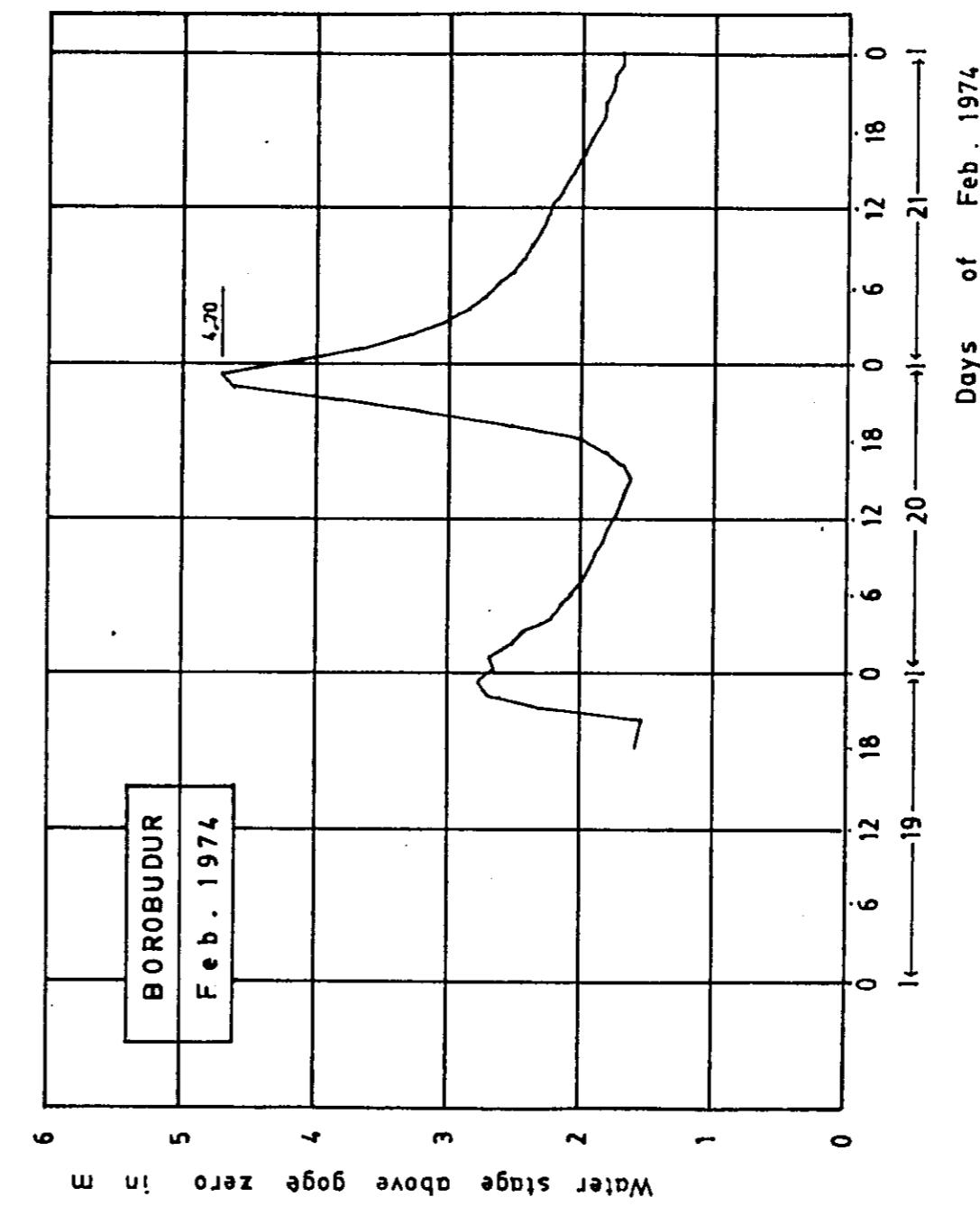
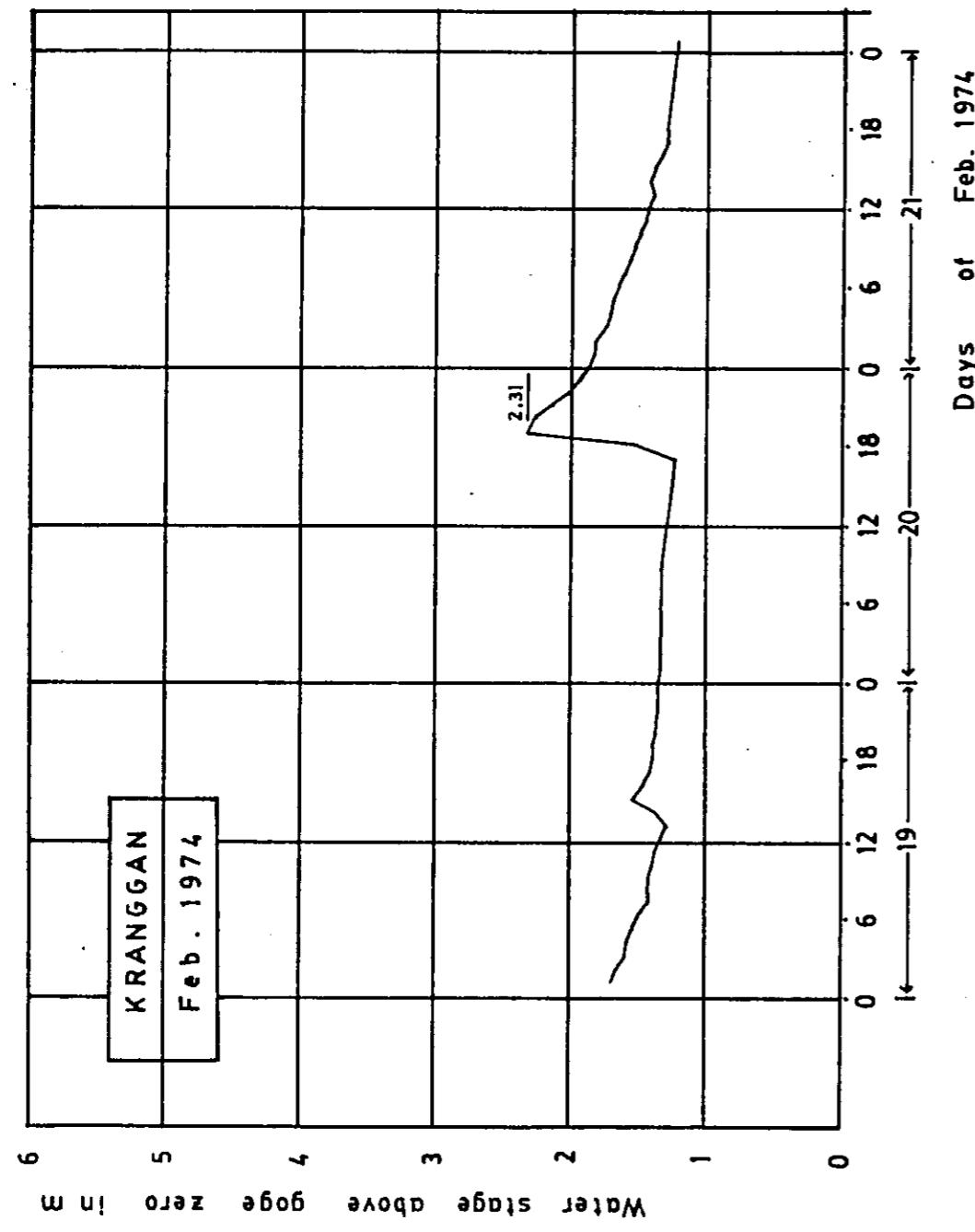


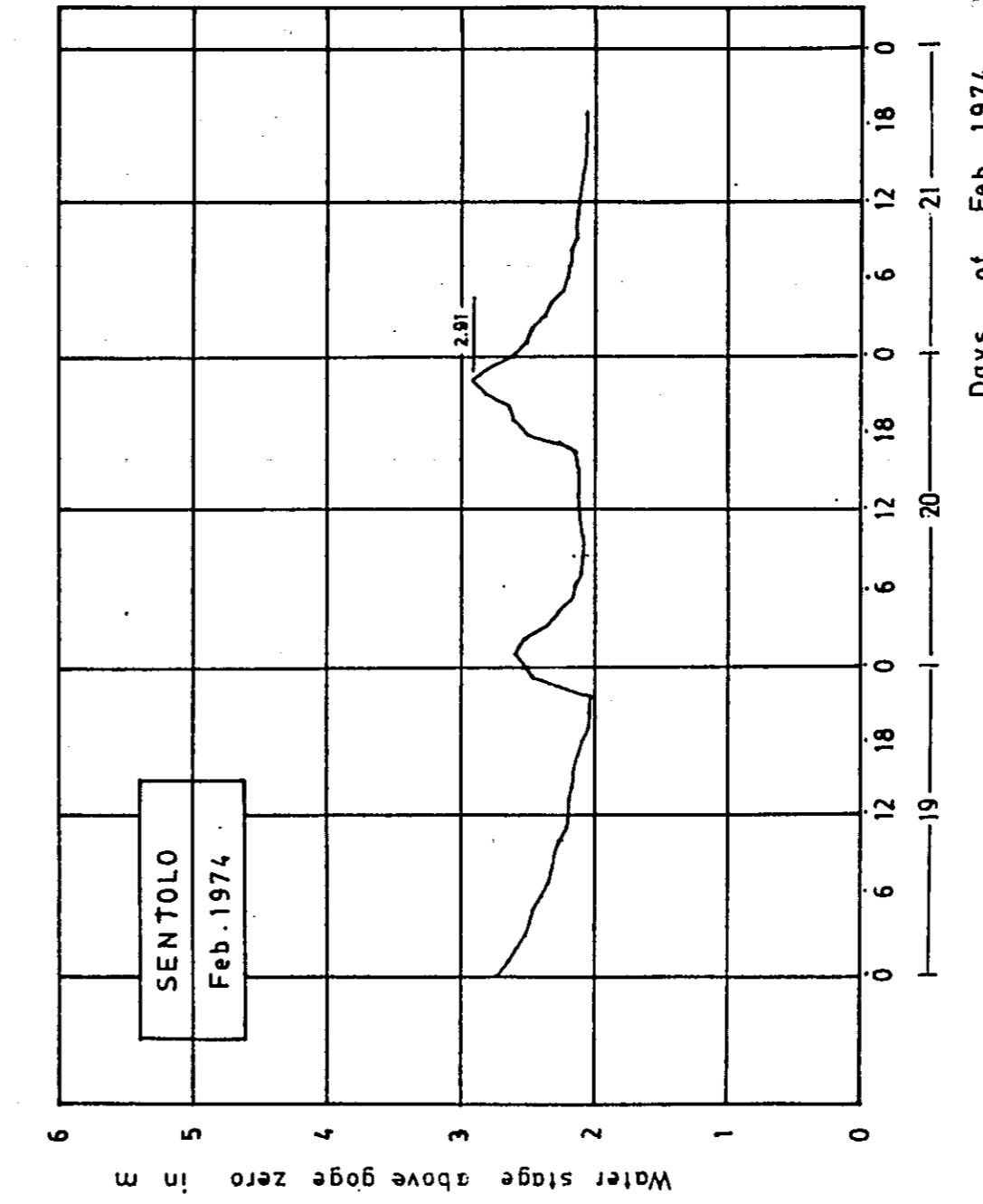
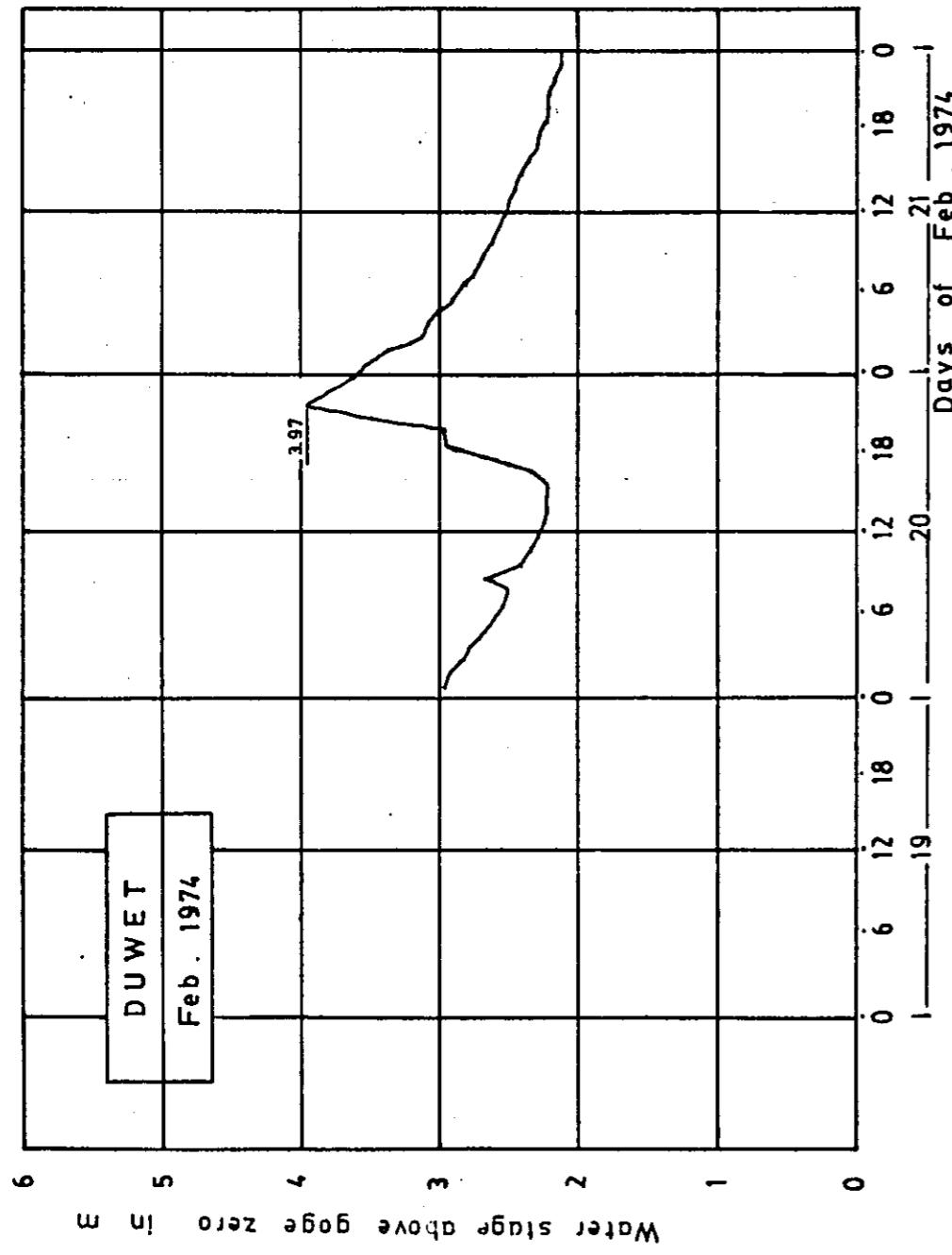


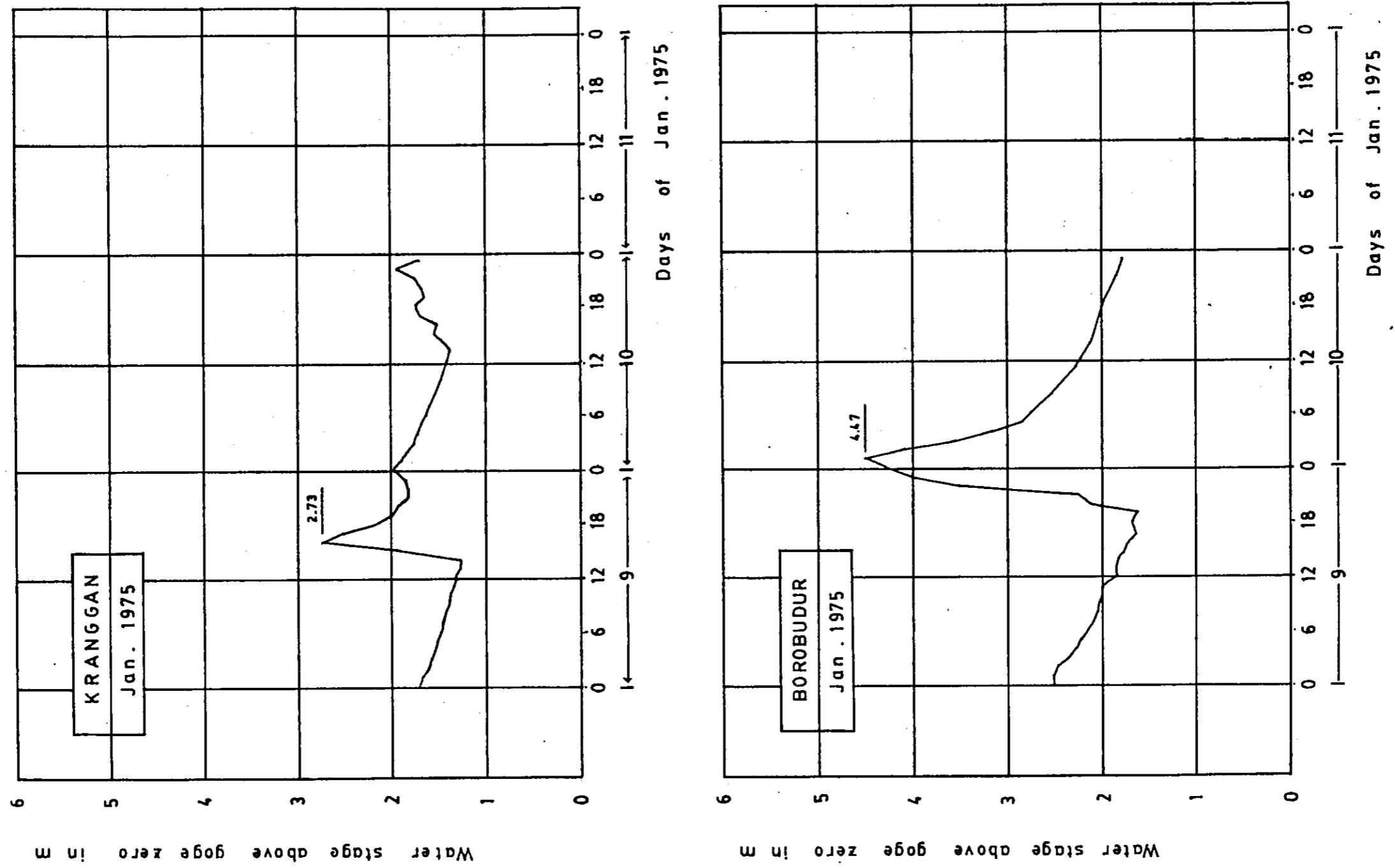


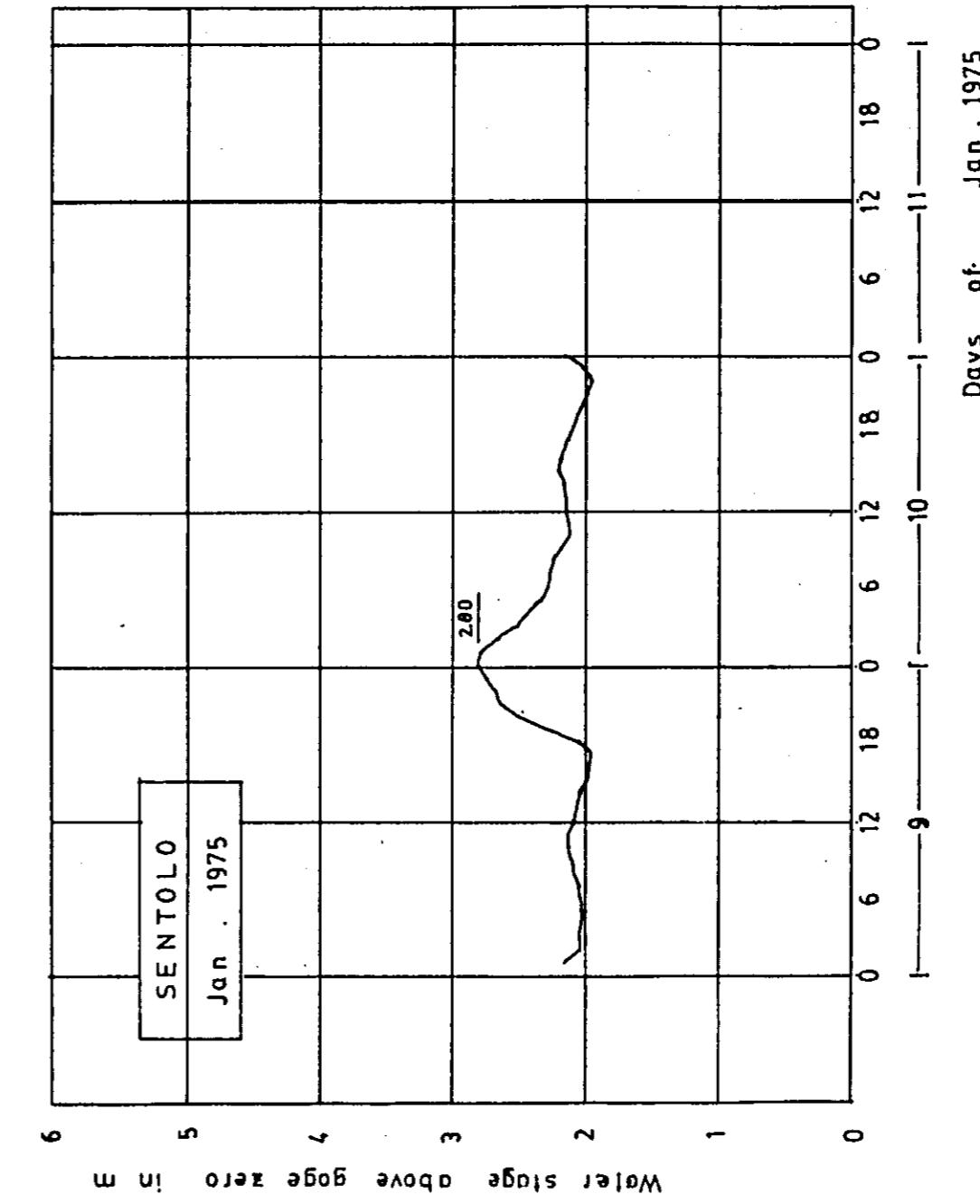
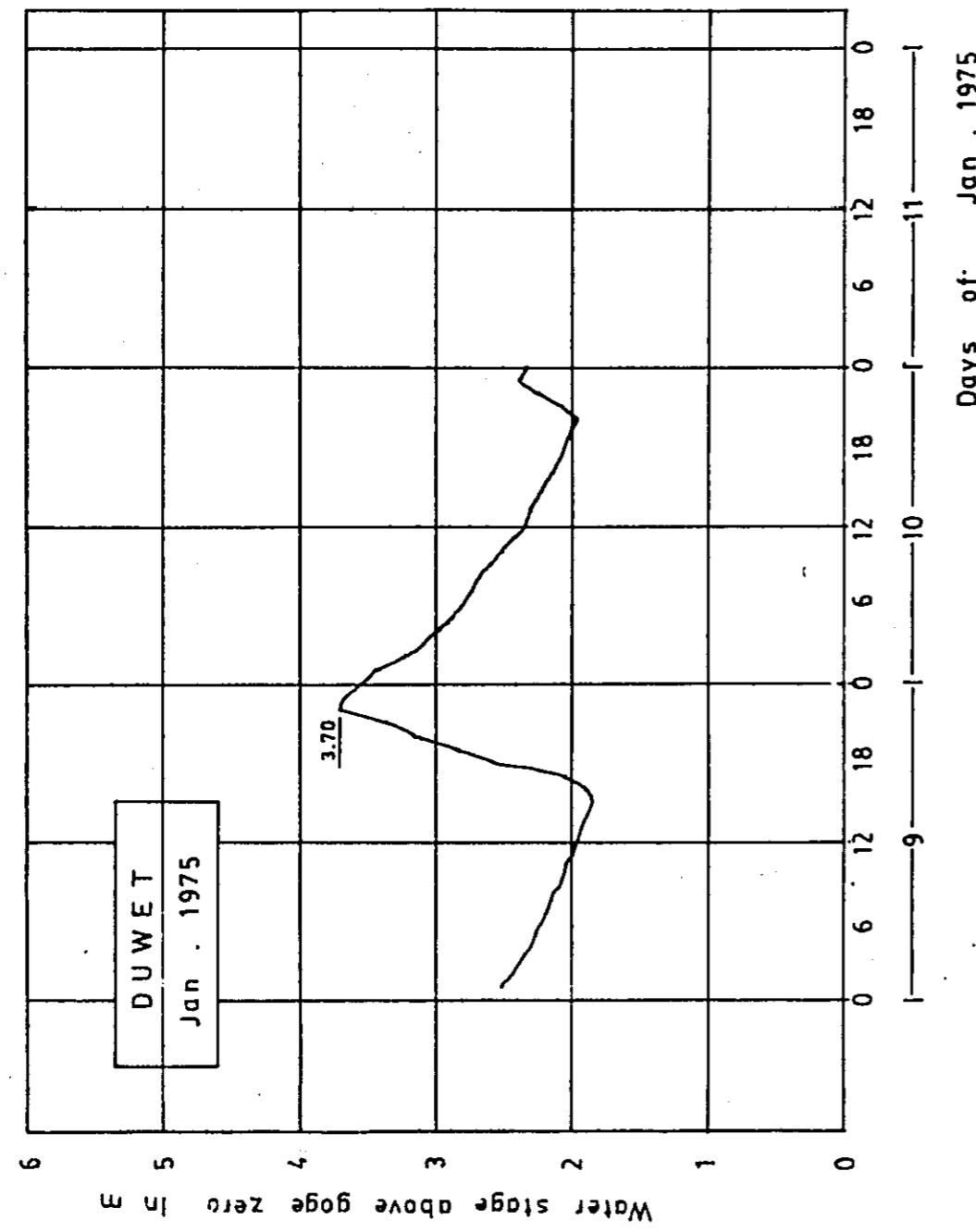


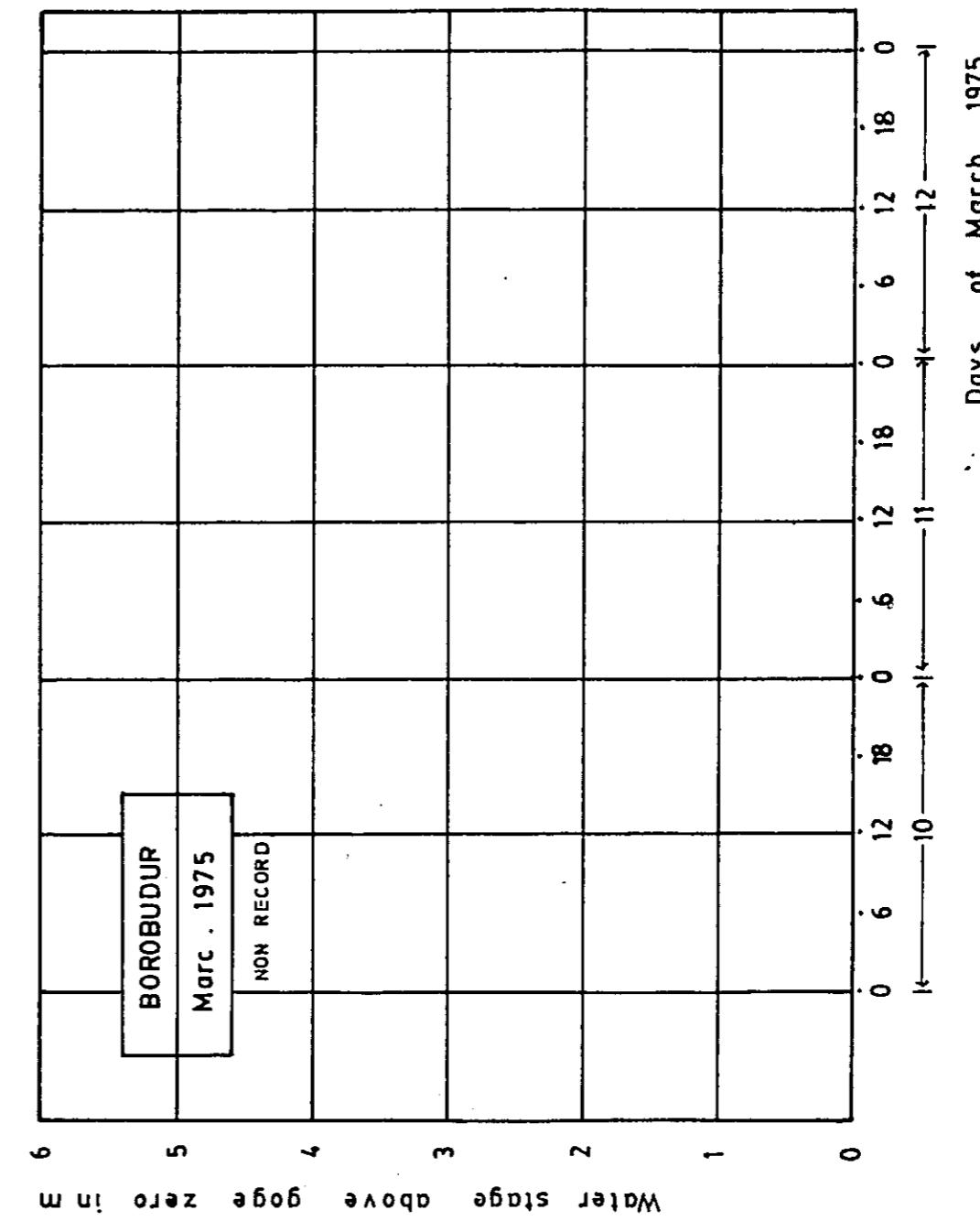
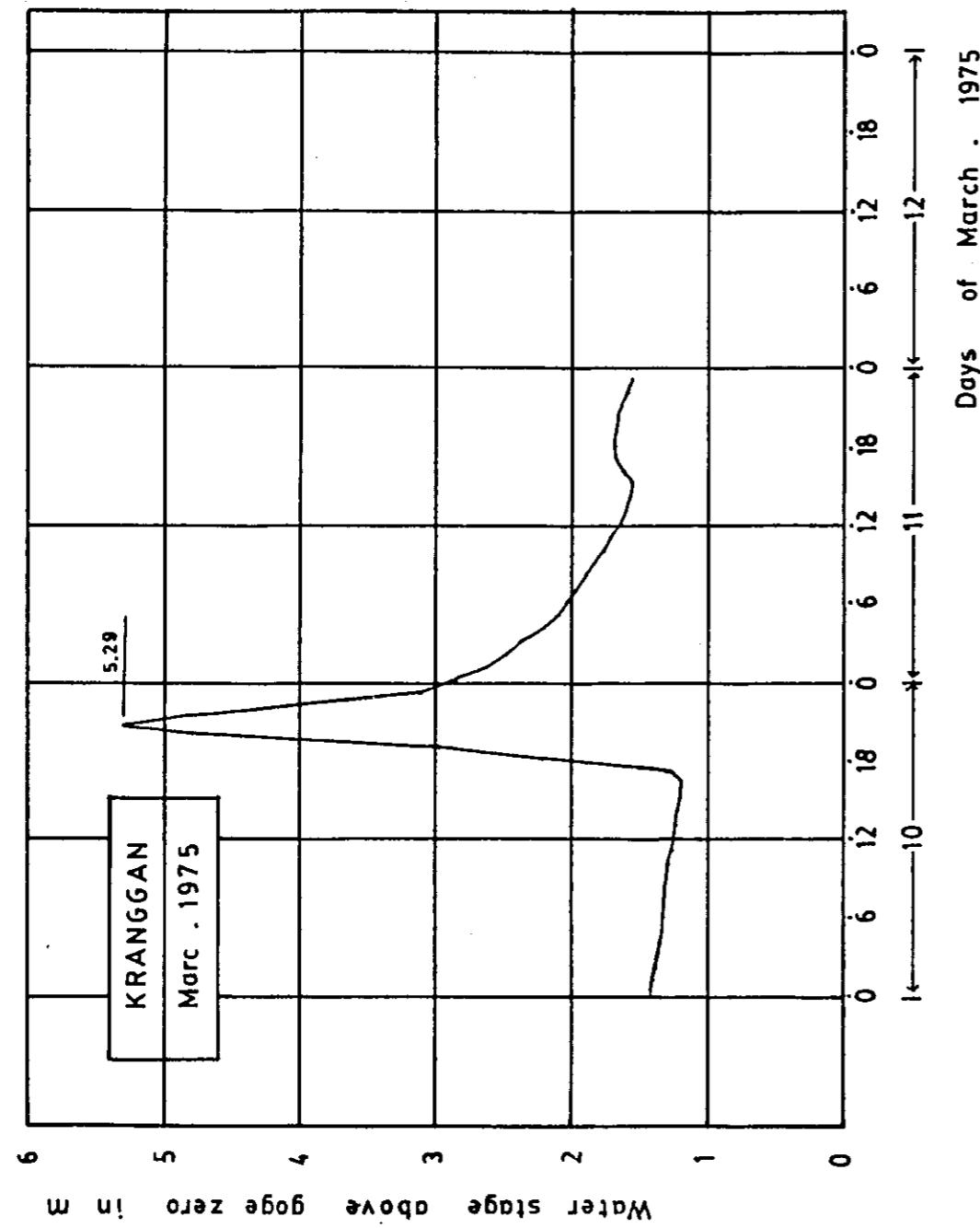


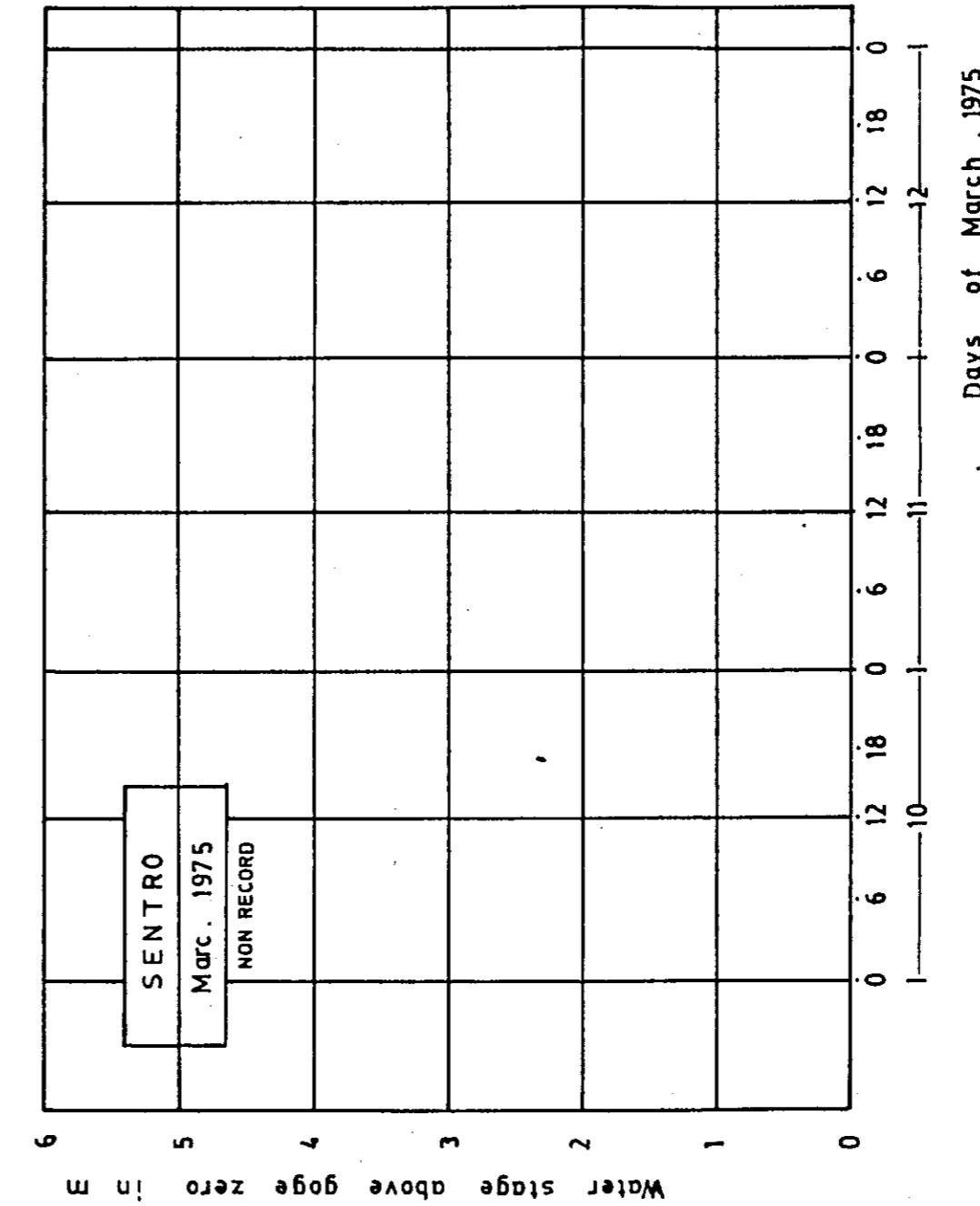
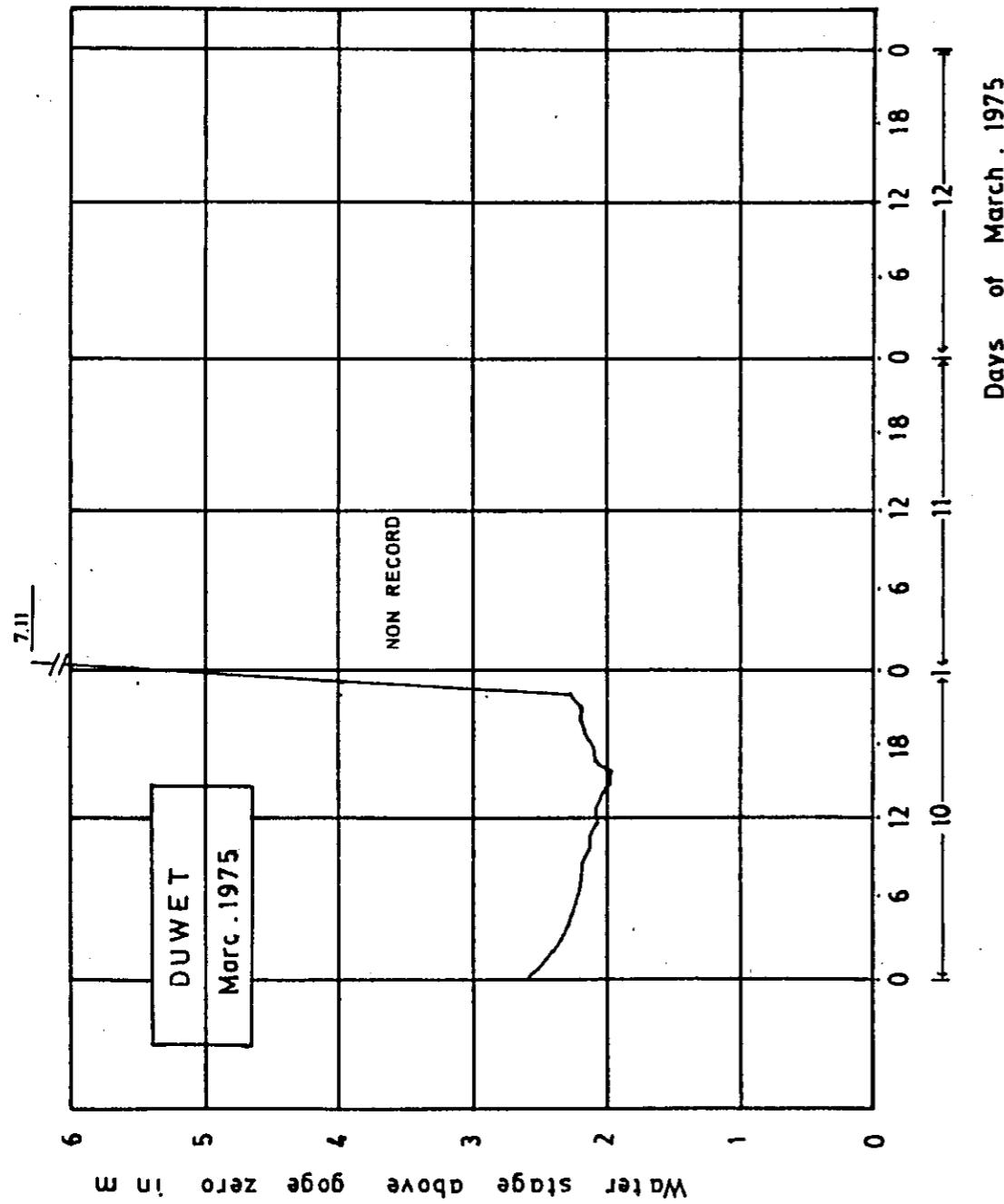


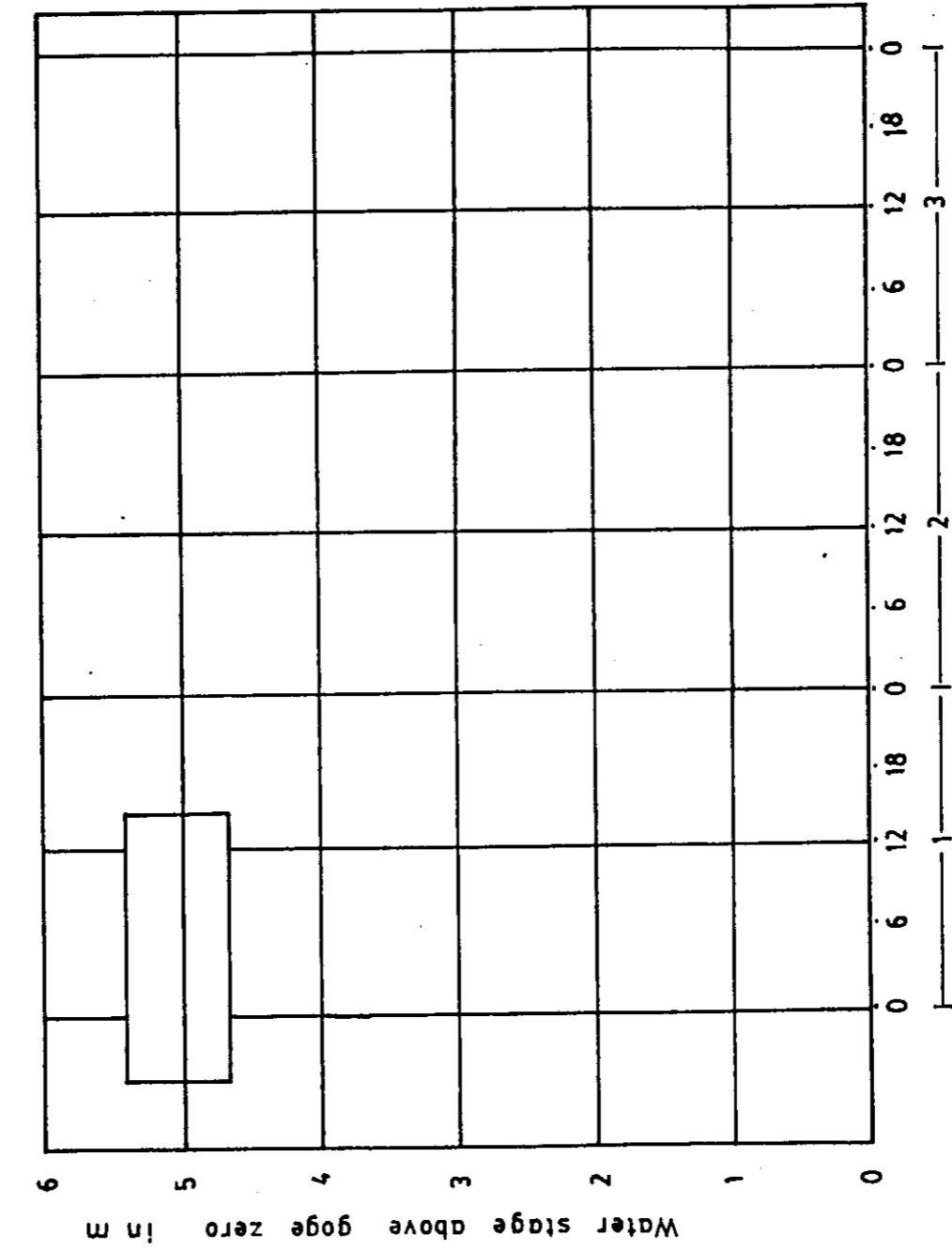
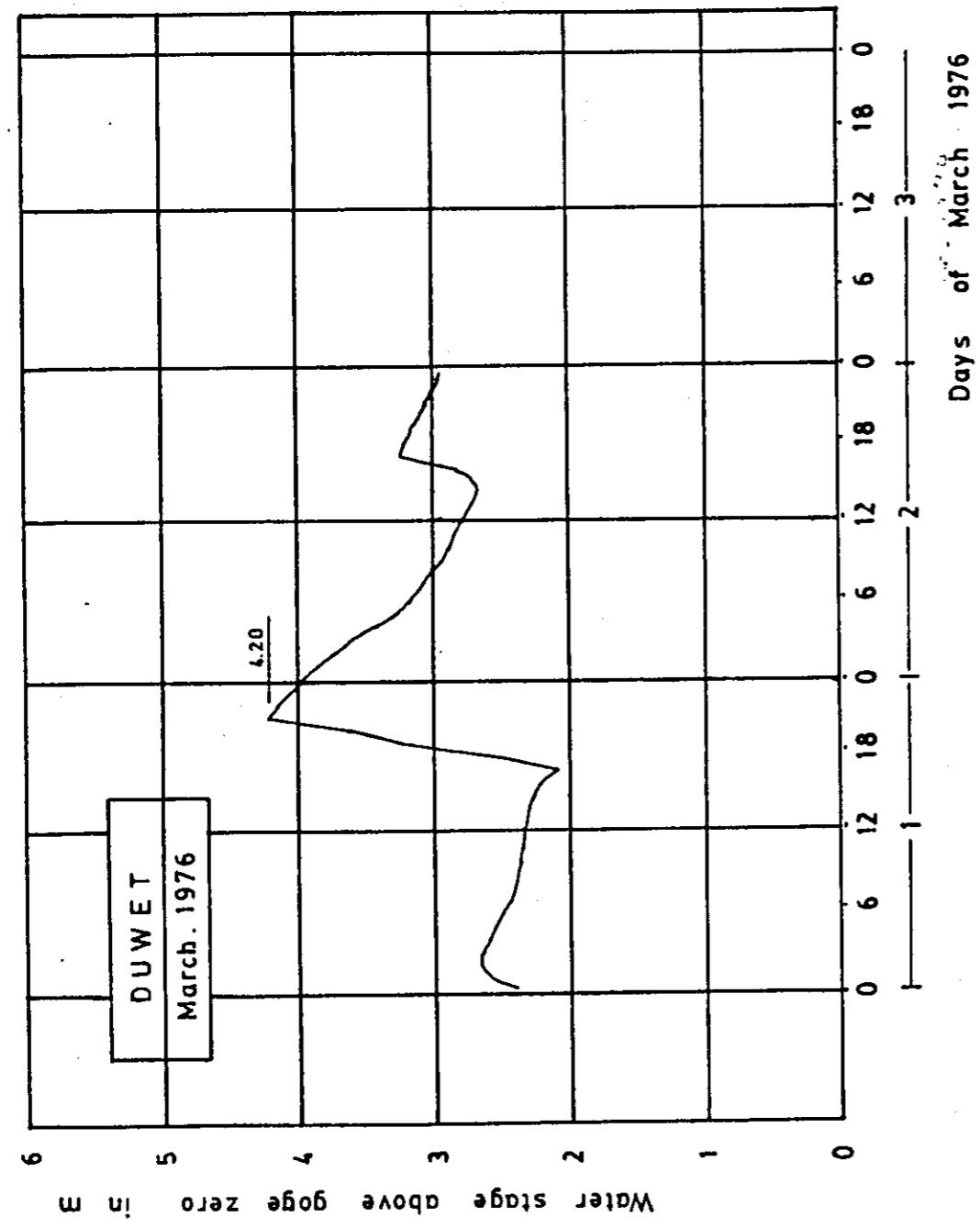


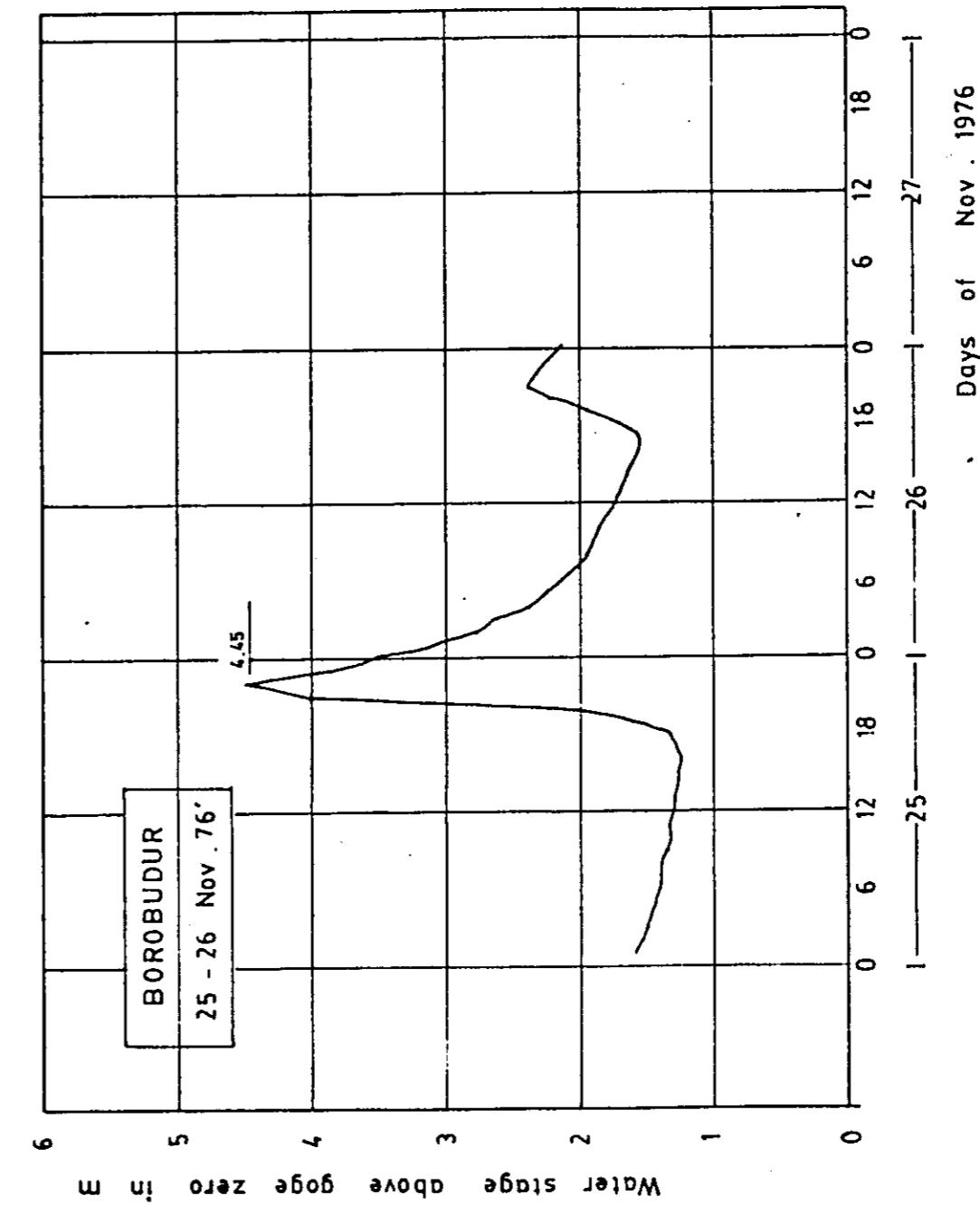
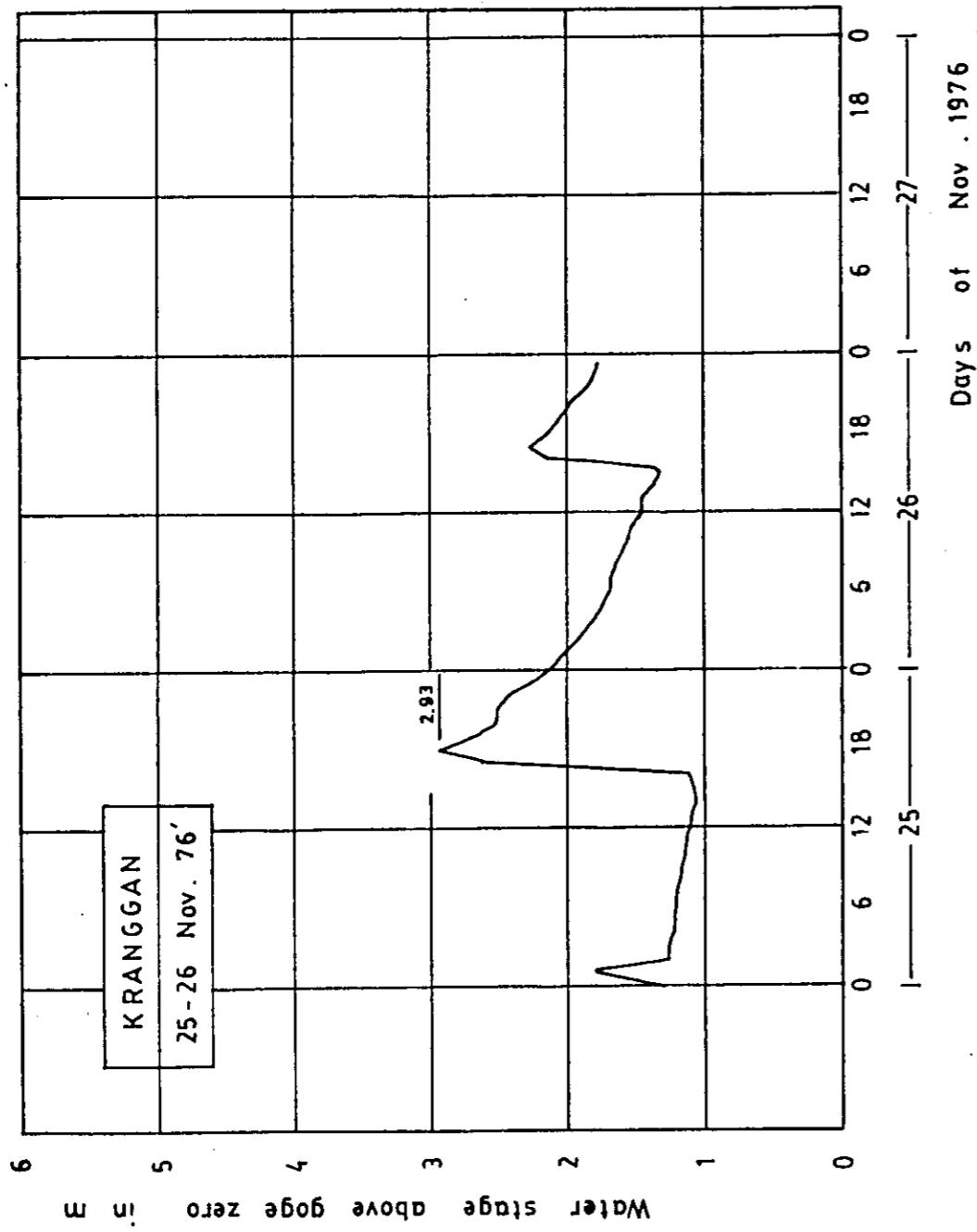


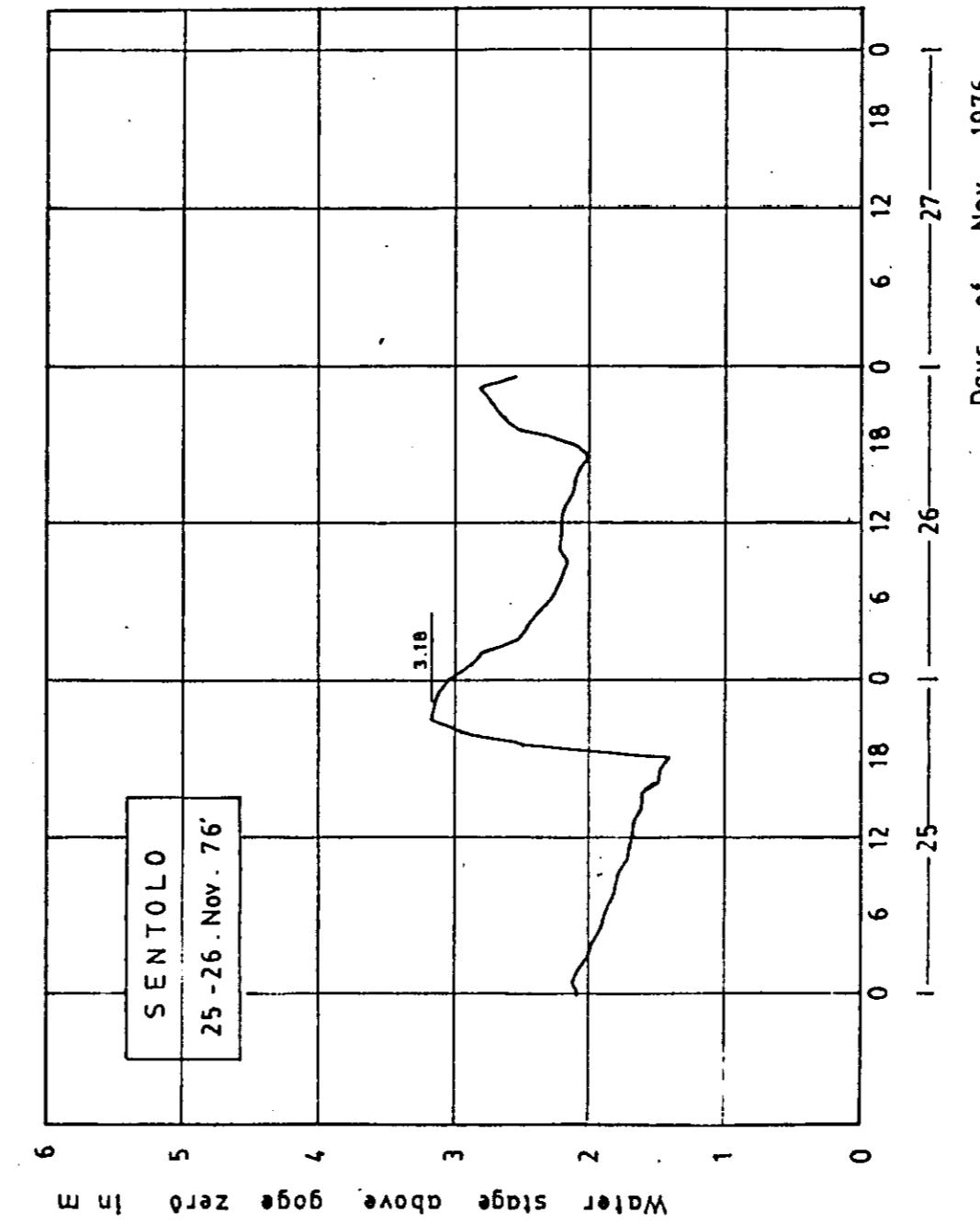
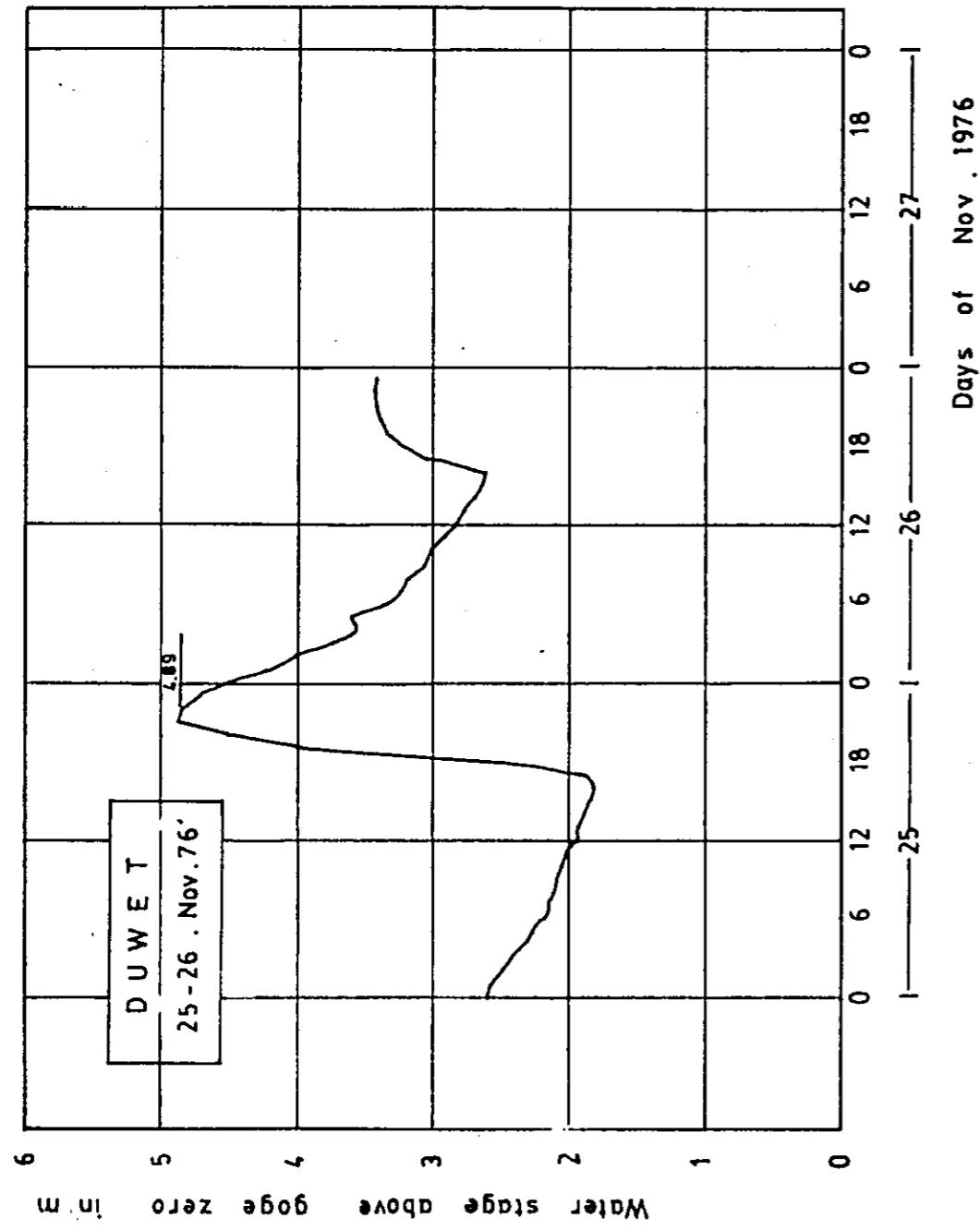


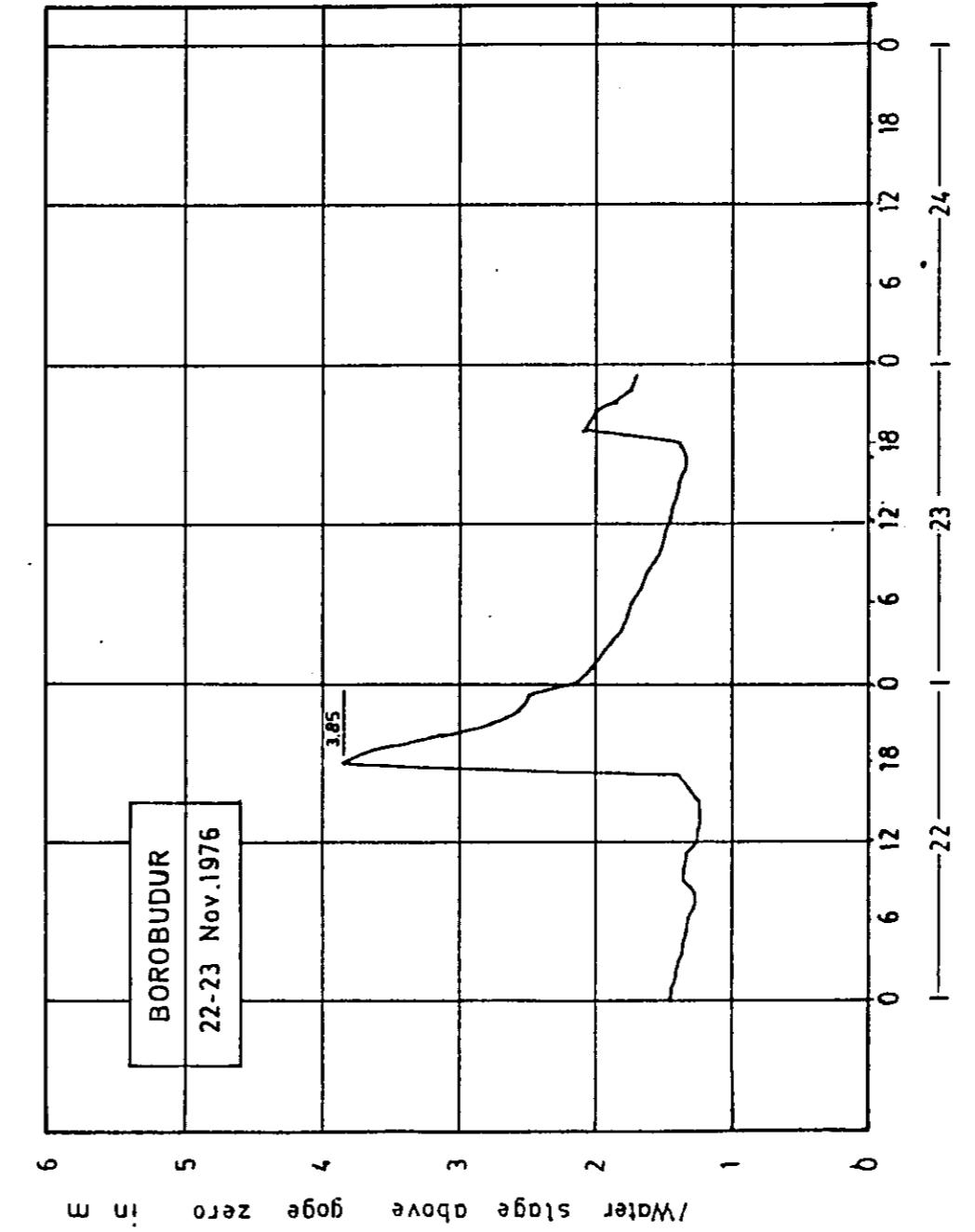
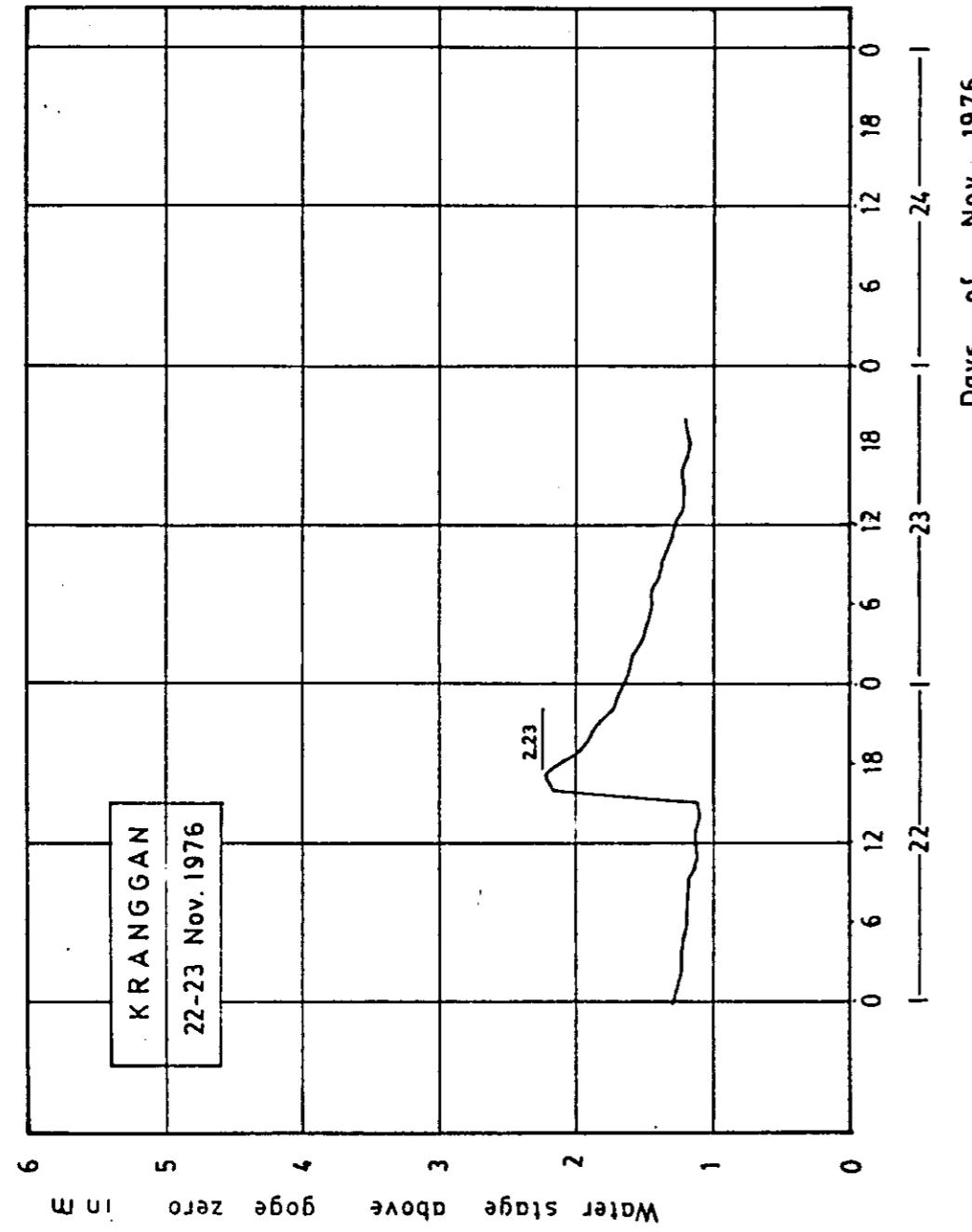


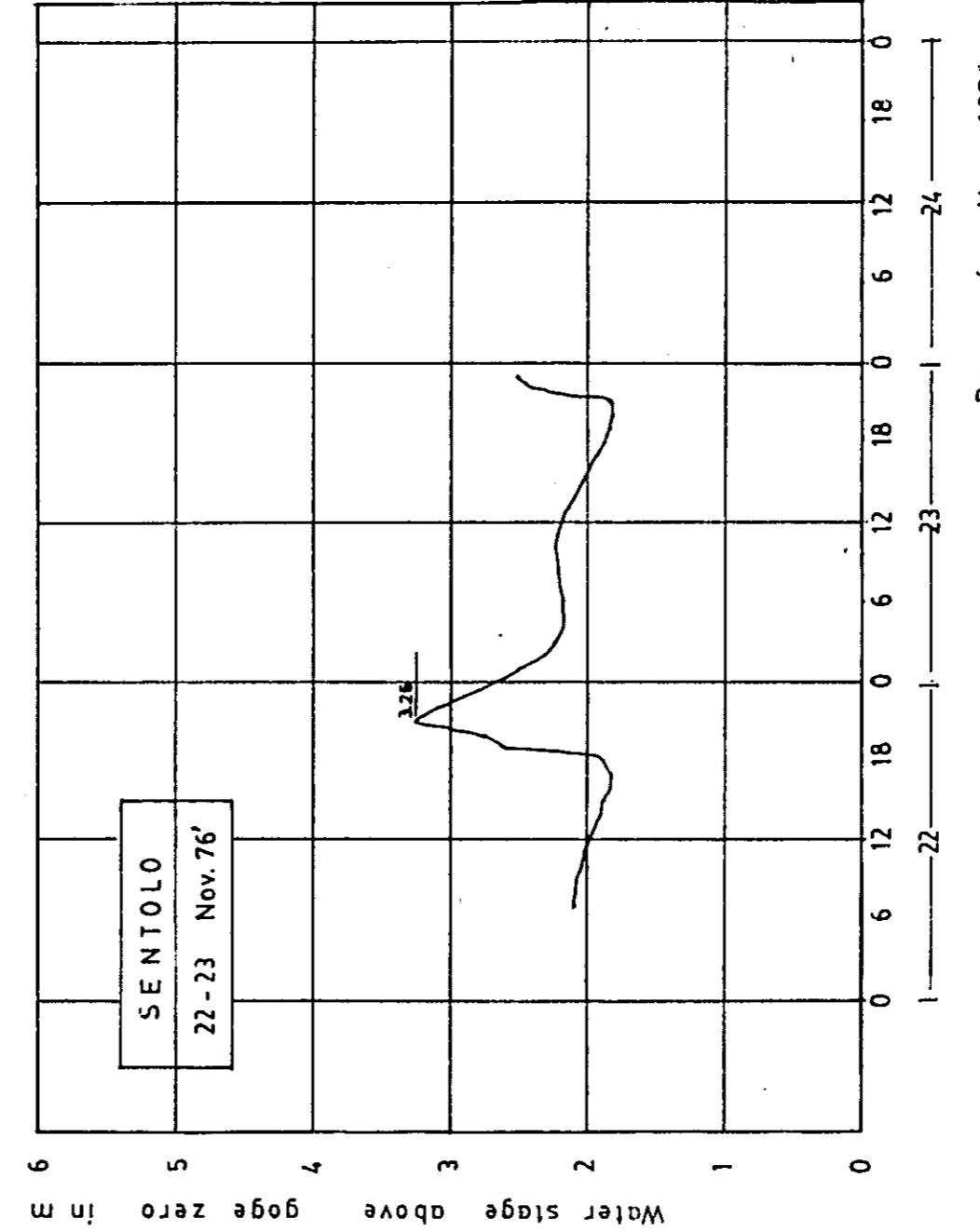
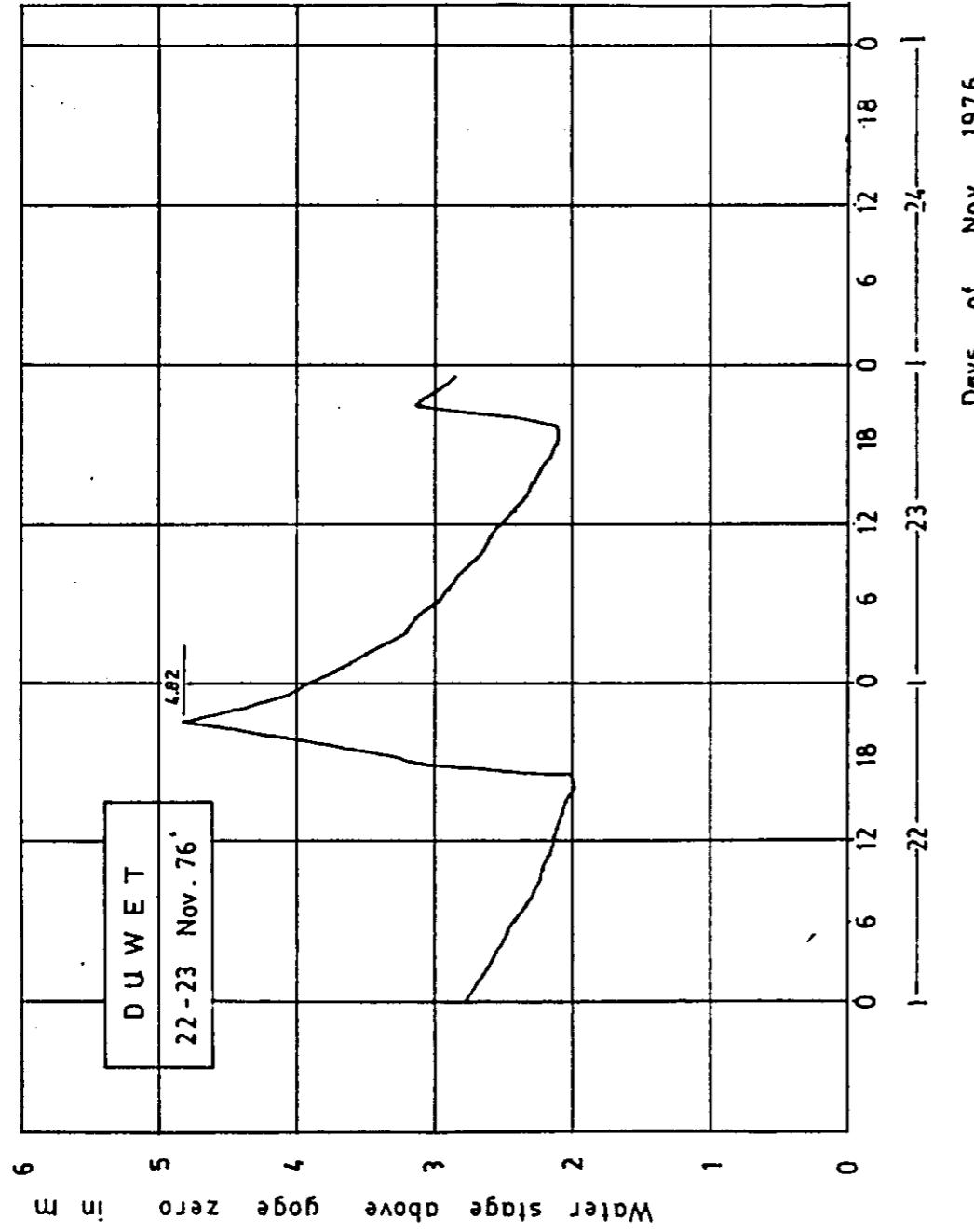


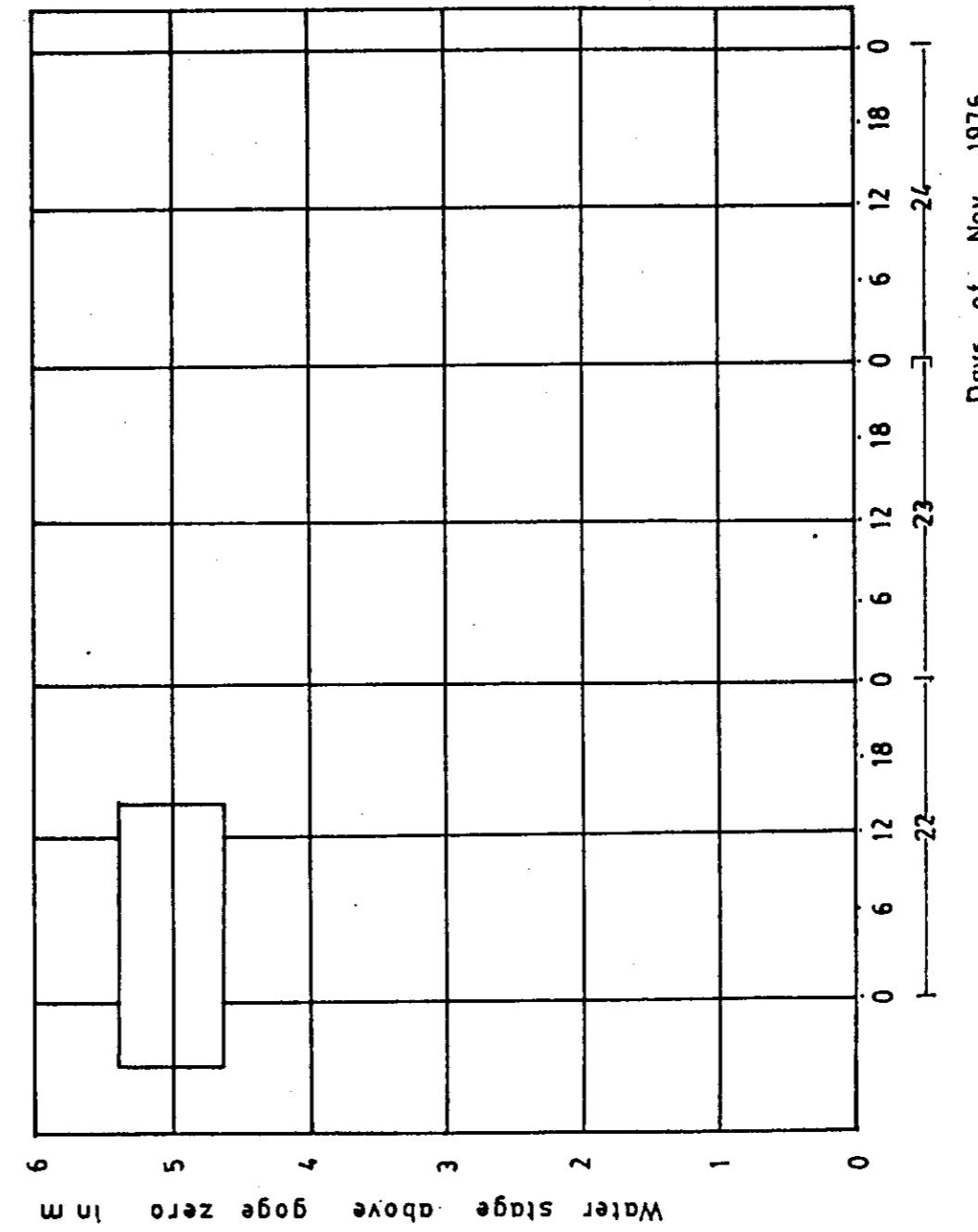
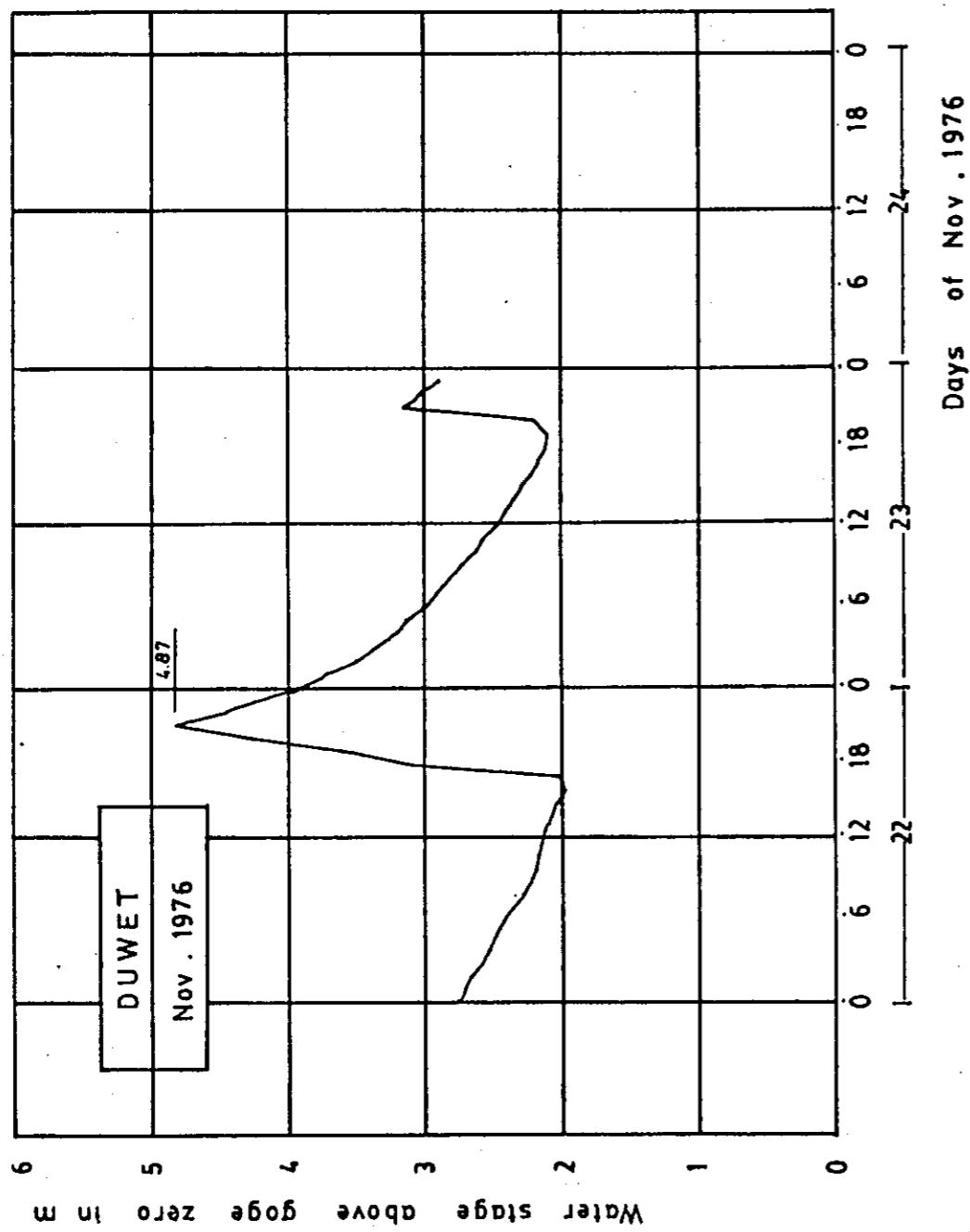












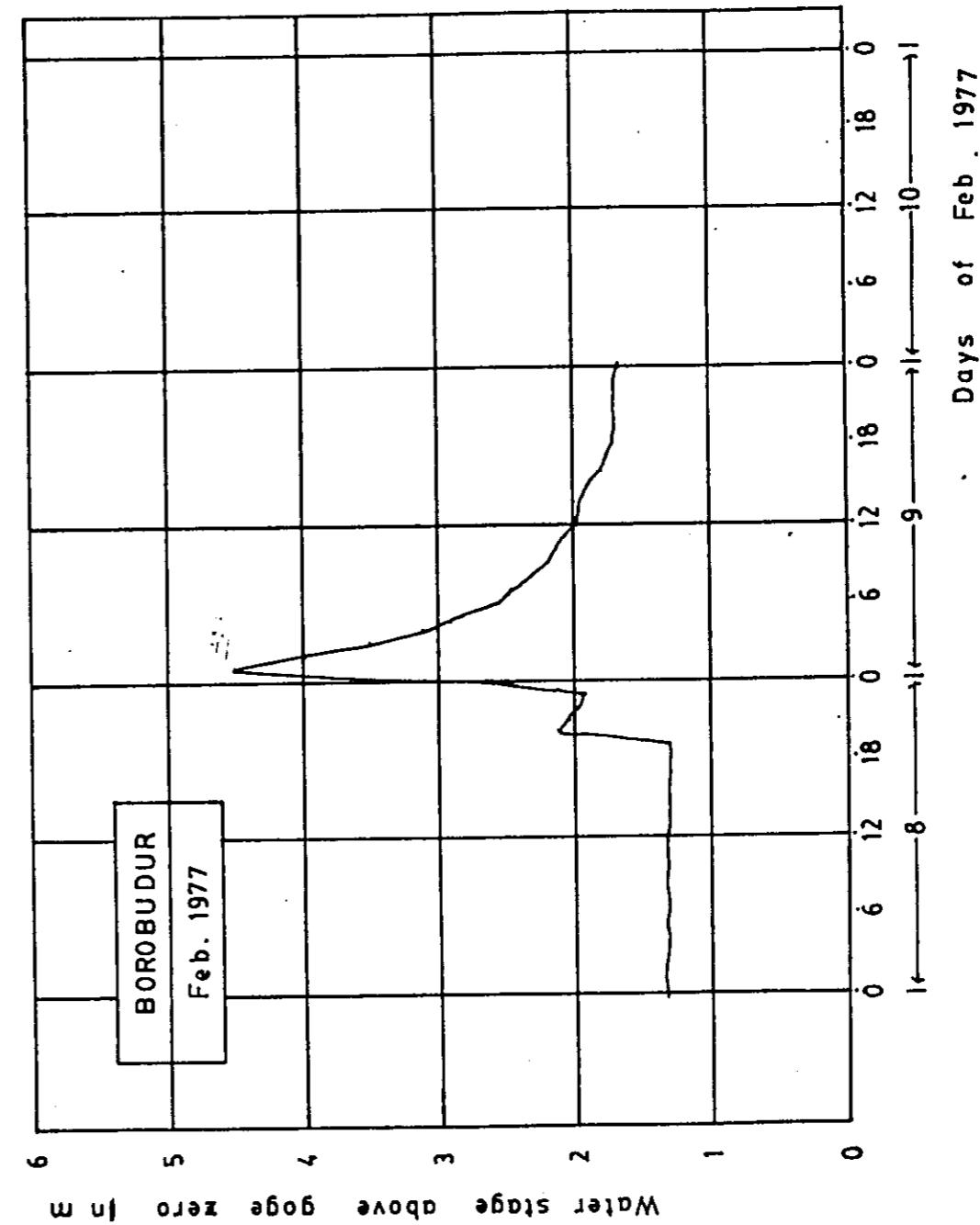
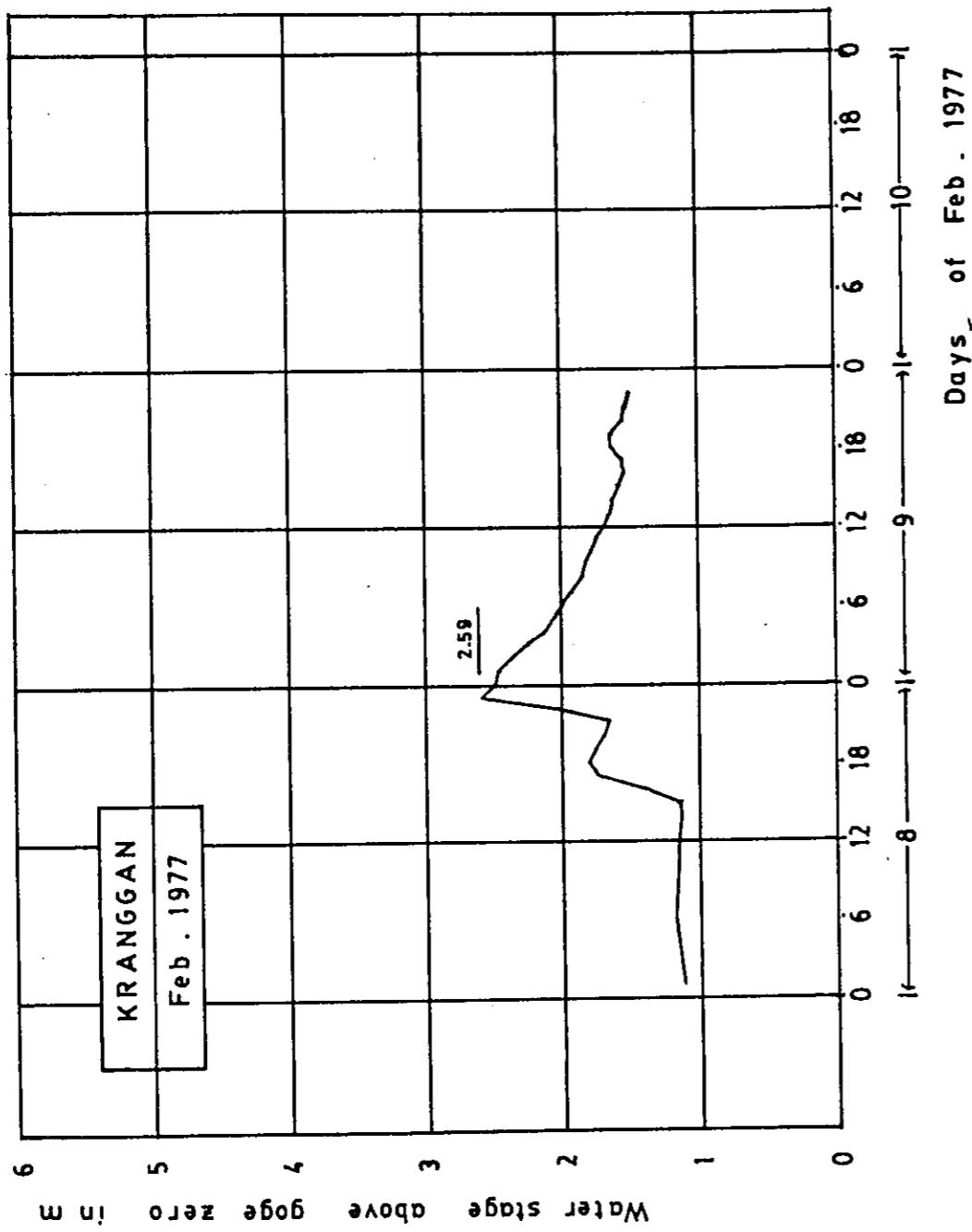


FIG. FLOOD STAGE HYDROGRAPH IN THE PROGO RIVER.

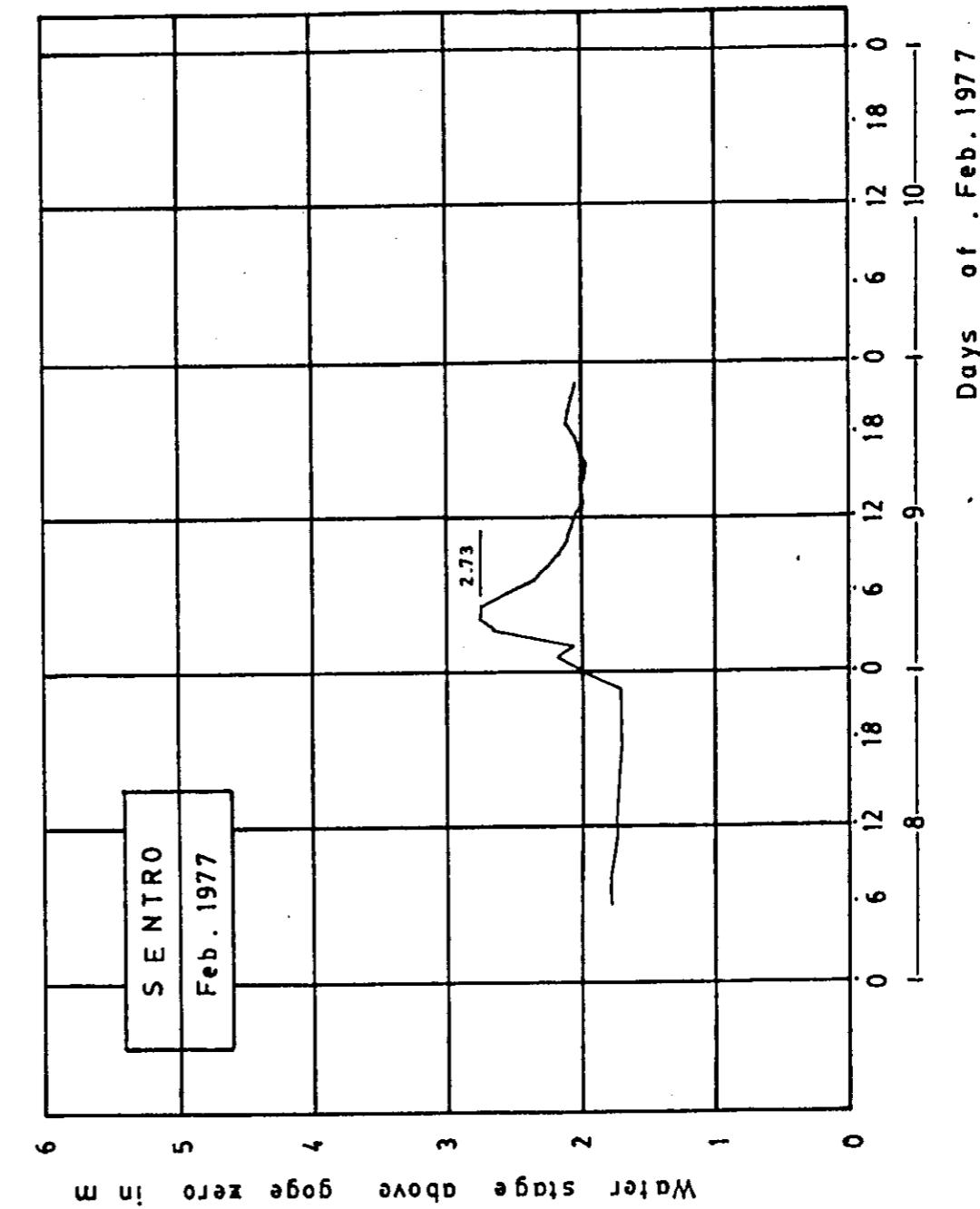
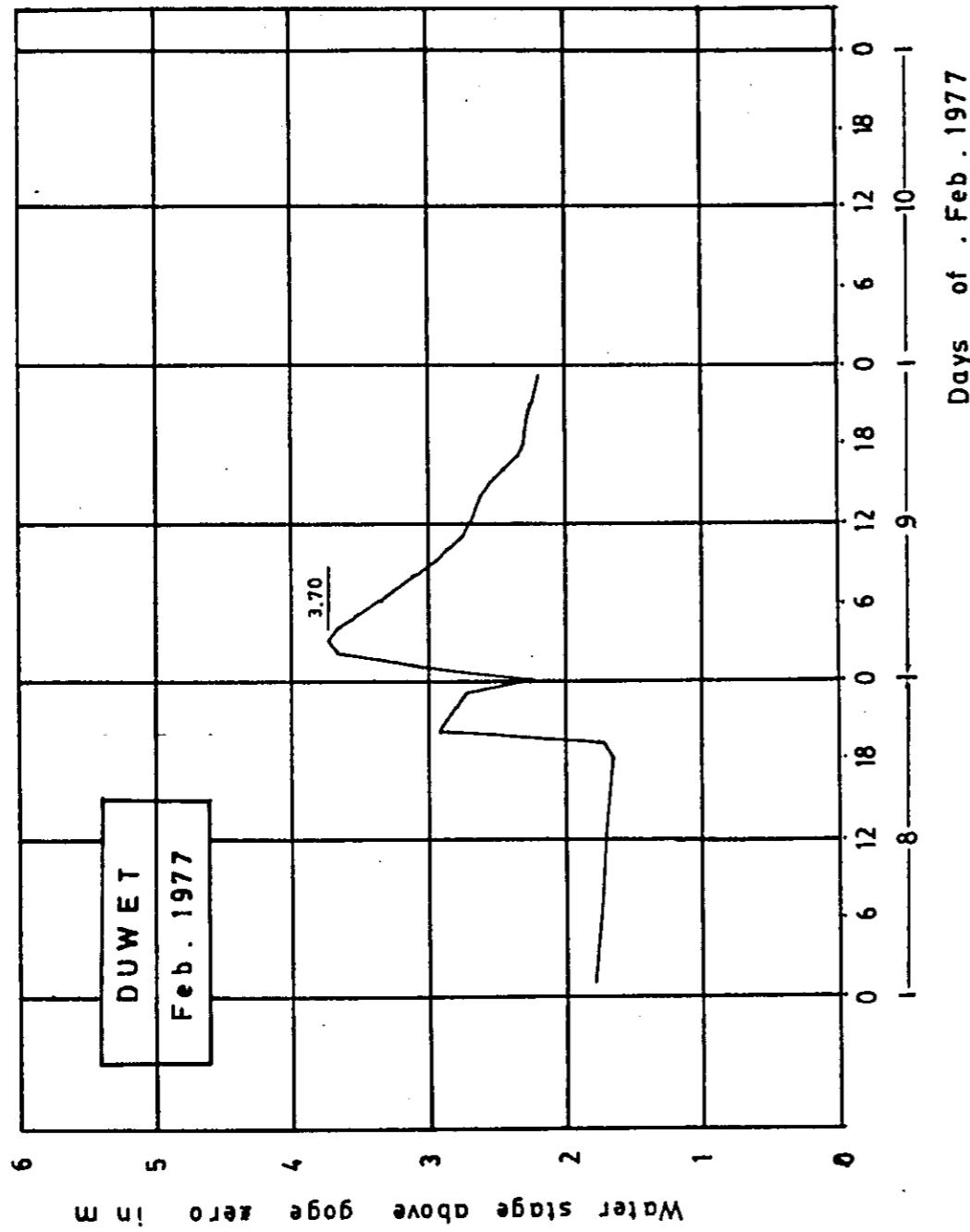
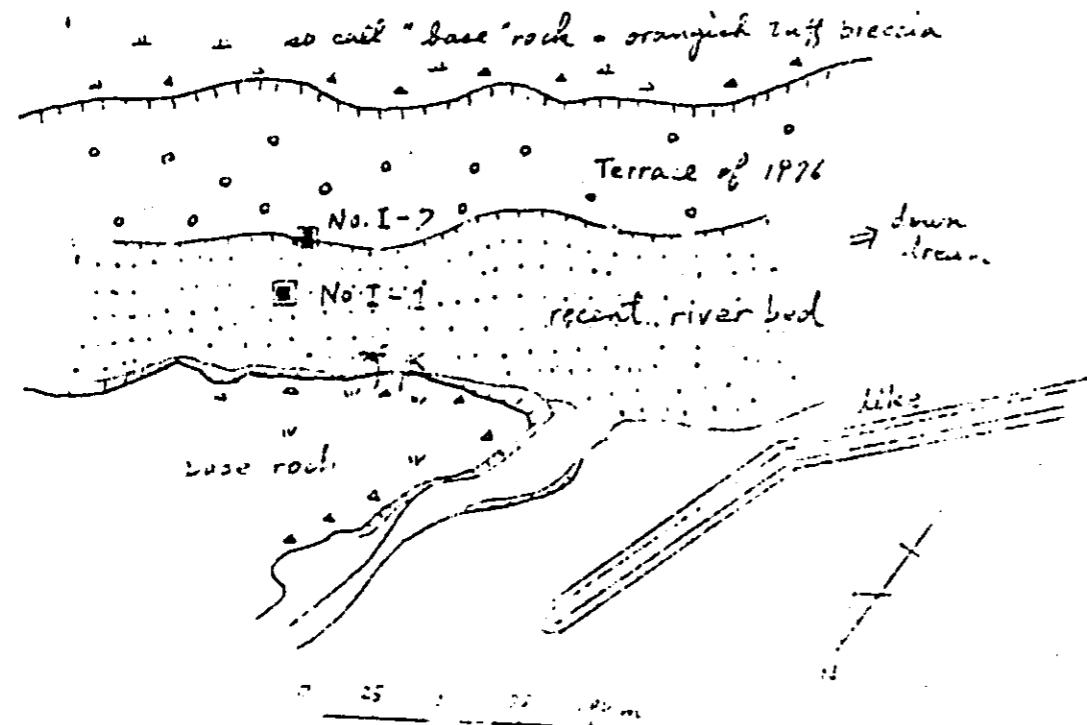
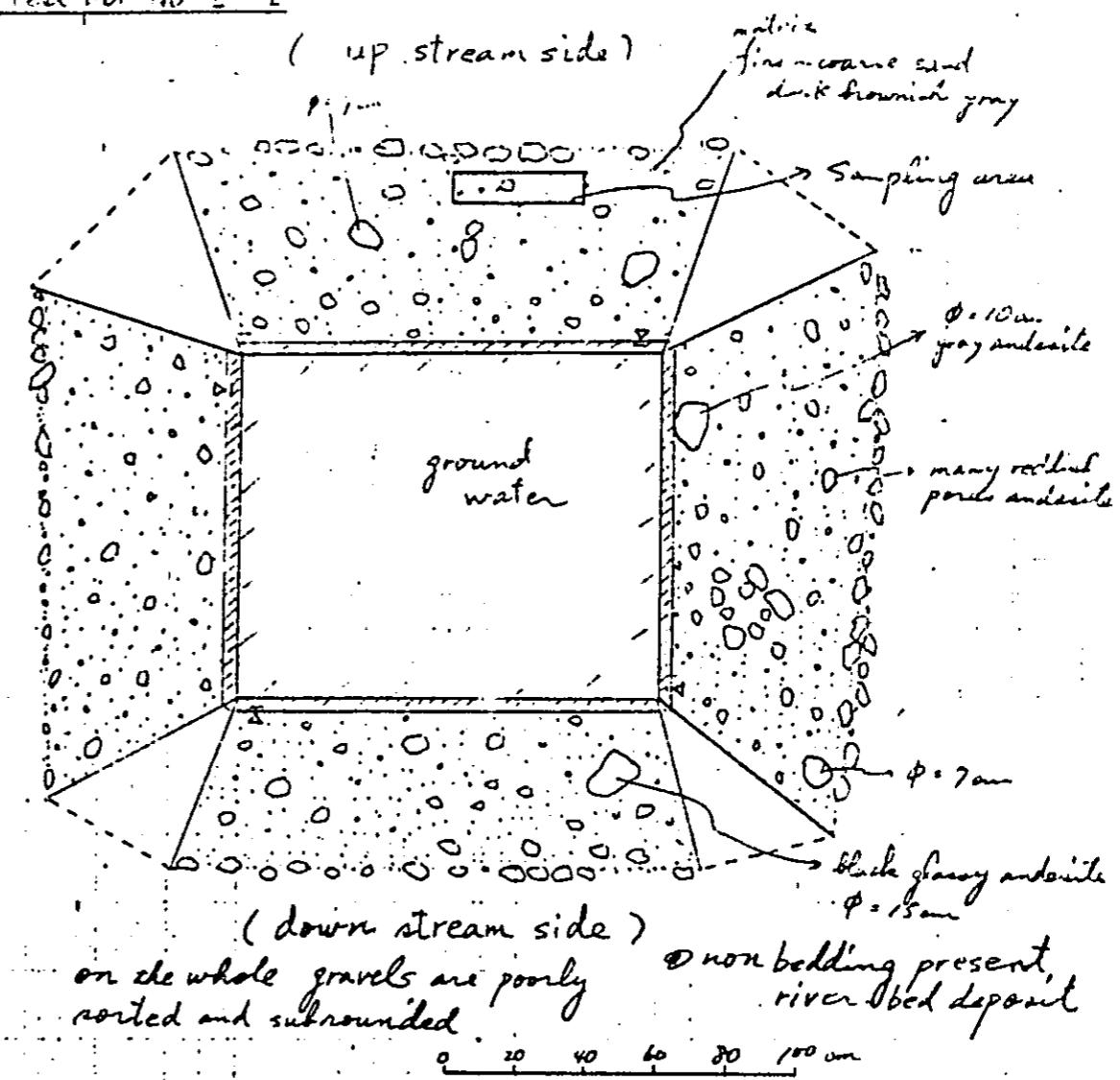


FIG. 29



Test pit No I - 1



No. I - 2

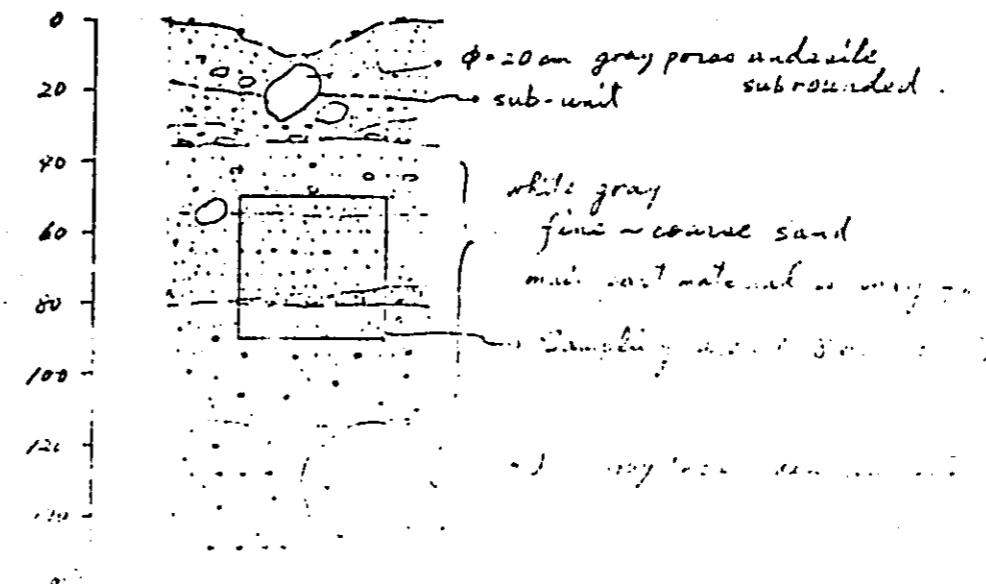
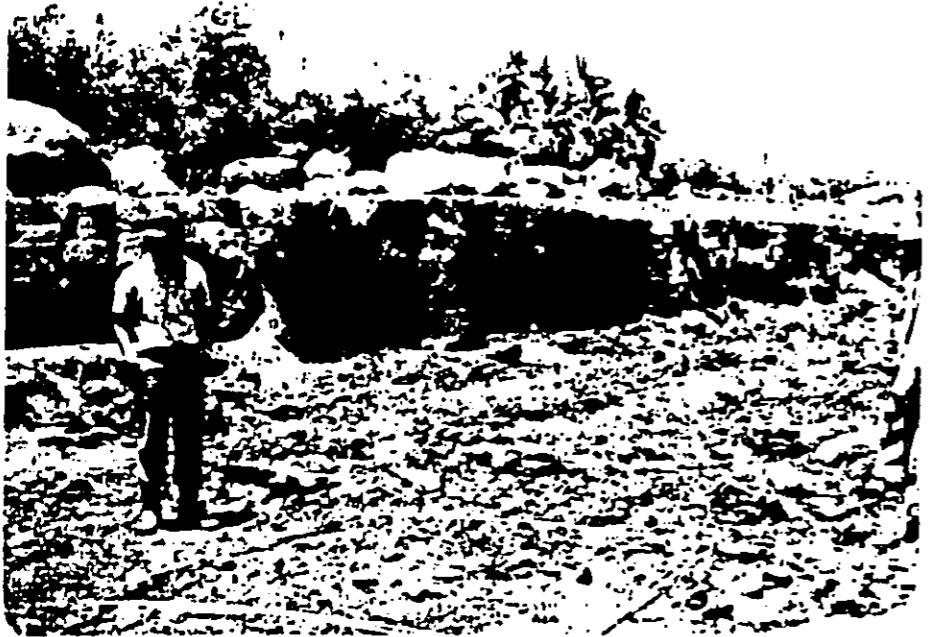


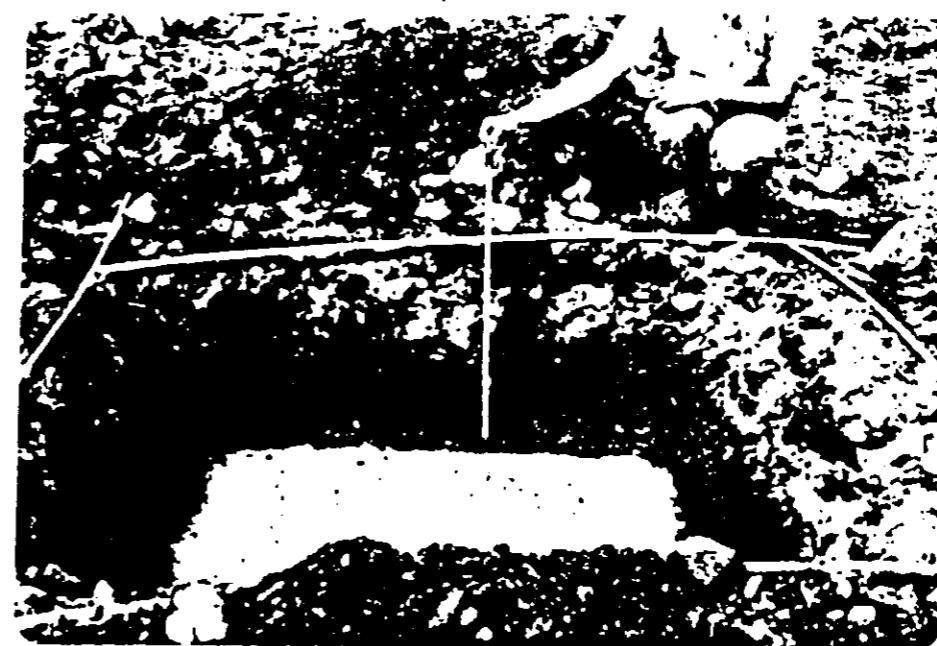
Photo of Test pit No. I



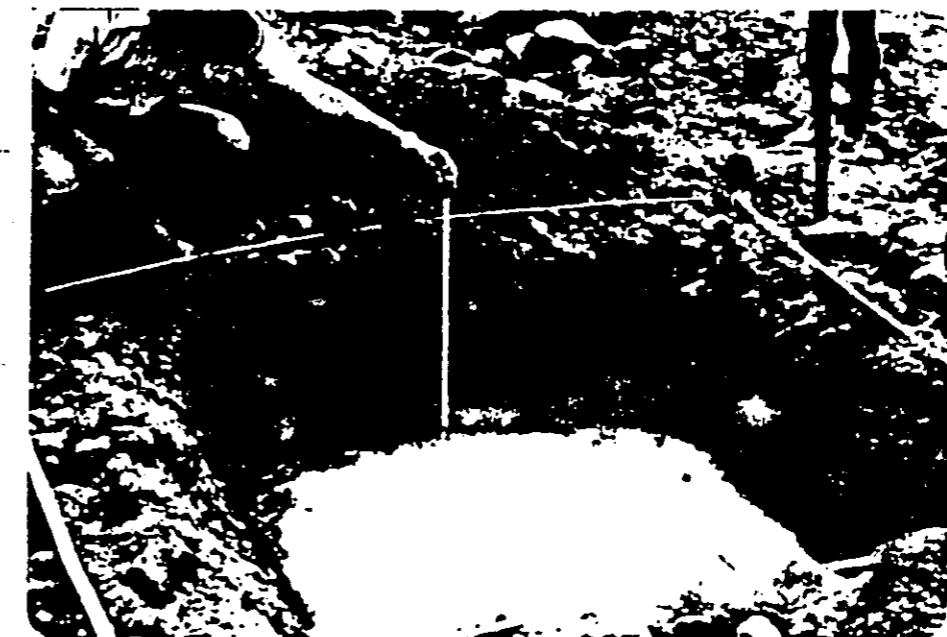
neighboring situation of test pit No. I.  
front terrace is deposit of 1976.



surface of No. I-1. This pit is on surface of recent  
river bed



Test pit section of up-stream side later  
dig out. Depth is underground water,  
surface is about 55 cm.



Test pit section of down stream side later  
dig out. Section shows non bedding condition.



measurement work of gravel. measurement  
carried out more than 10 cm.



Terrace (deposit) section of 1976 and sampling  
point (No. I-2)

FIG. 30

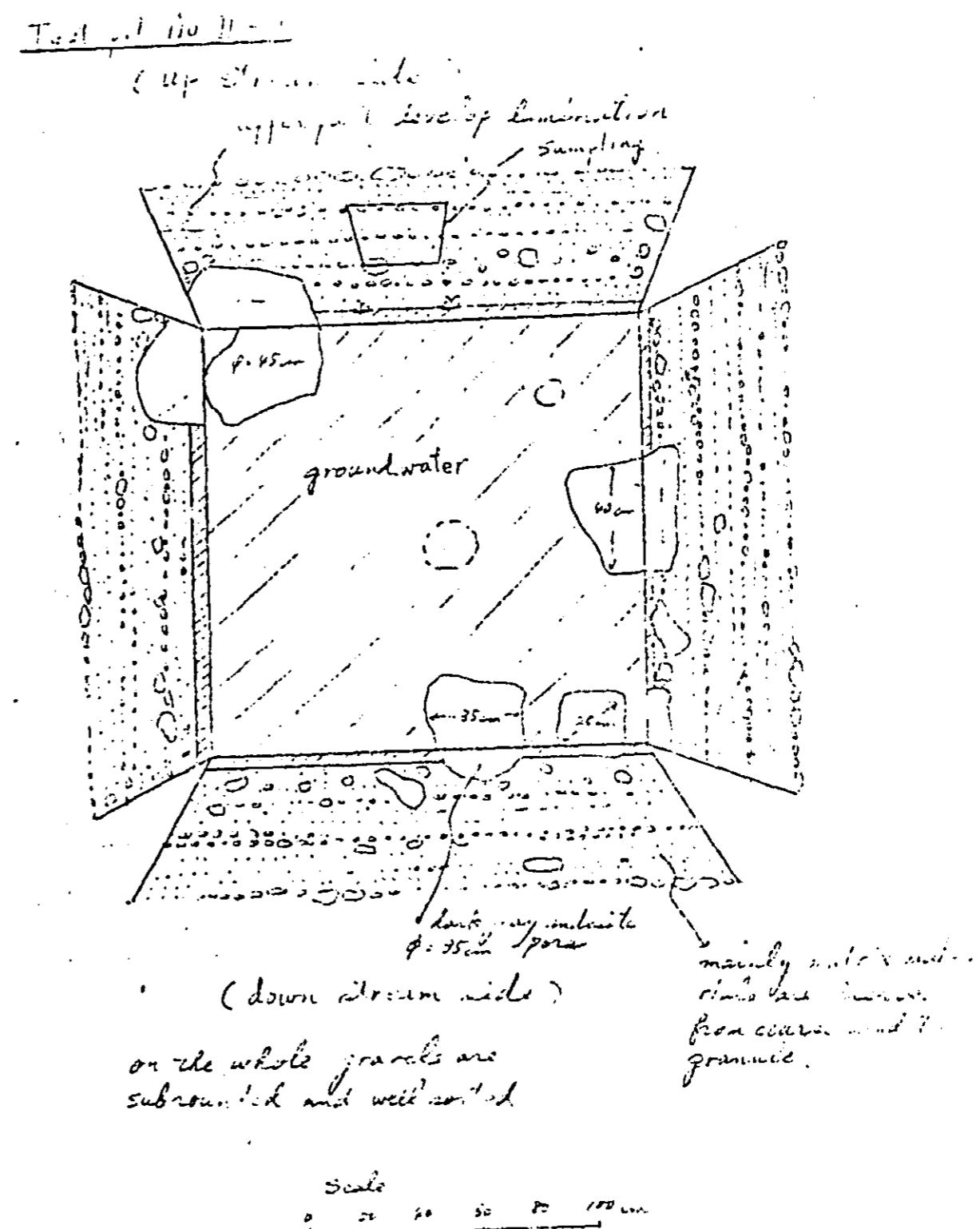
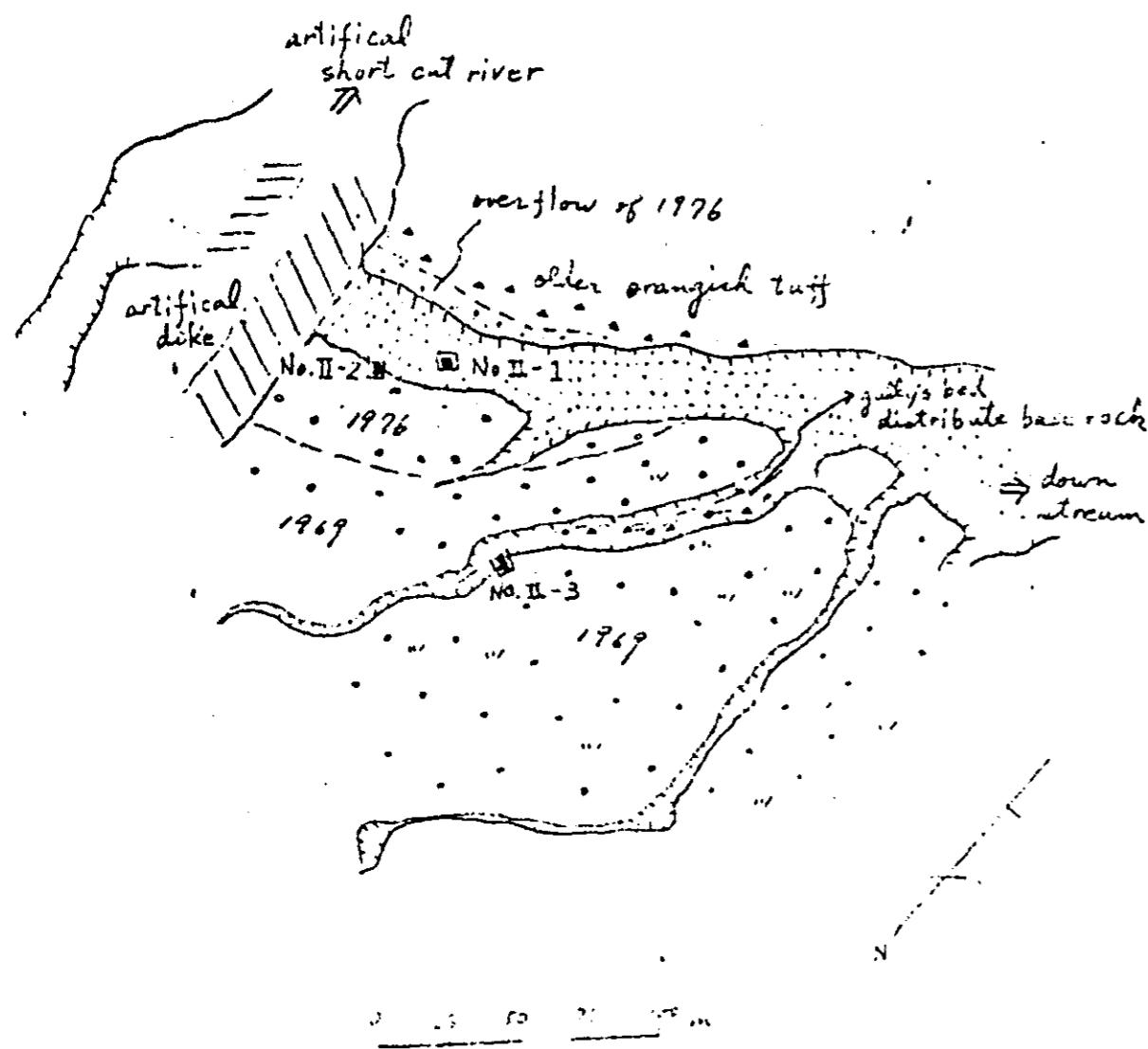
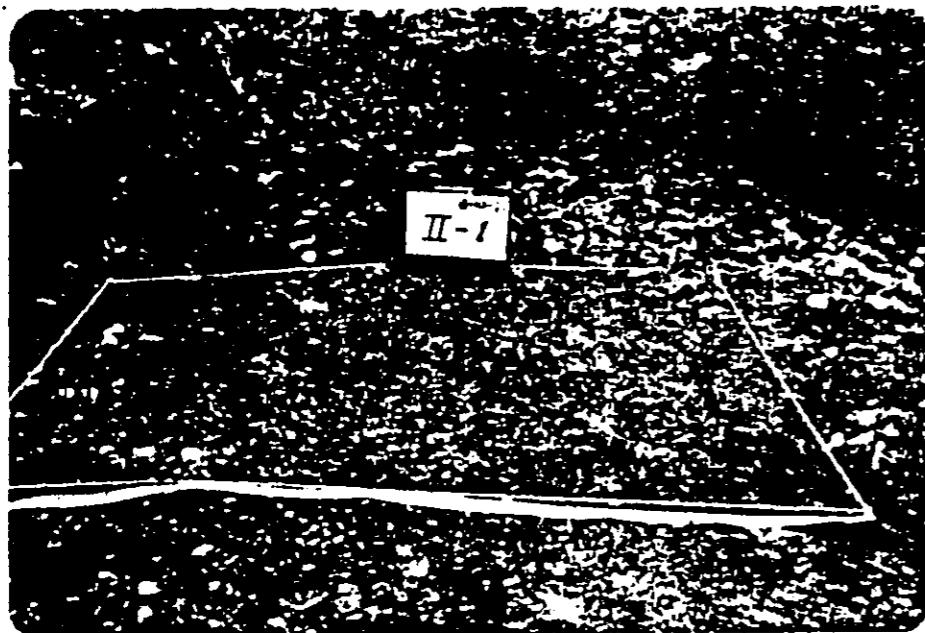


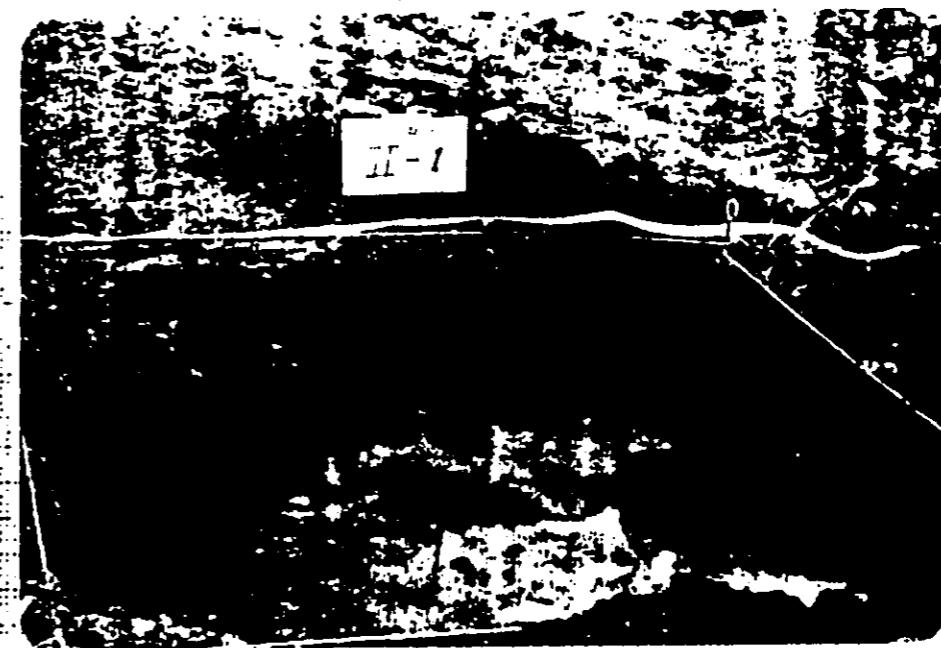
Photo of test pit No. II.



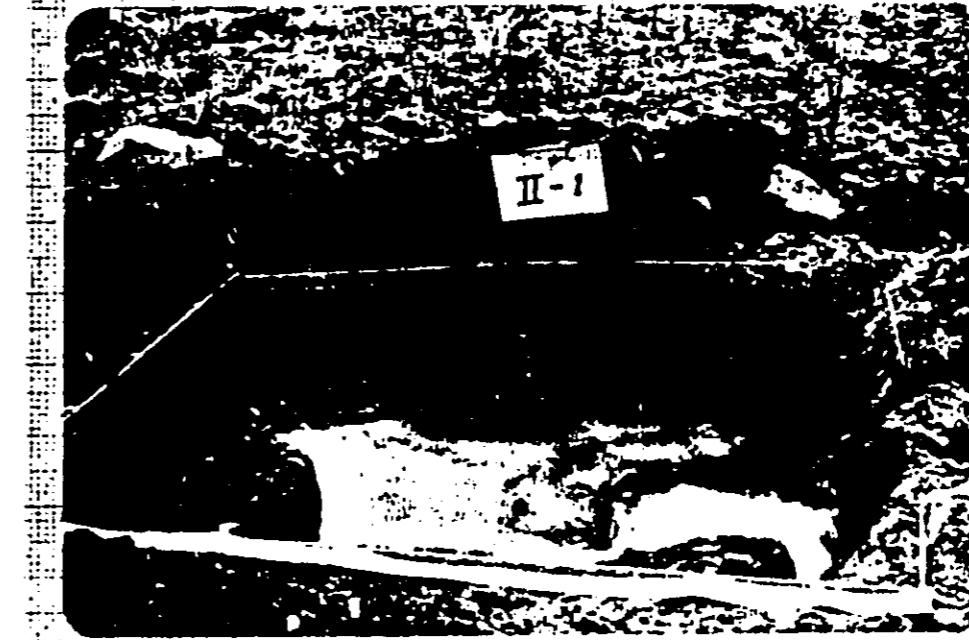
neighboring situation of test pit No. II.  
front yellowish tuff breccia (so called base rock)  
is covered by over flow gravels of 1976.



surface condition of river bed.



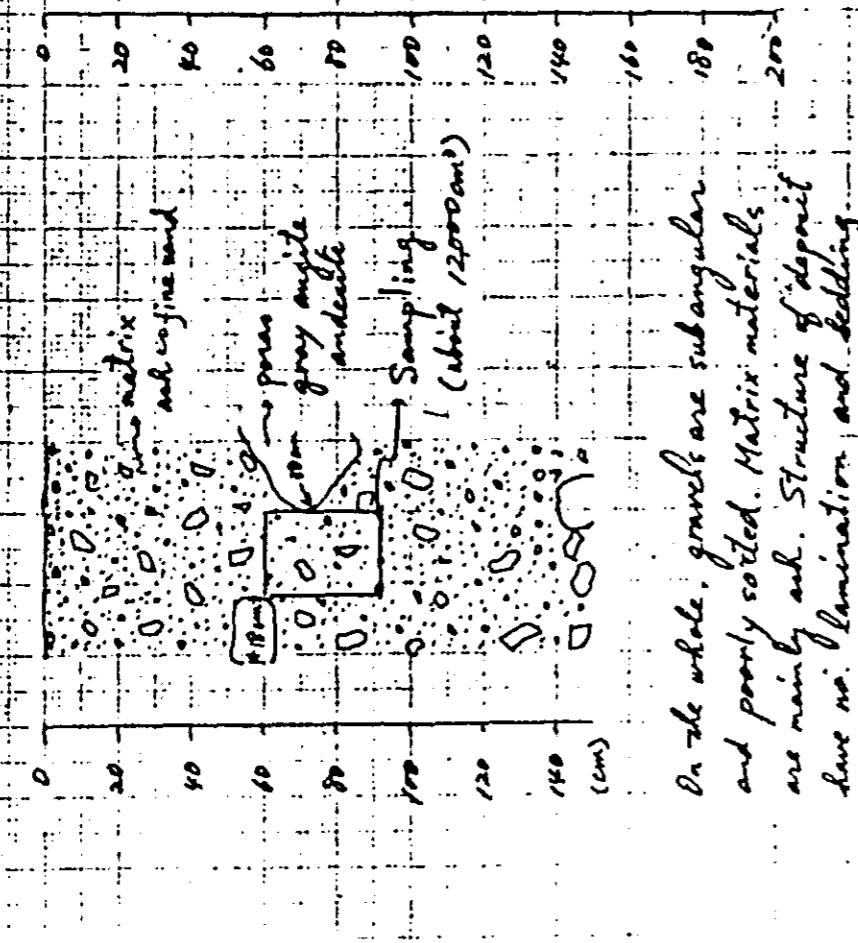
up stream side. section shows existence  
of subrounded boulder gravel.



down stream side.

No. II - 2

### Lake deposit of 1926.



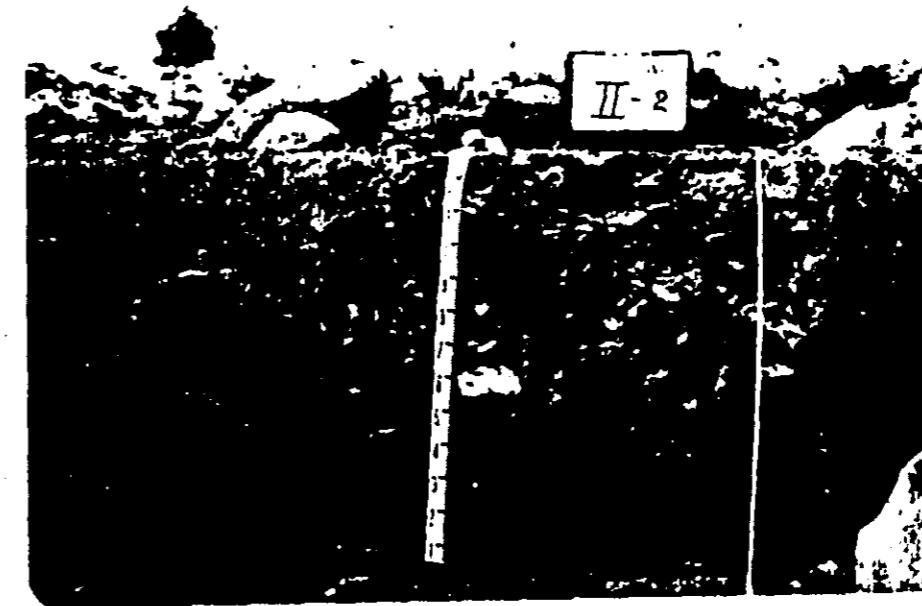
On the whole, gravel are subangular  
and poorly sorted. Matrix materials  
are mainly silt. Structure of deposit  
have no lamination and bedding.

No. II - 3

### Lake deposit of 1969.

Surface is very hard and  
compact.  
matrix is mainly  
white gray ash.

non bedding



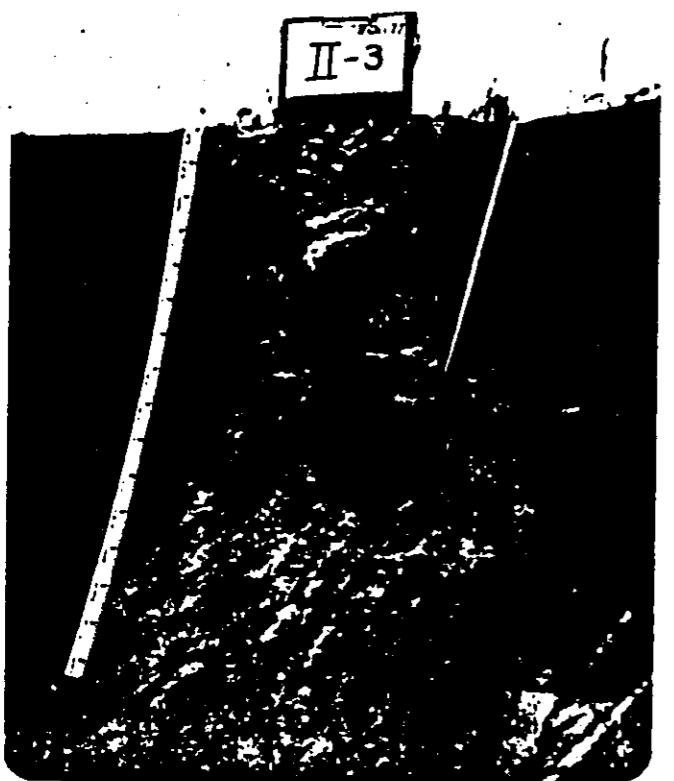
Terrace section of 1976.



Sampling work.



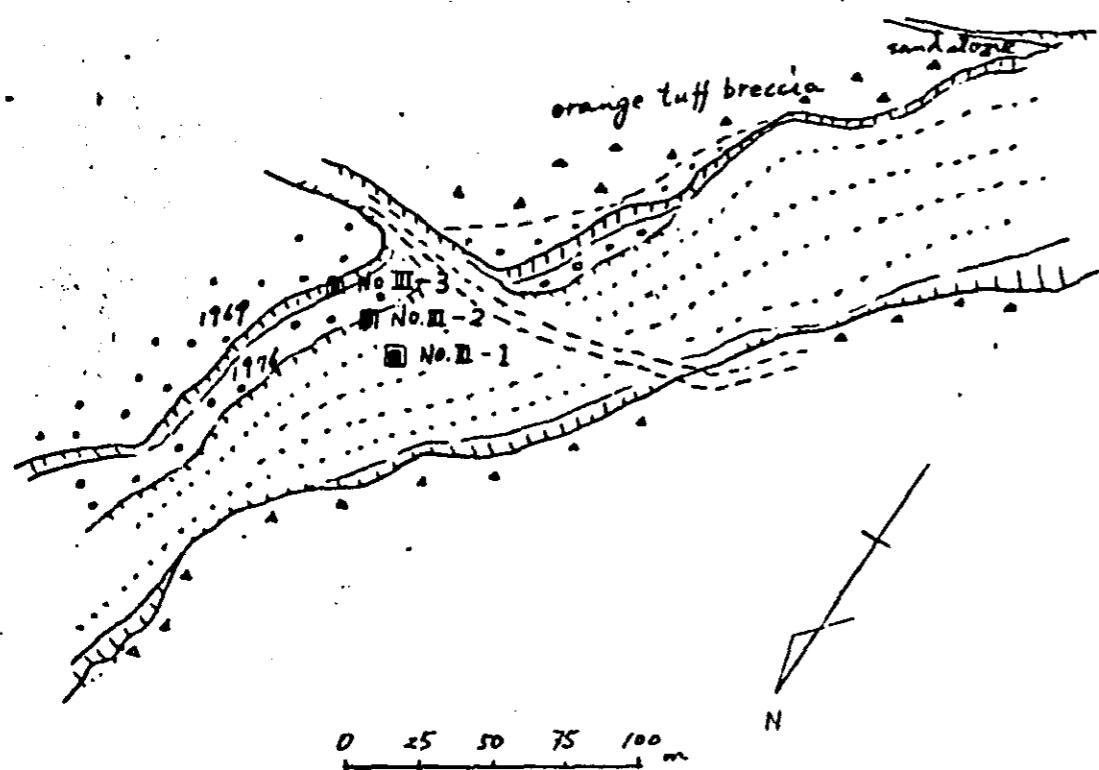
elimination work of compaction surface of  
1969 (Lahar deposit).



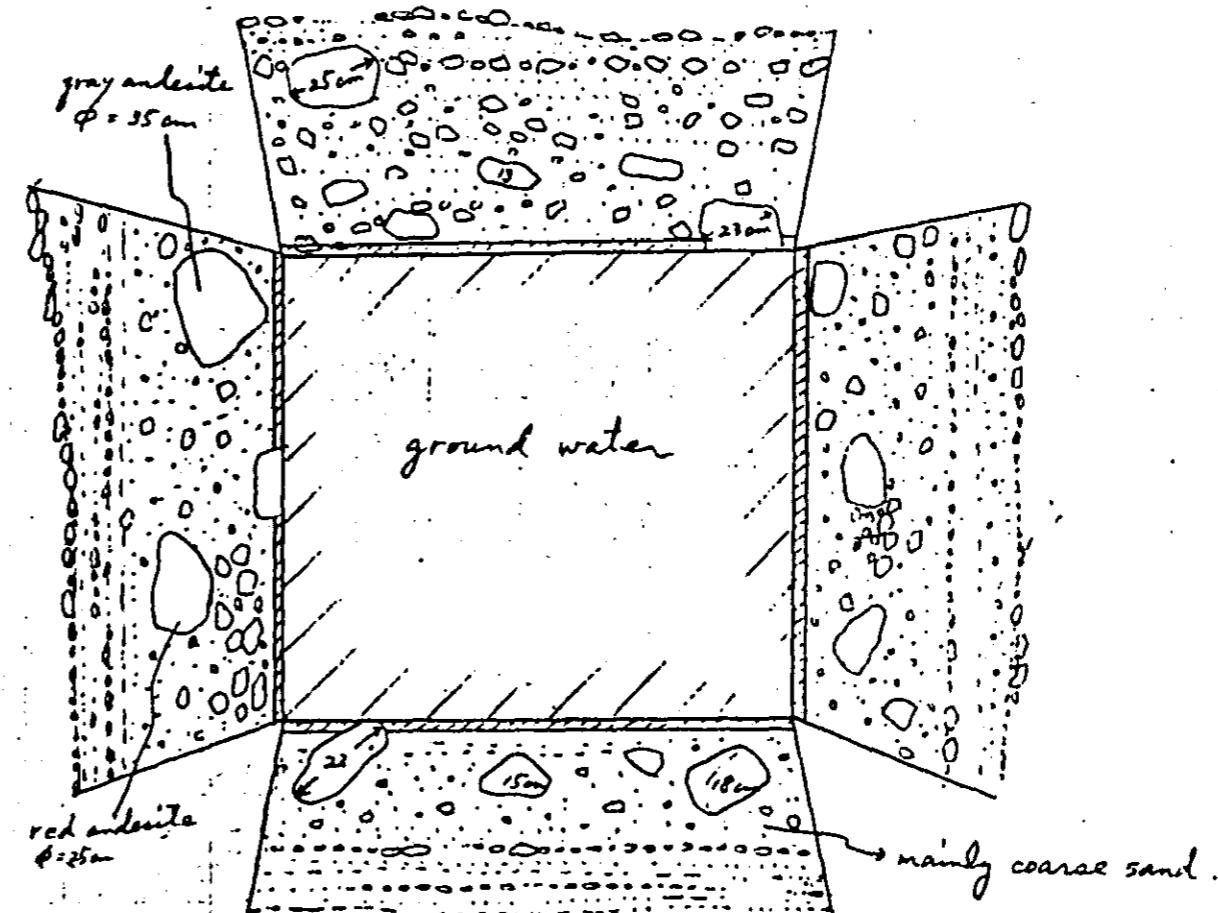
Section of lahar  
deposit of 1969.  
It shows predomi-  
nance ash and sub-  
angular gravel.

FIG. 31

Test pit No. II-1.



( up stream side )



( Down stream side )

About 20 cm from surface show flow structure,  
but under part have no bedding. Gravels are  
mainly subrounded.

Scale

0 20 40 60 80 100 cm

Photo of Test pit No. II.



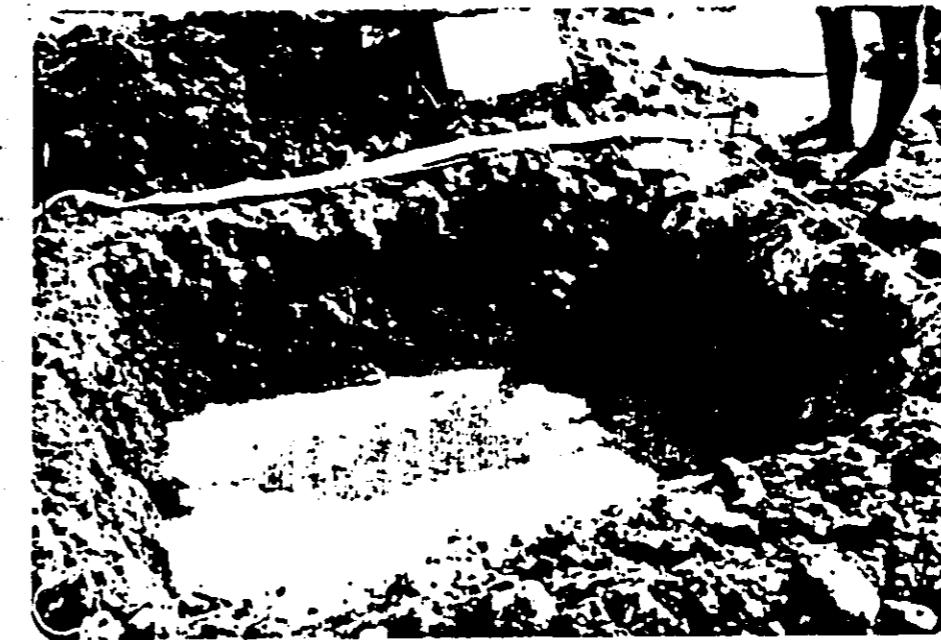
Digging work of test pit No. III. Front Terraces  
are deposit of 1969 and 1976.



surface condition of river bed.

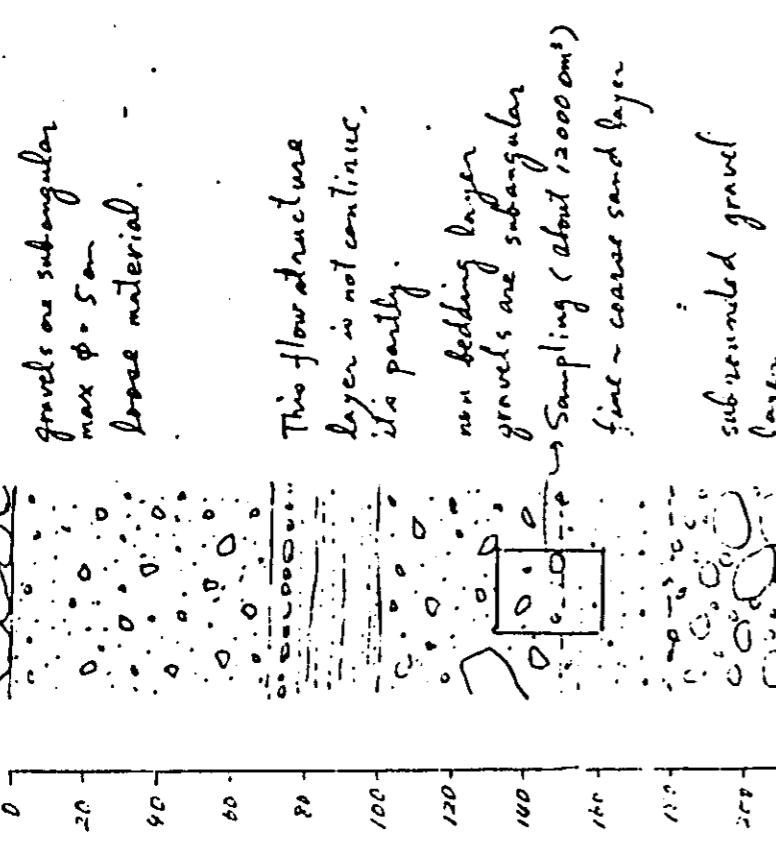
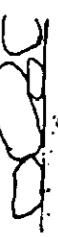


upper stream side. Mainly gravels are  
surrounded.



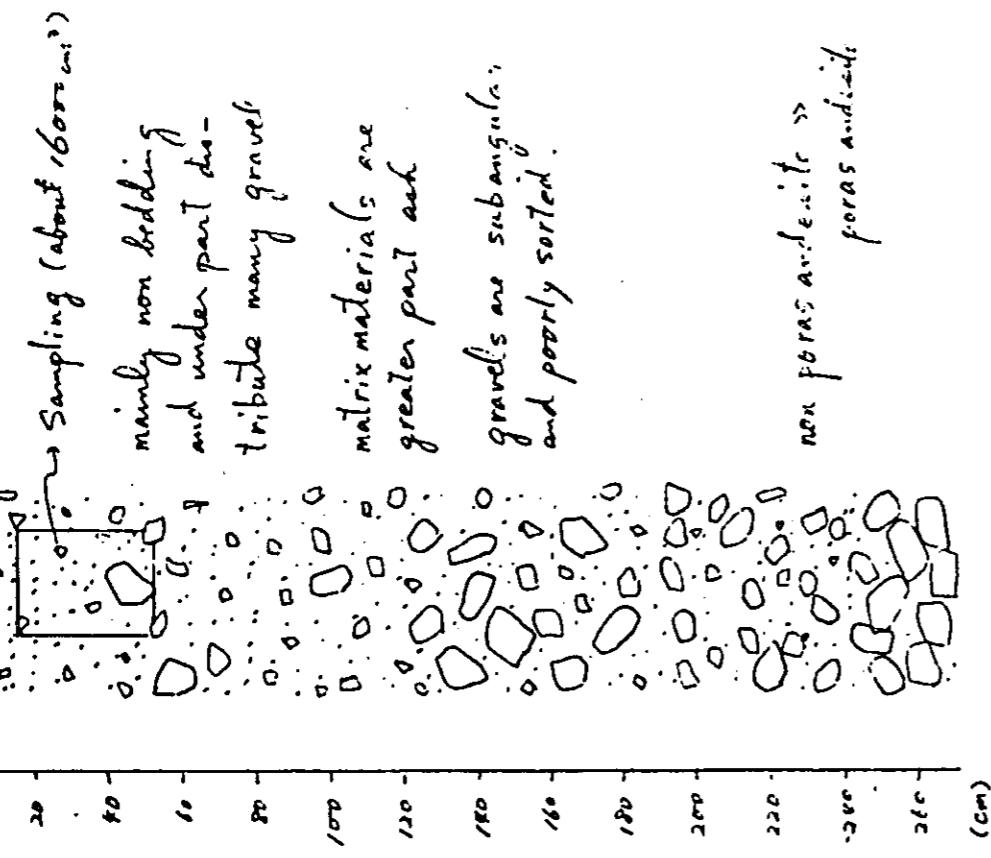
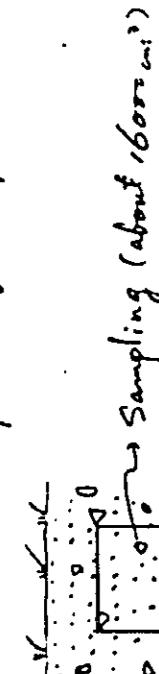
down stream side.

No. III - 2  
Lahar deposit of 1976



No. III - 3

Lahar deposit of 1969



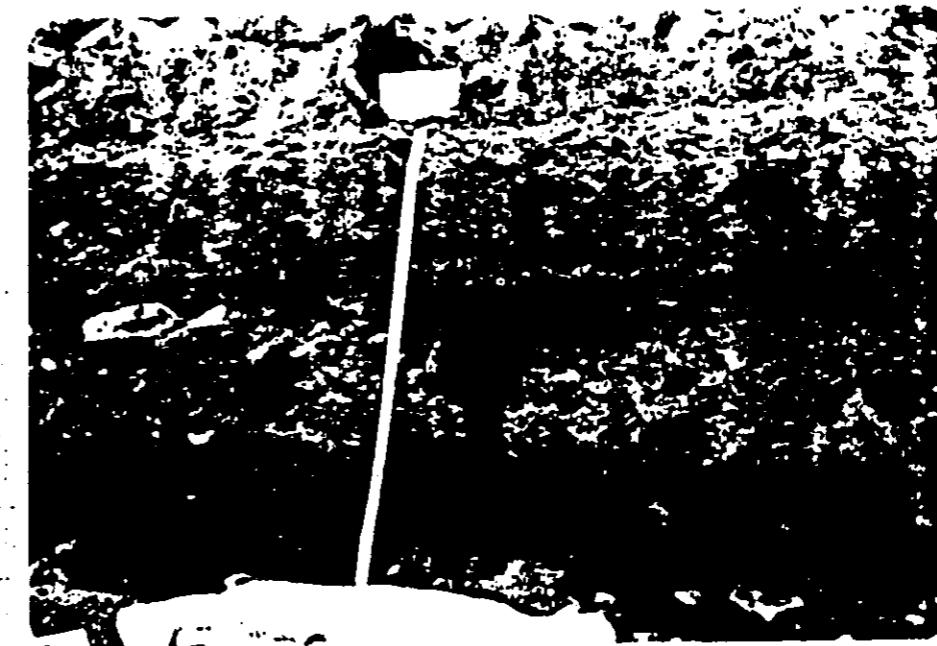
Sampling (about 16000 cm³)  
mainly non bedding  
and under part dis-  
tribute many gravels

non poras andesite >

poras andesite



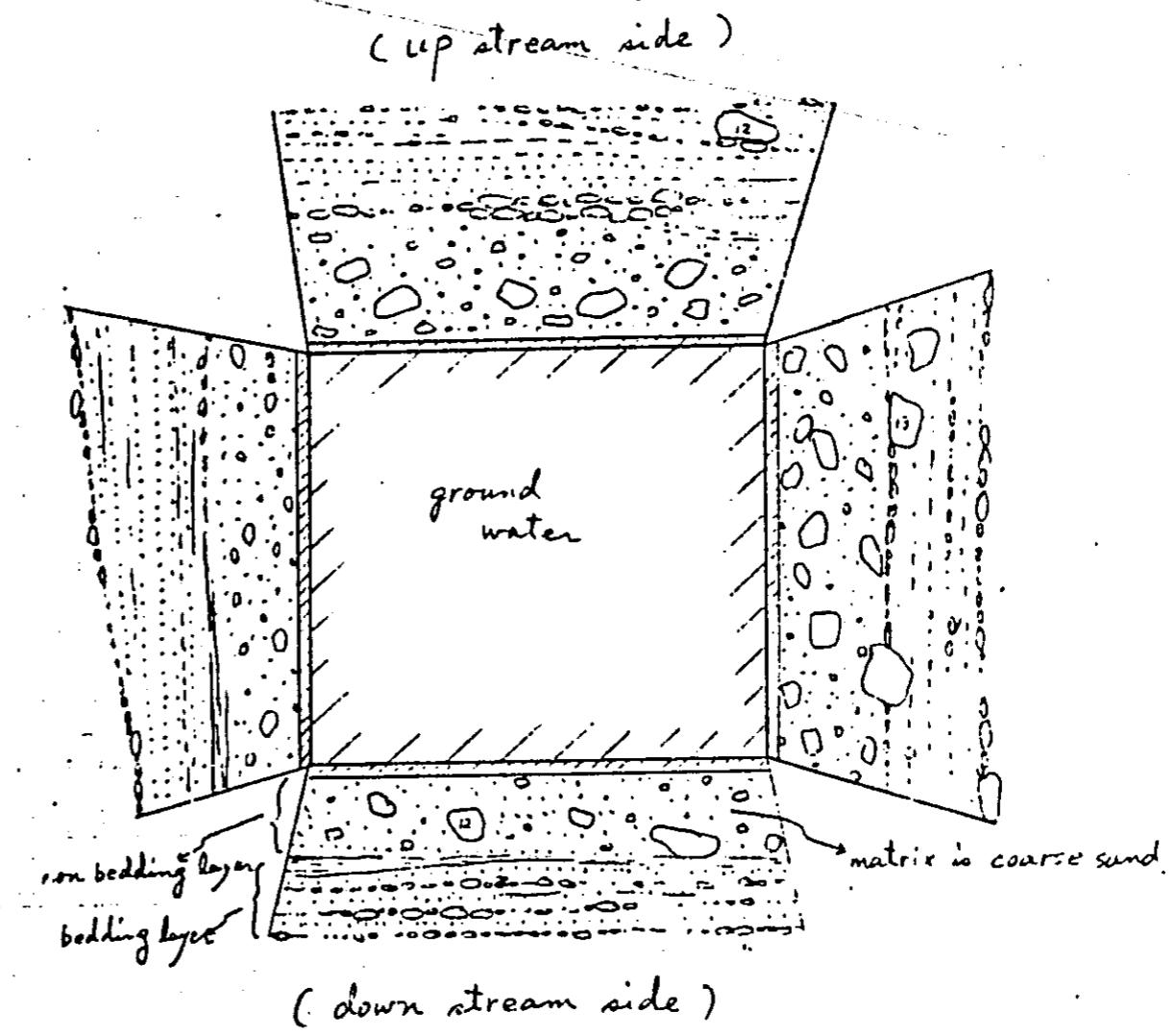
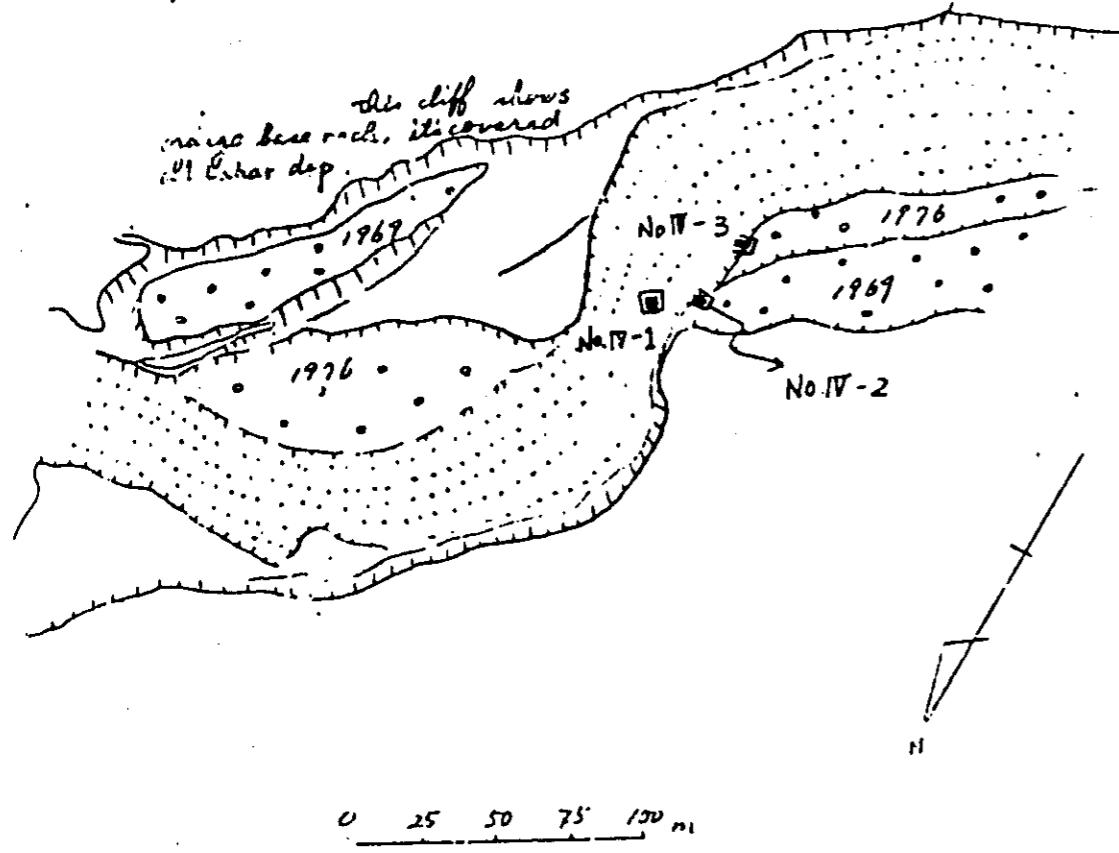
non bedding deposit of 1969. The main gravel is subangular.



Deposit section of 1976. This section distributes two sandy layer.

FIG 32

Test pit No. IV - 1.



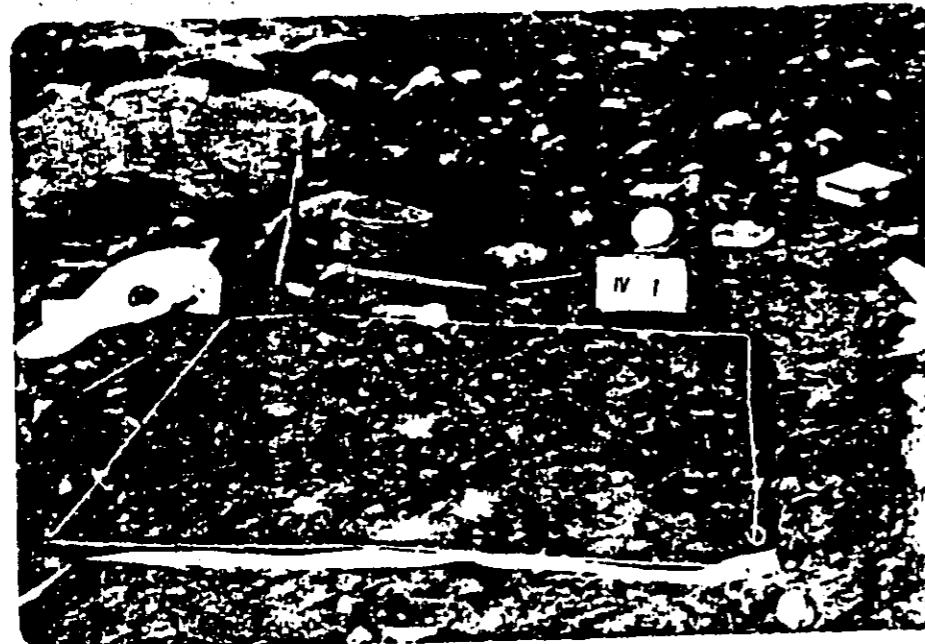
Scale

0 20 40 60 80 100 cm

Photo of Test pit No. IV



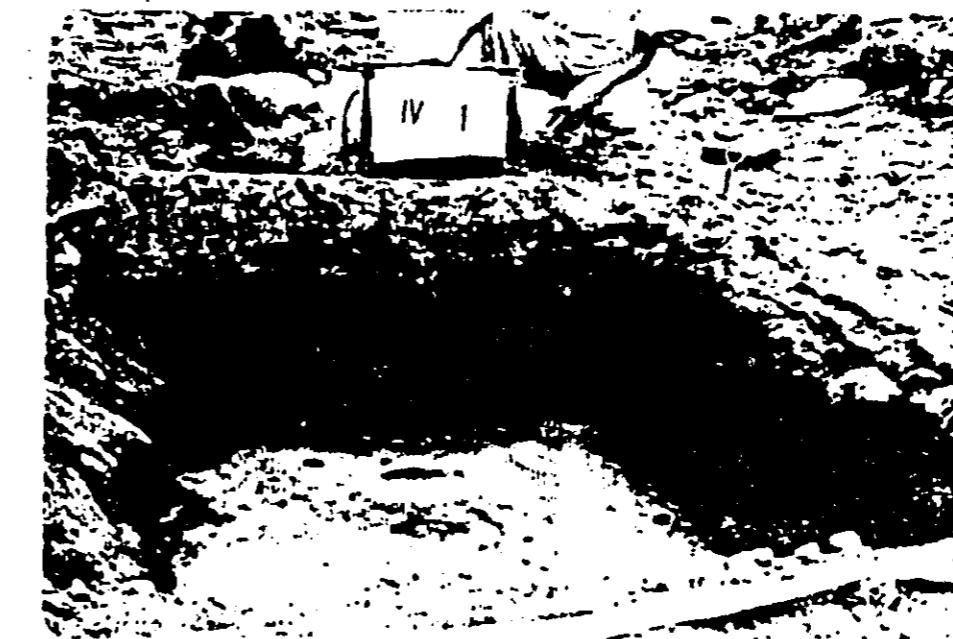
Surrounding condition of test pit No. IV.  
Front lower terrace is deposit of 1976.  
Deposit of 1969 distribute behind of Mr. Sumartono.



Surface condition of present river bed.

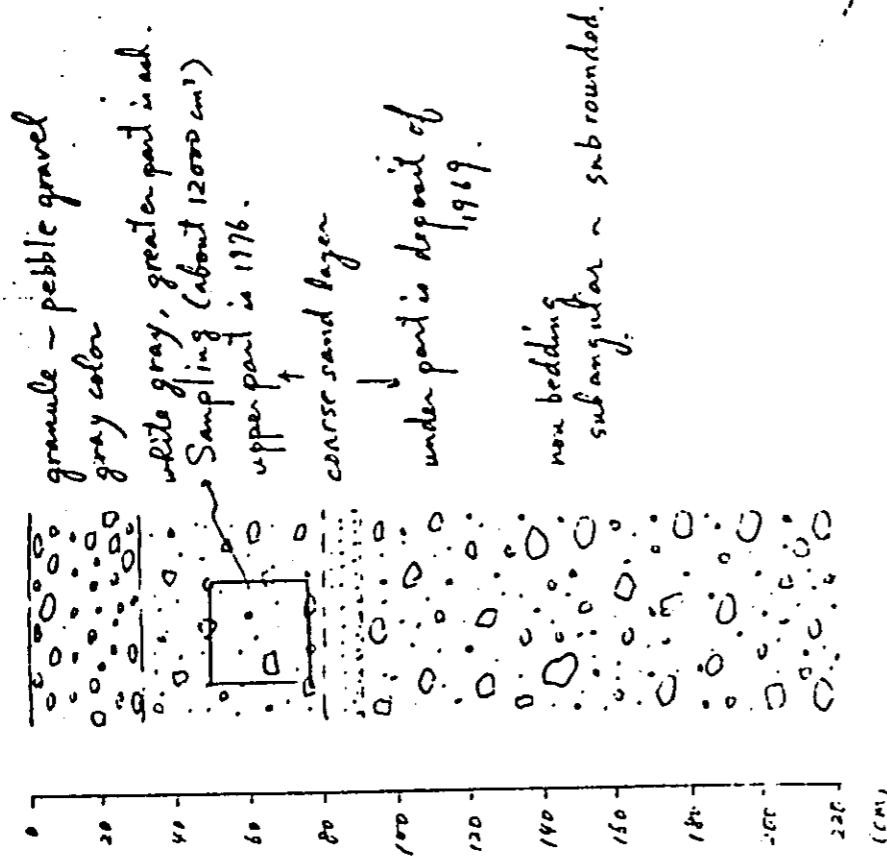


Up stream side. Section shows clear flow structure (lamination).

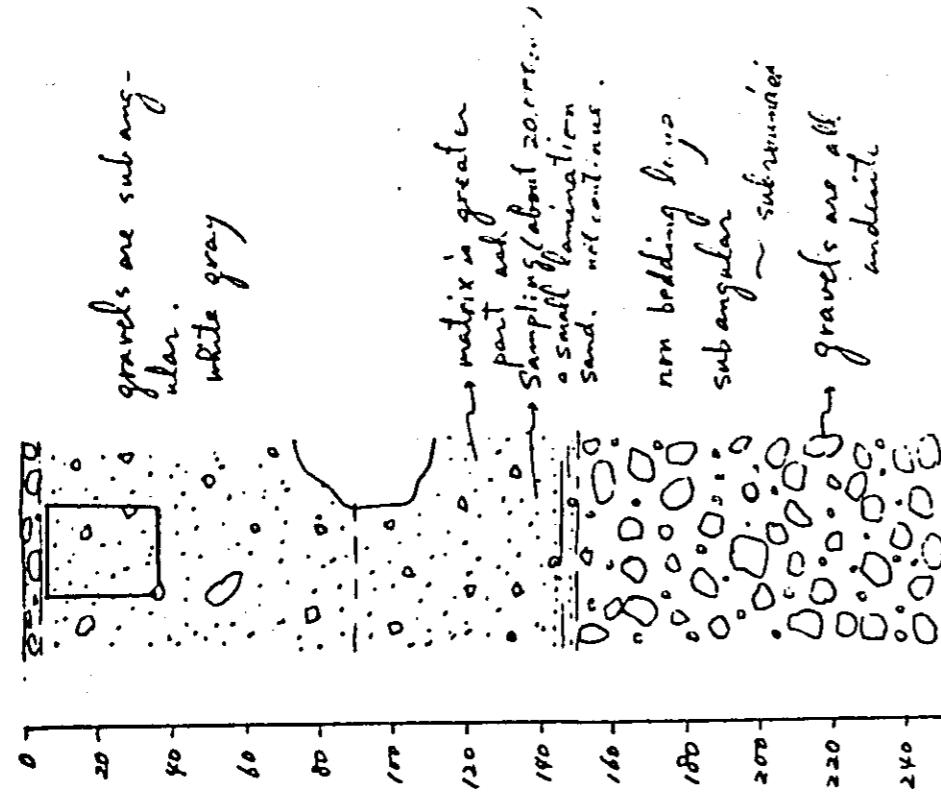


down stream side. mainly distribute fine - coarse sand.

No. IV - 2  
Lahar deposit of 1976 and 1969.



No. IV - 3  
Lahar deposit of 1969.



Deposit section of 1969.



Upper part (about 1m) is deposit of 1976.  
Lower part ( ) is " of 1969.  
Sampling is took from upper part.

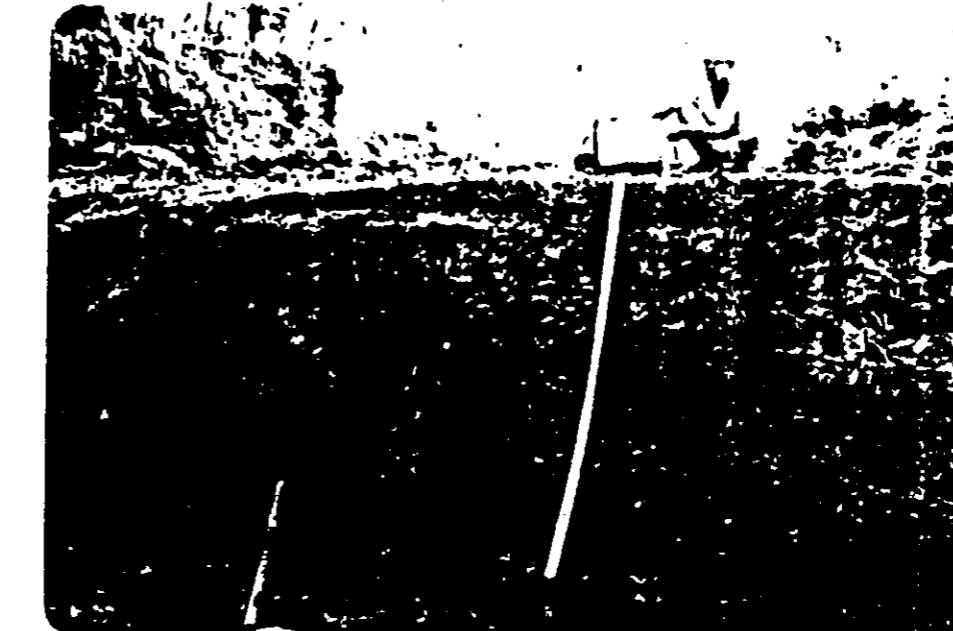
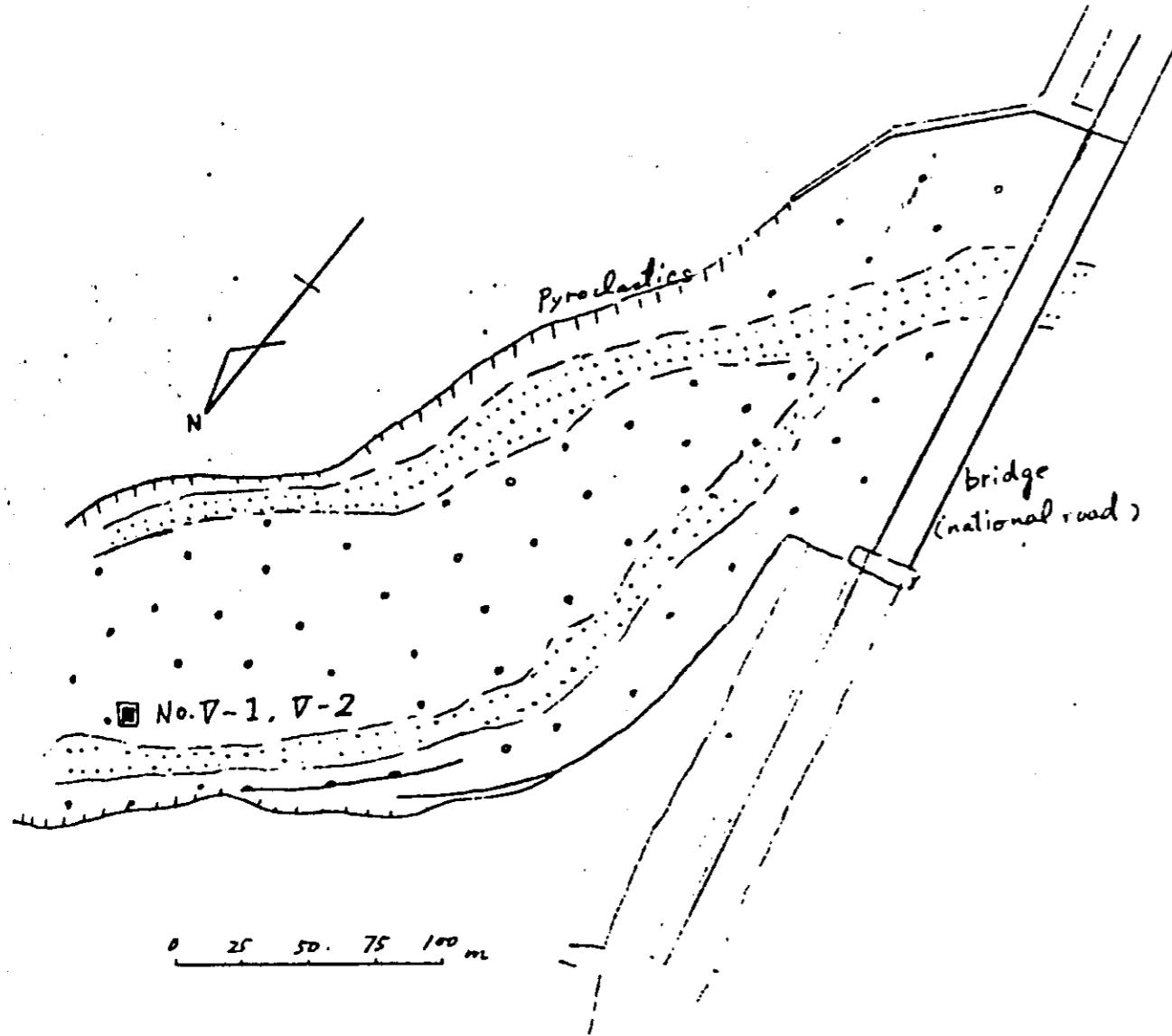
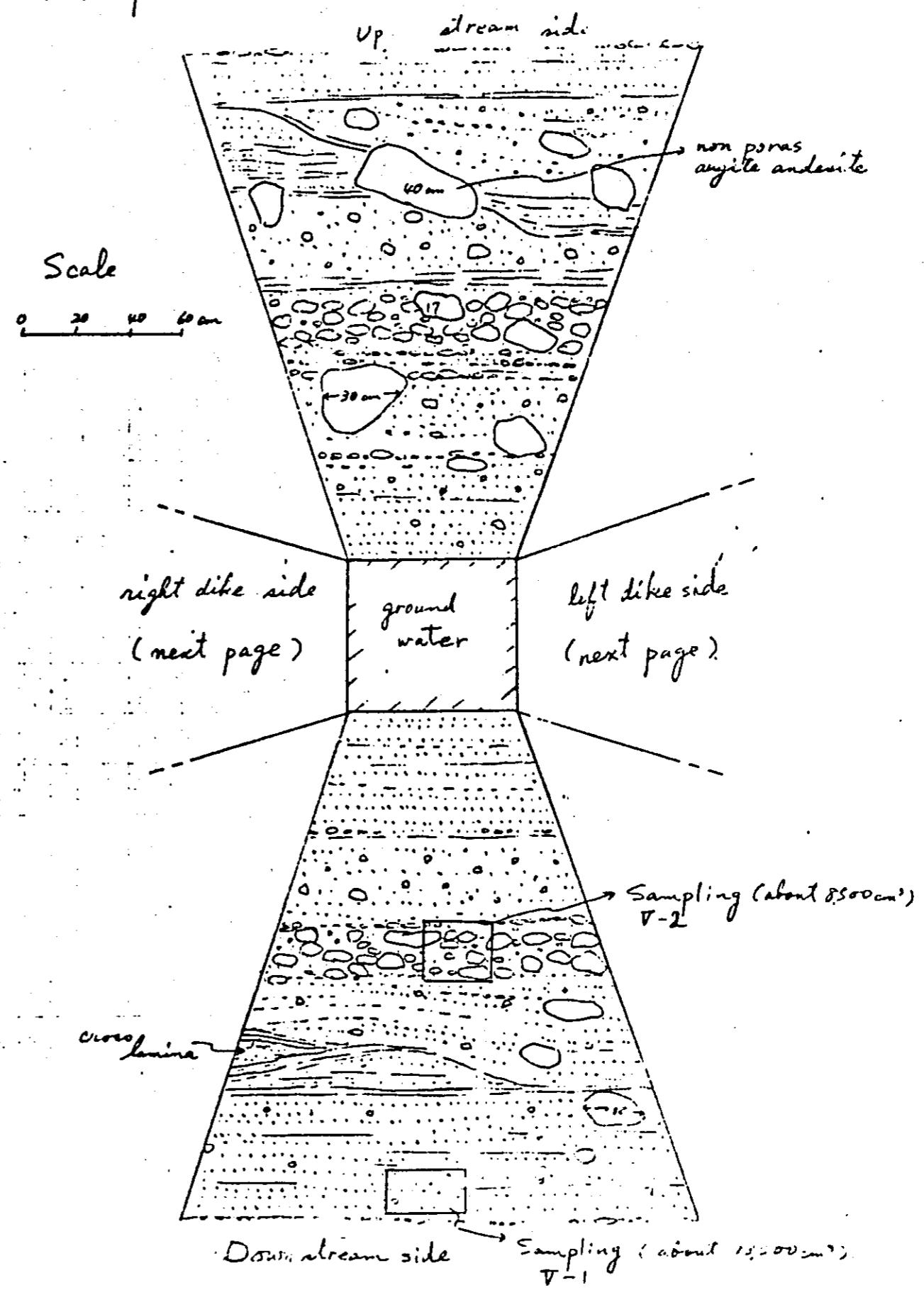


FIG. 33



Test pit No V



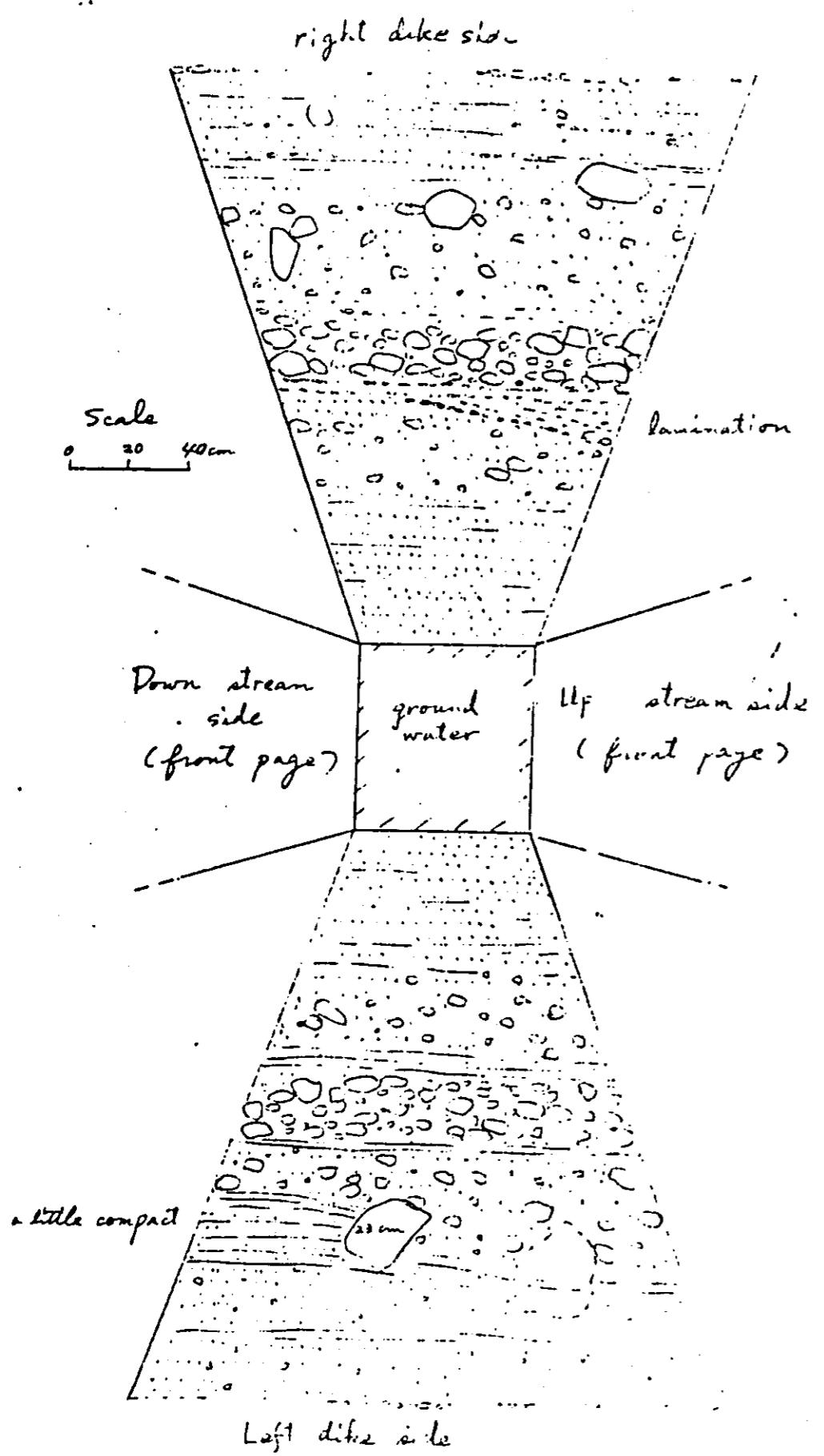
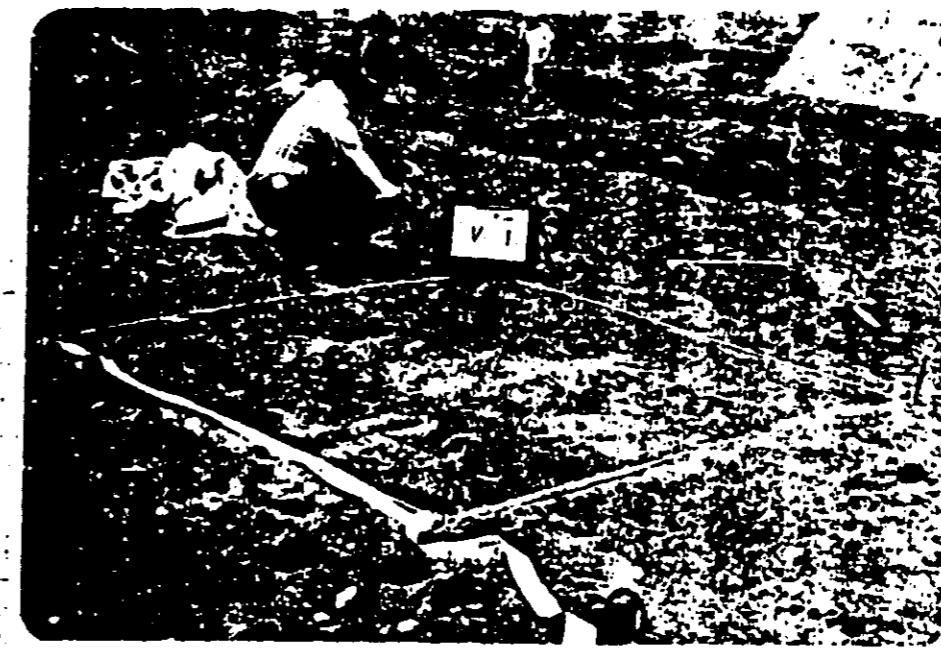
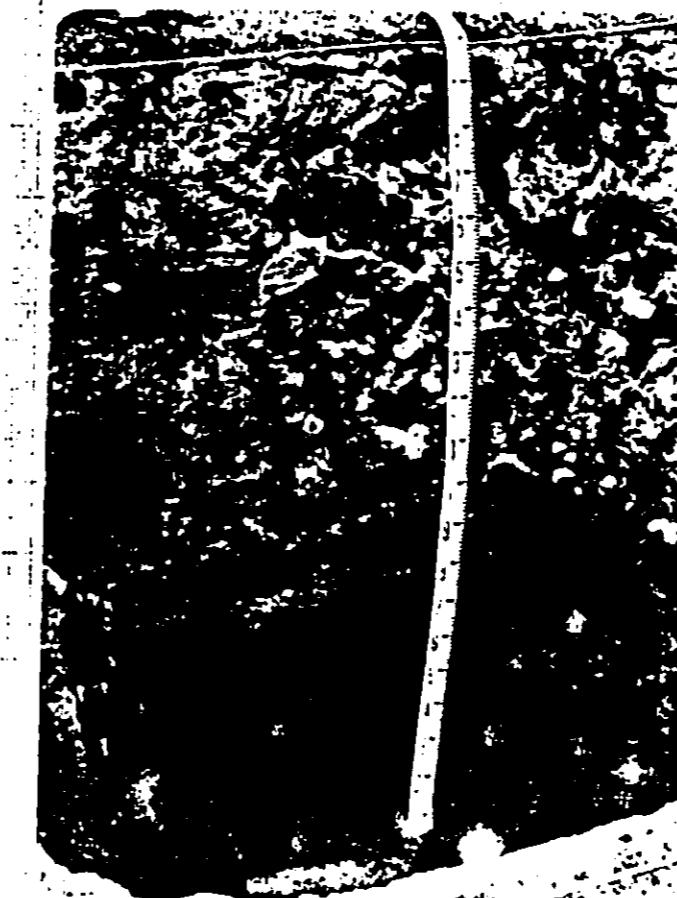


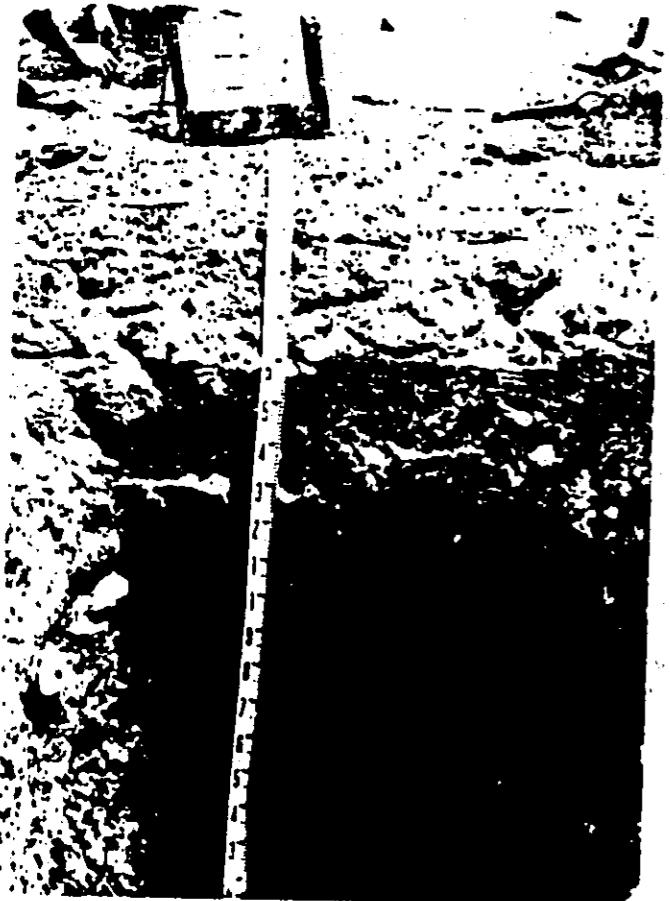
Photo of test pit No.V



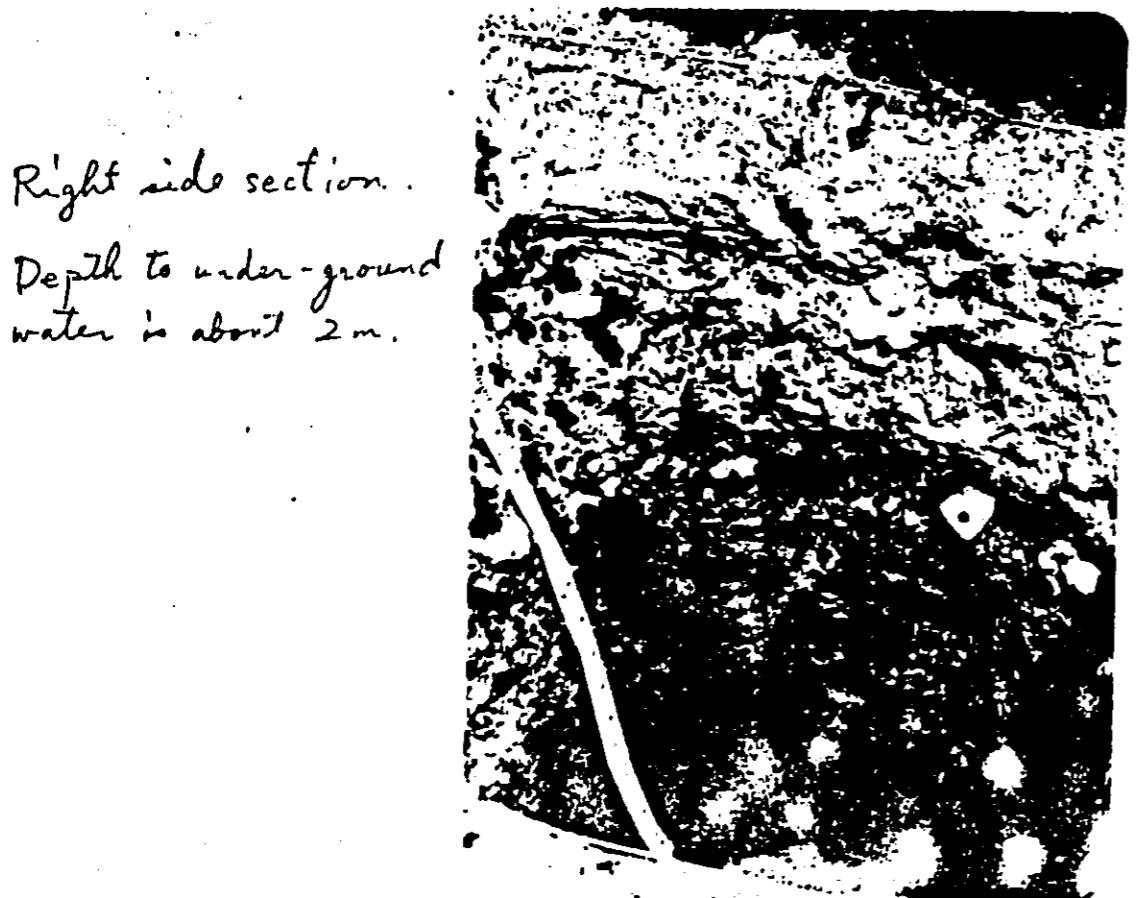
neighboring condition of test pit NO.V and surface situation. This test pit is deposit of 1976.



Upper stream side section later dig out.



drain and non-side section.  
Soil on shown clear  
bedding and laminations.

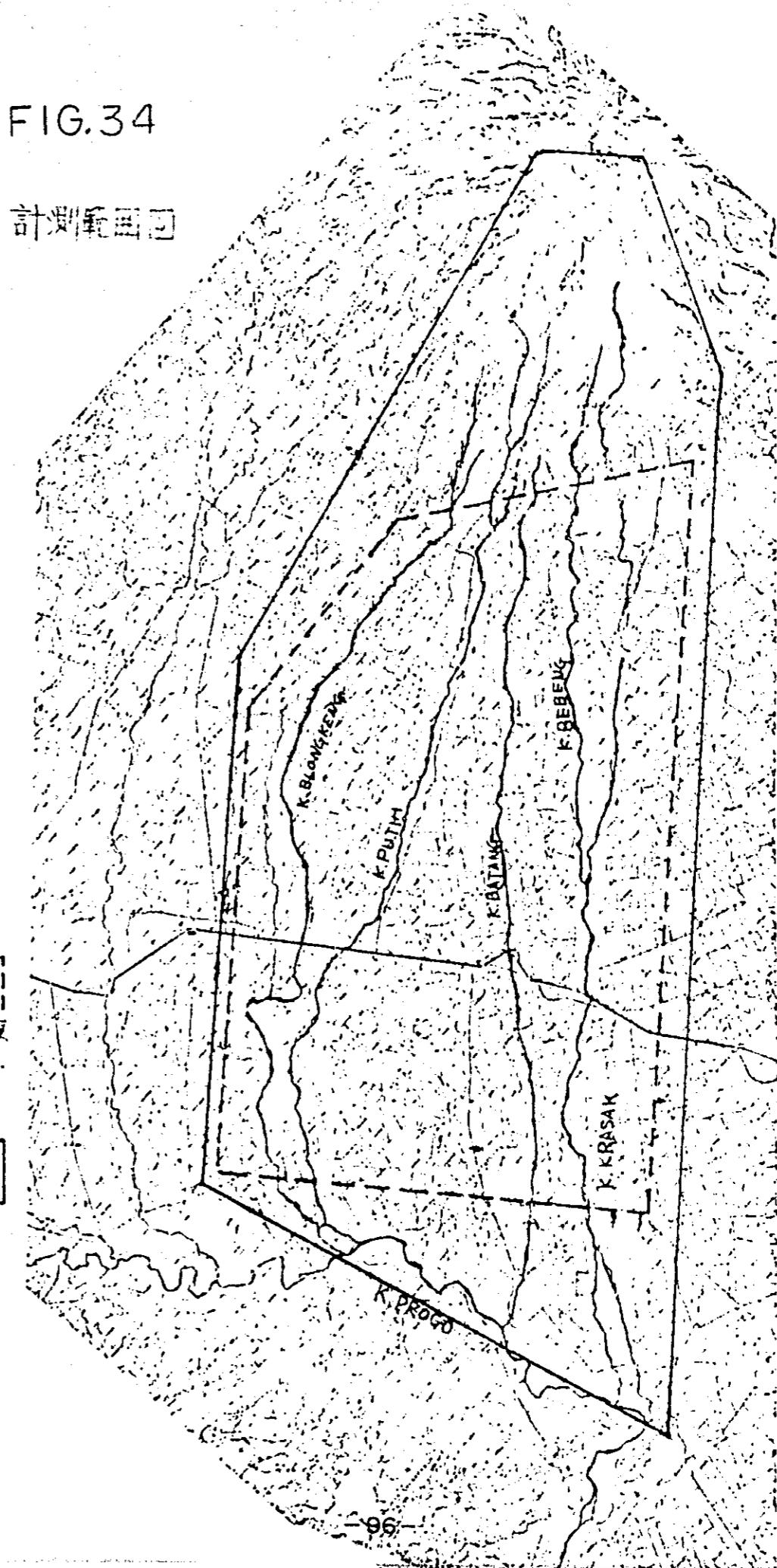


Right side section.  
Depth to under-ground  
water is about 2 m.

FIG.34

計測範囲図

1976年7月  
23号測  
範囲  
270年7月  
23号測  
範囲



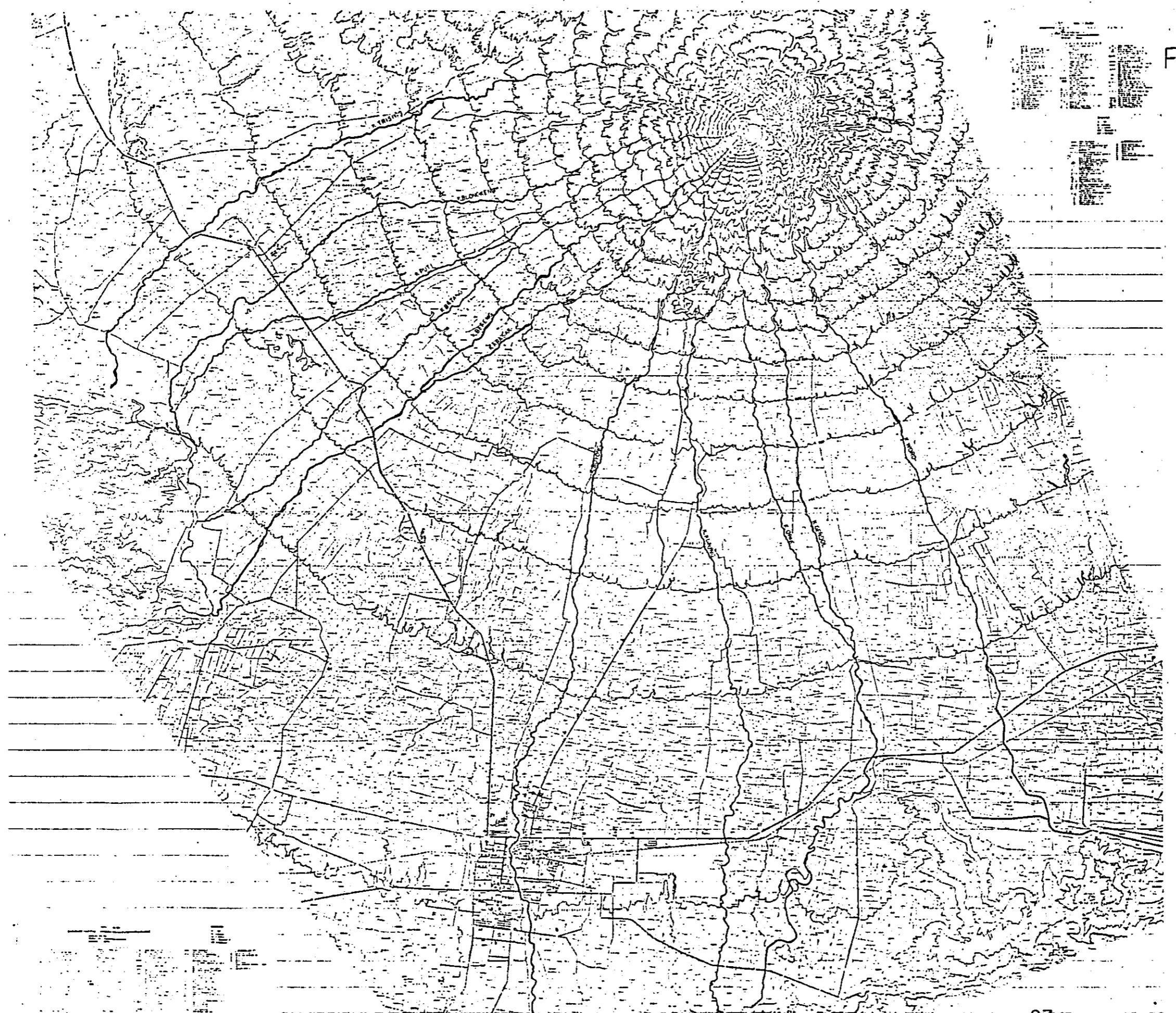


FIG.35

FIG. 36 LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF RIVERS - (II)

HEIGHT OF THE PEAK OF G.MERAPI (EL.2,965) —3,000

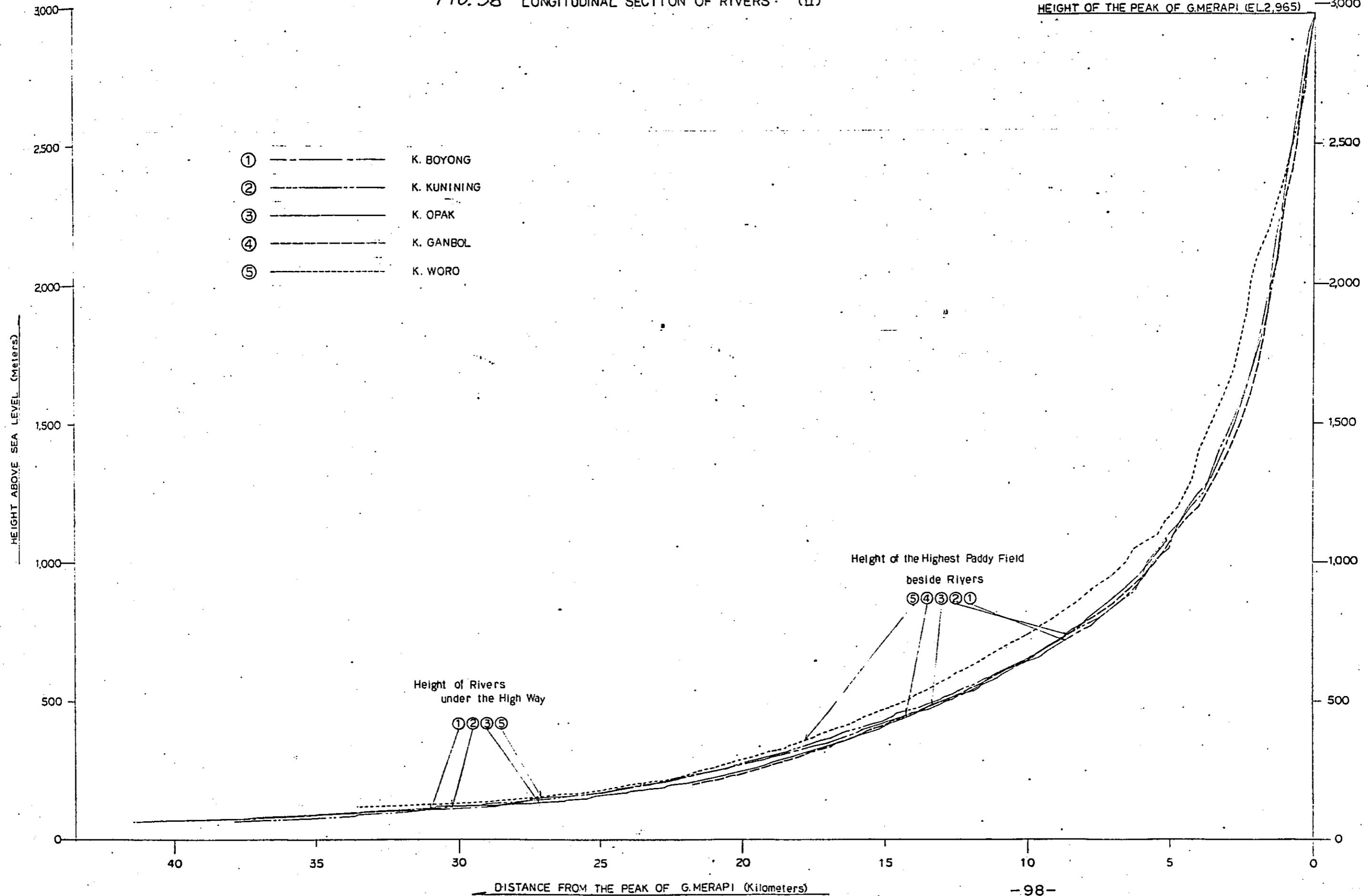


FIG.37 LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF RIVERS

(I)

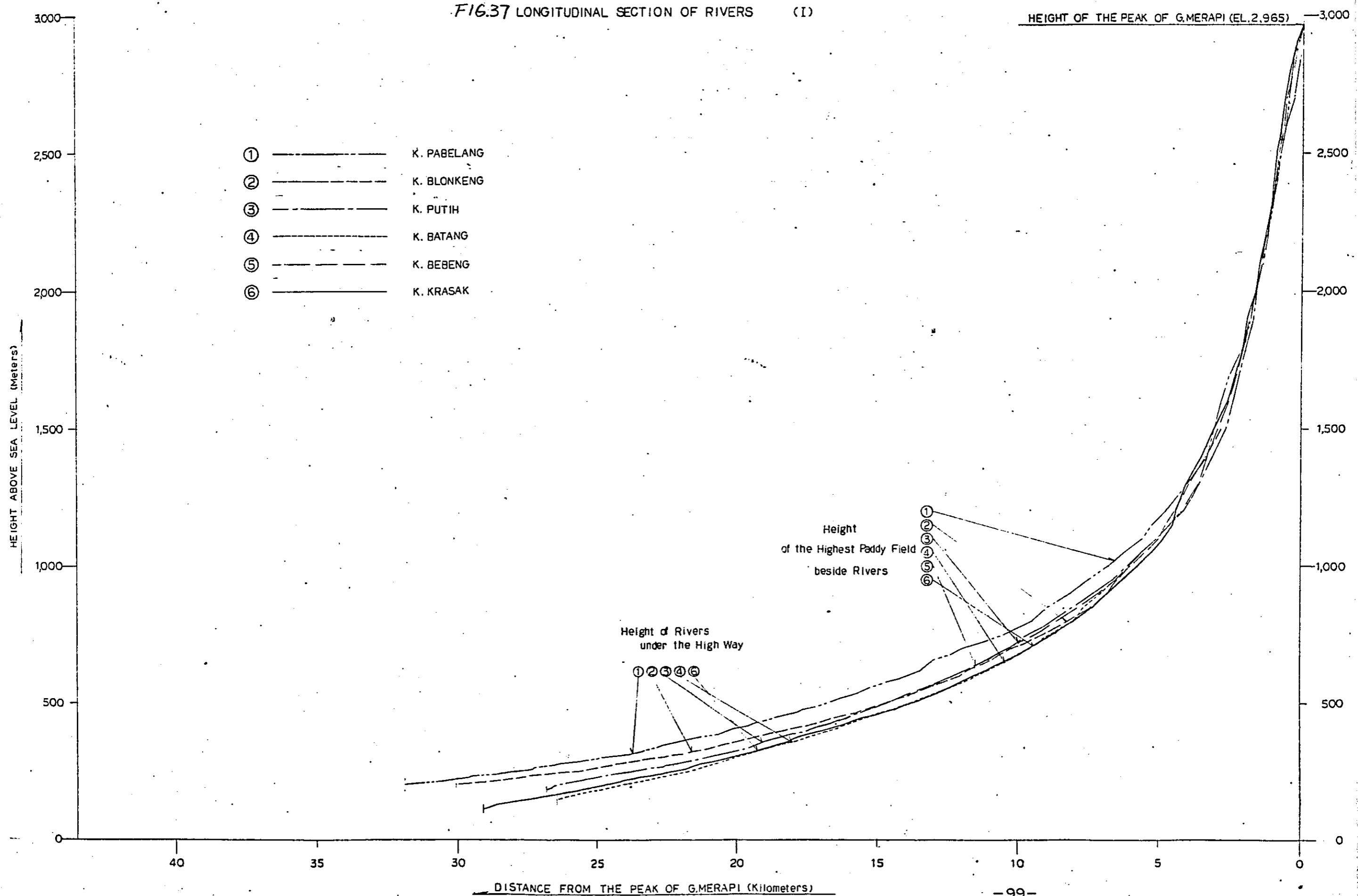


FIG. 38

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K.BATANG

SCALA : ↑ 1: 4000

→ 1: 20000

— river bed

----- estimated pre existed volcano surface

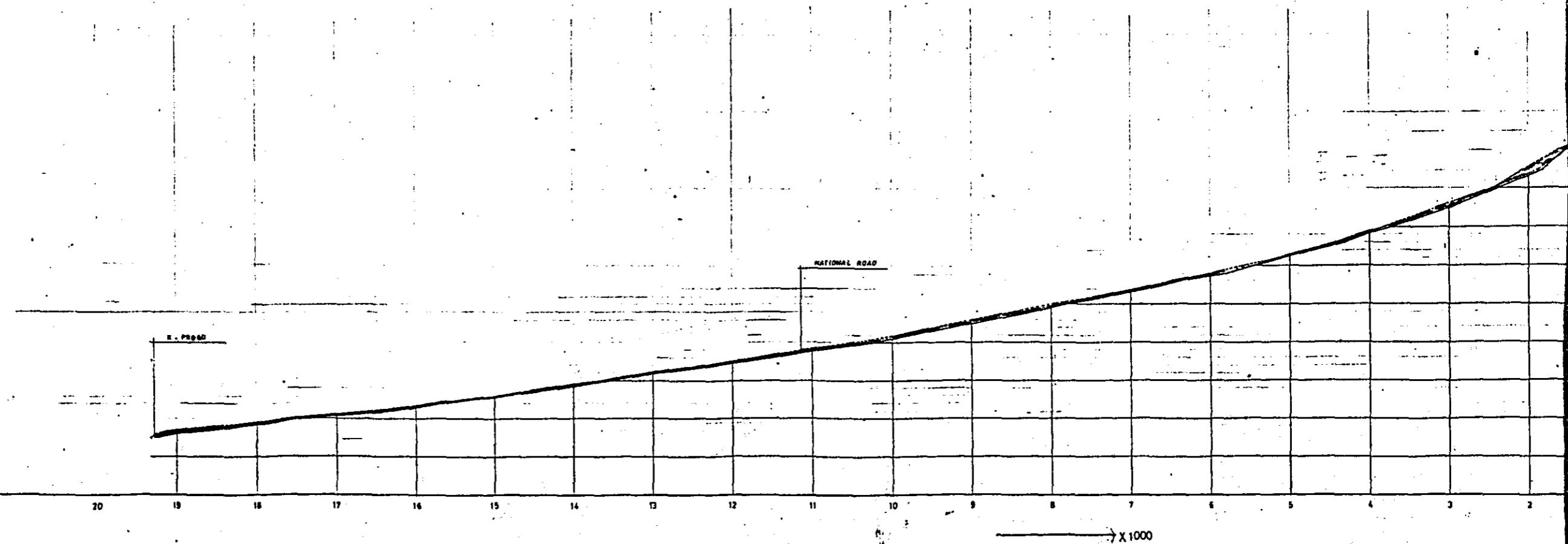


FIG.38

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K.BATANG

SCALA : ↑ 1 : 4000

→ 1 : 20000

— river bed

- - - - estimated pre existed volcano surface

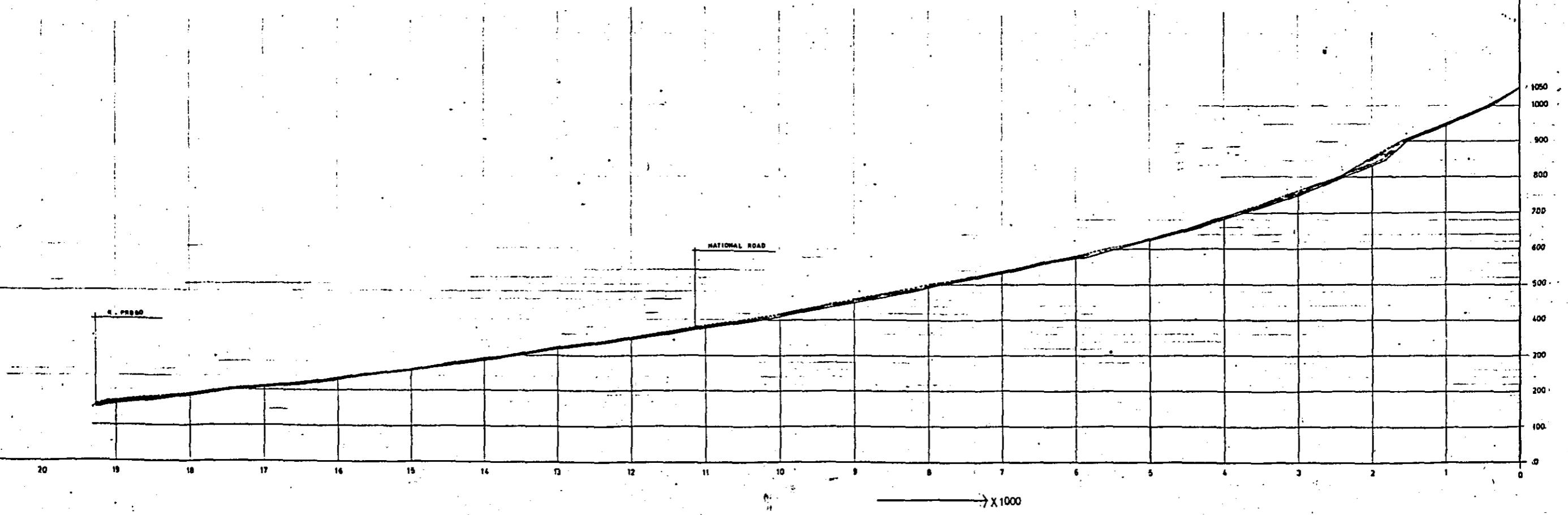


FIG.39. LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K.PUTIH

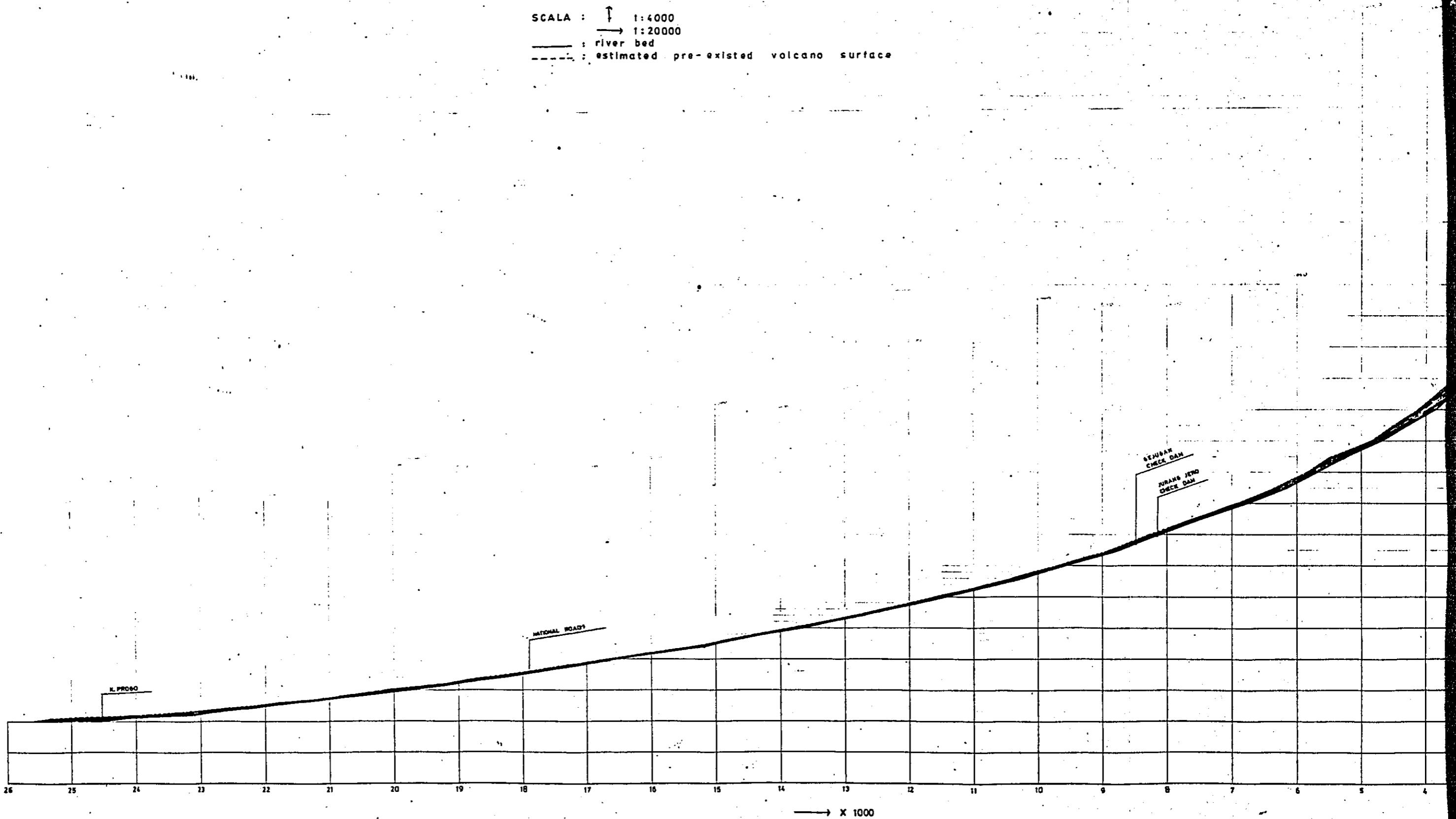


FIG.39. LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K.PUTIH

SCALA :  
↑ 1:4000  
→ 1:20000  
— river bed  
--- estimated pre-existed volcano surface

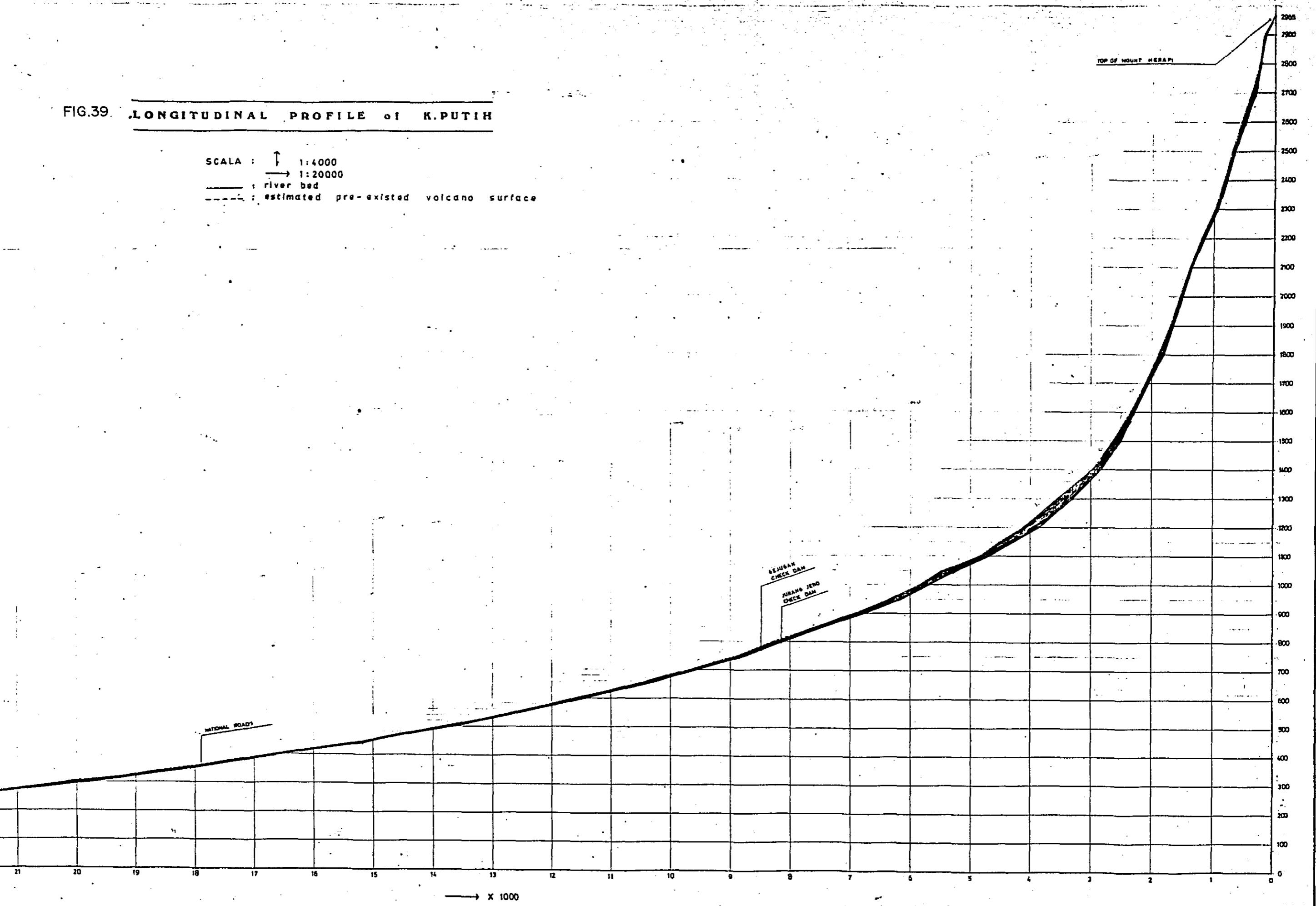


FIG. 40

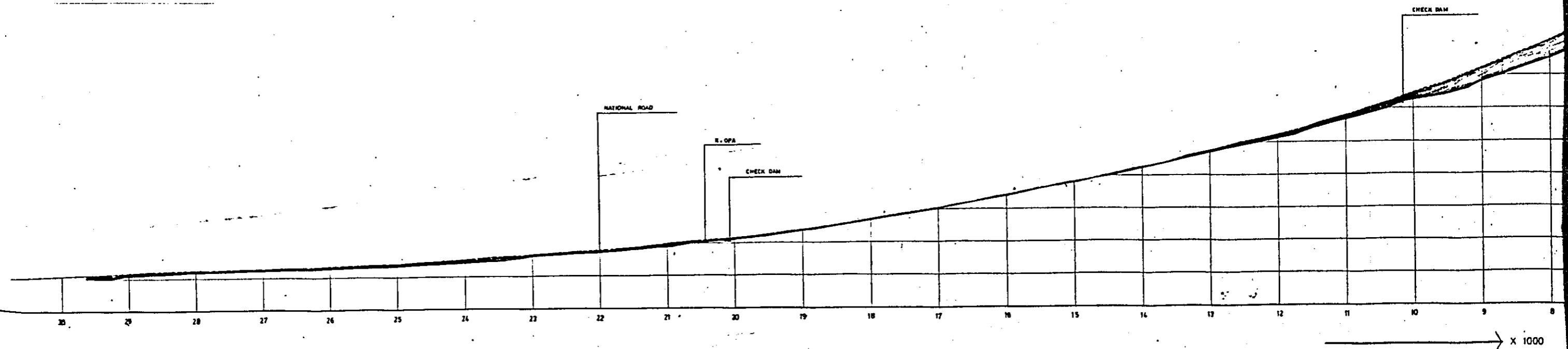
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. GENDOL

SCALA : ↑ 1:4000

→ 1:20000

river bed

estimated pre existed volcano surface



**LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. GENDOL**

SCALA : ↑ 1:4000

→ 1:20000

river bed

estimated pre existed volcano surface

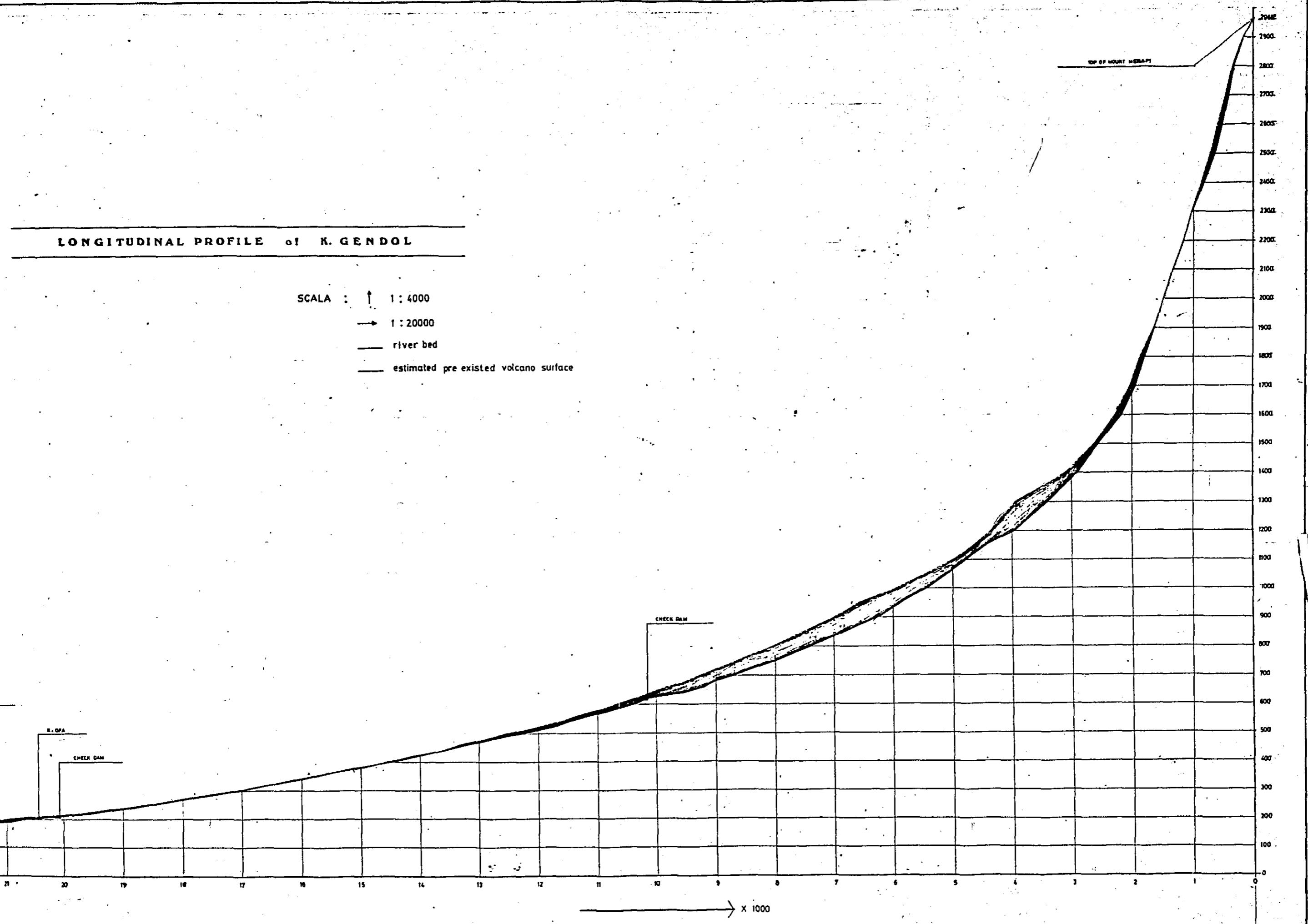


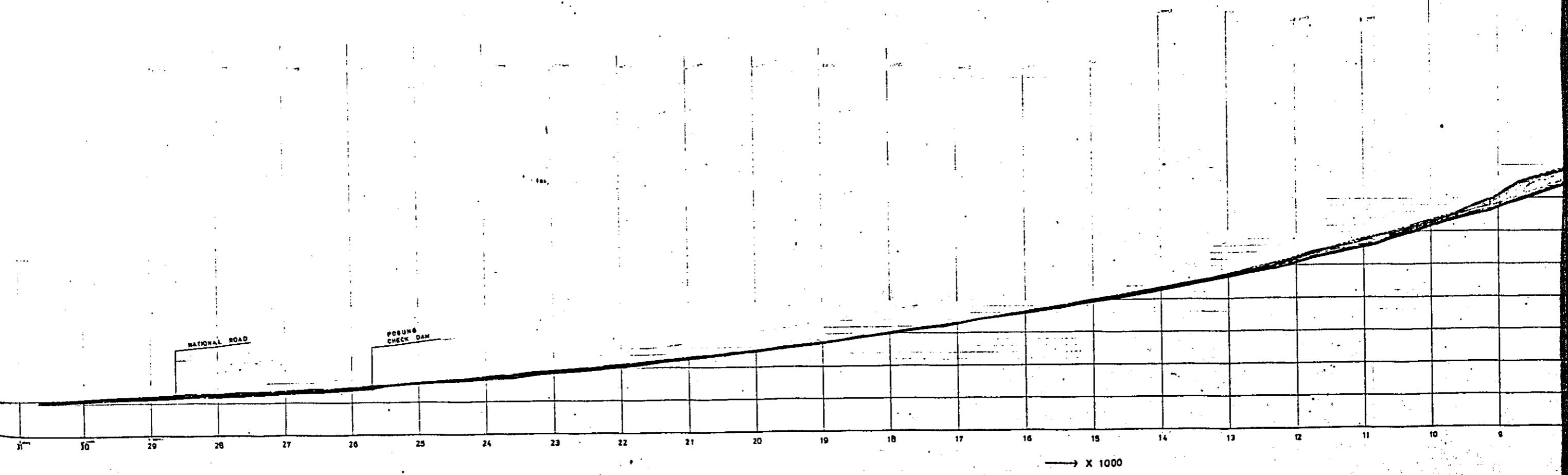
FIG41 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. BOYONG

SCALA : ↑ 1:4000

→ 1:20000

— river bed

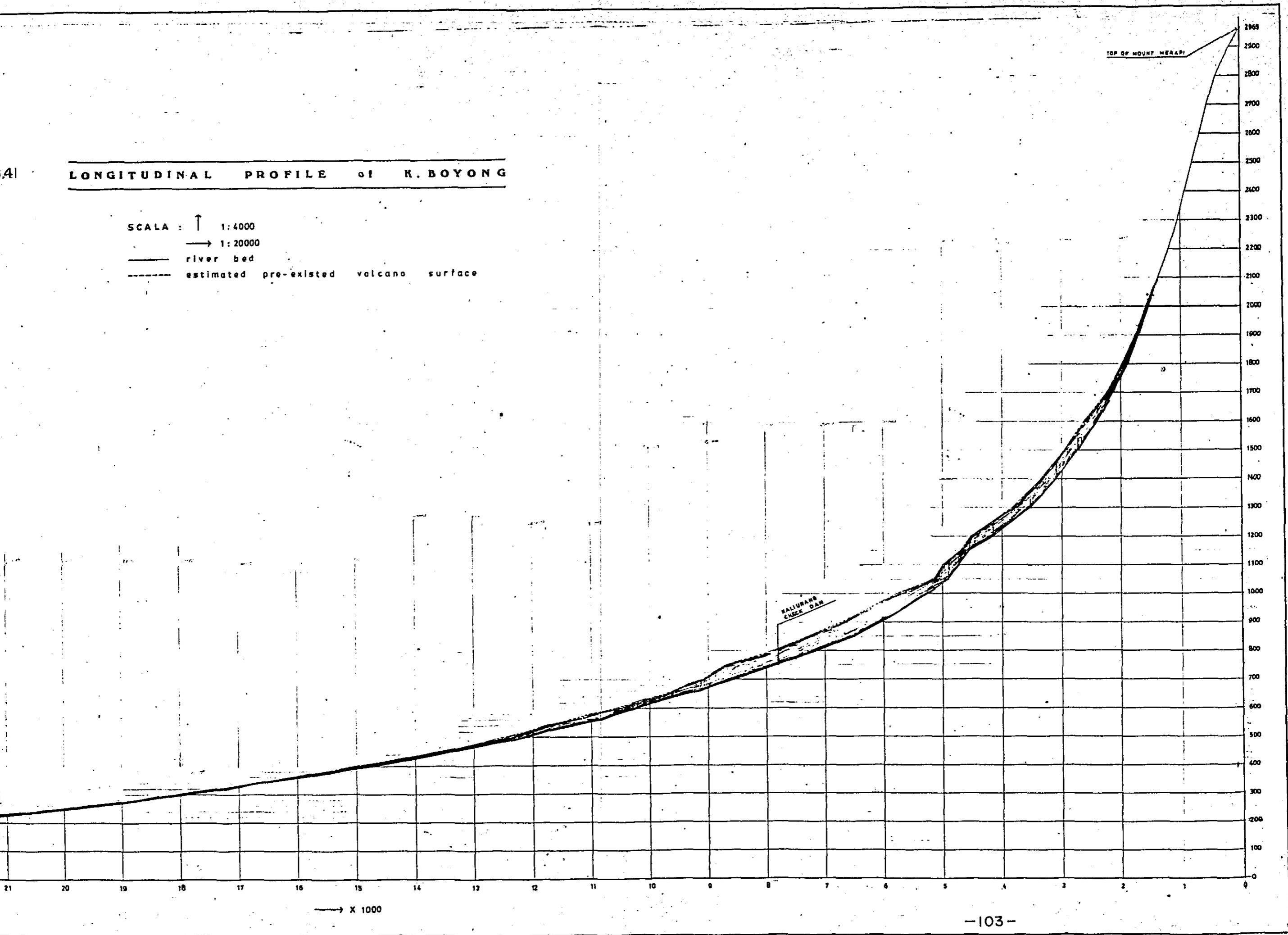
- - - - estimated pre-existed volcano surface



G.41

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF K. BOYONG

SCALA : ↑ 1:4000  
→ 1:20000  
— river bed  
- - - estimated pre-existed volcano surface



→ X 1000

FIG. 42 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. PABELAN

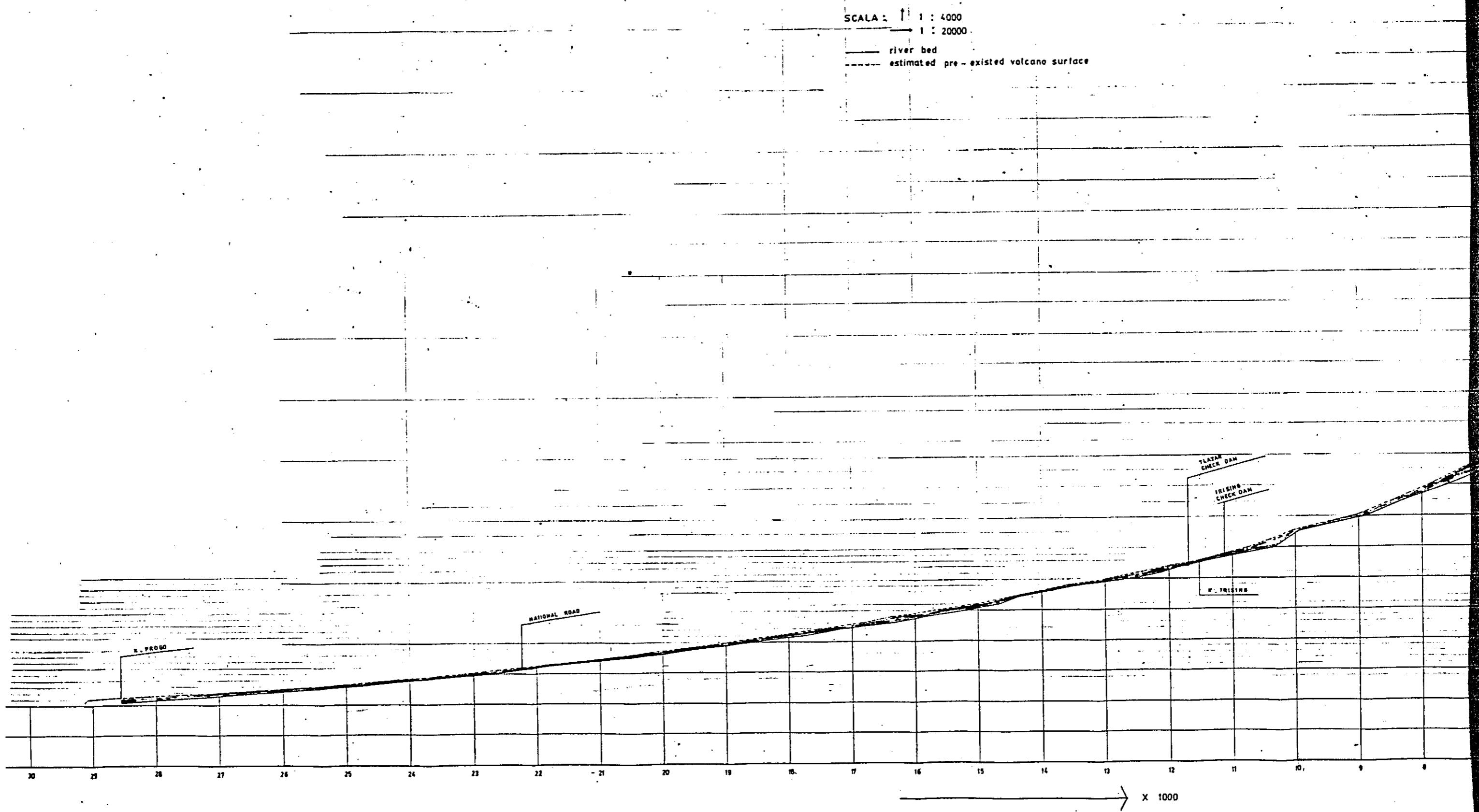


FIG. 42 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. PABELAN

SCALE: 1 : 4000  
1 : 20000

river bed  
estimated pre-existed volcano surface

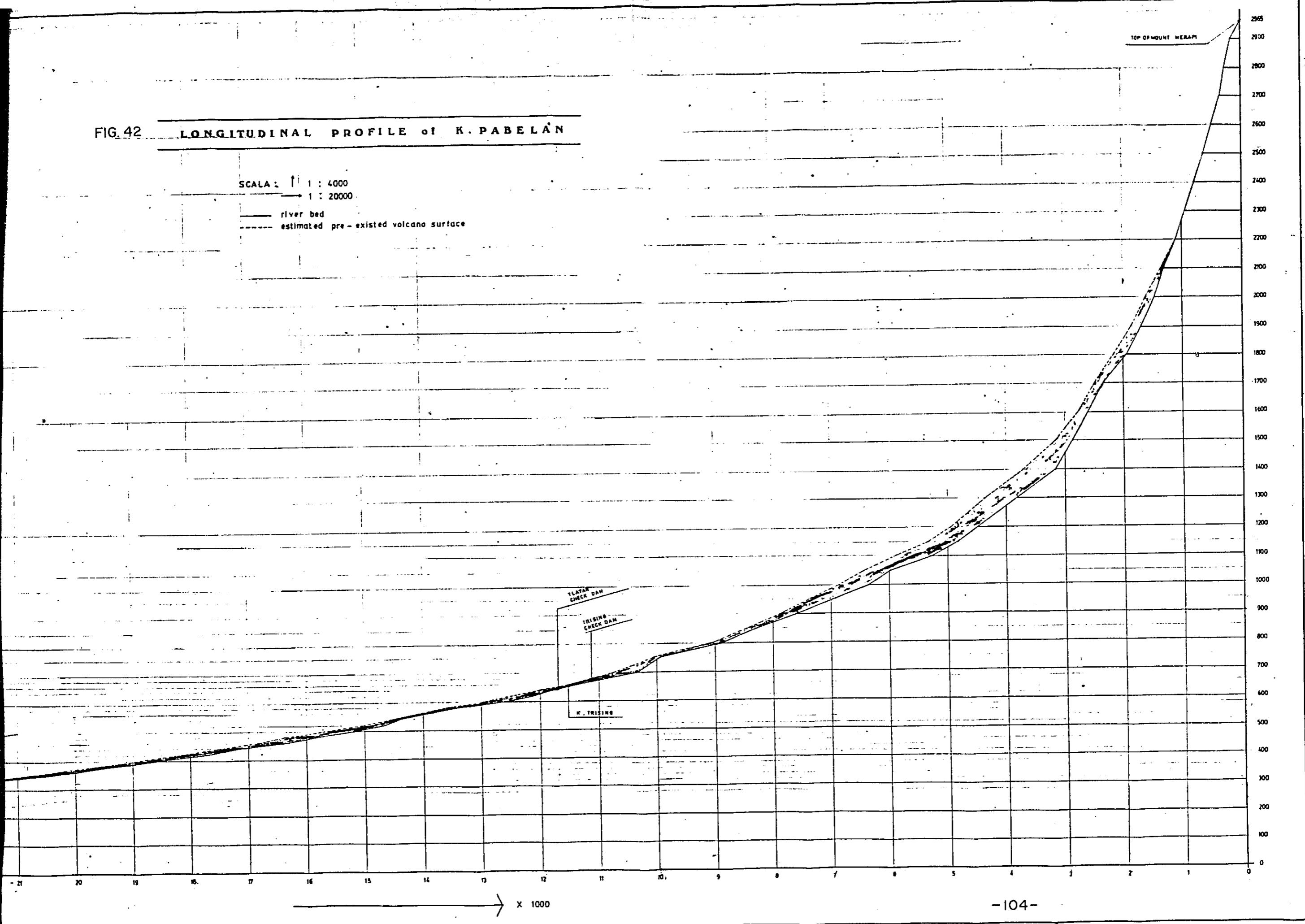


FIG.43

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. B LONGKENG

SCALA : | 1 : 4000

— 1 : 20000

— river bed

--- estimated pre-existed volcano surface

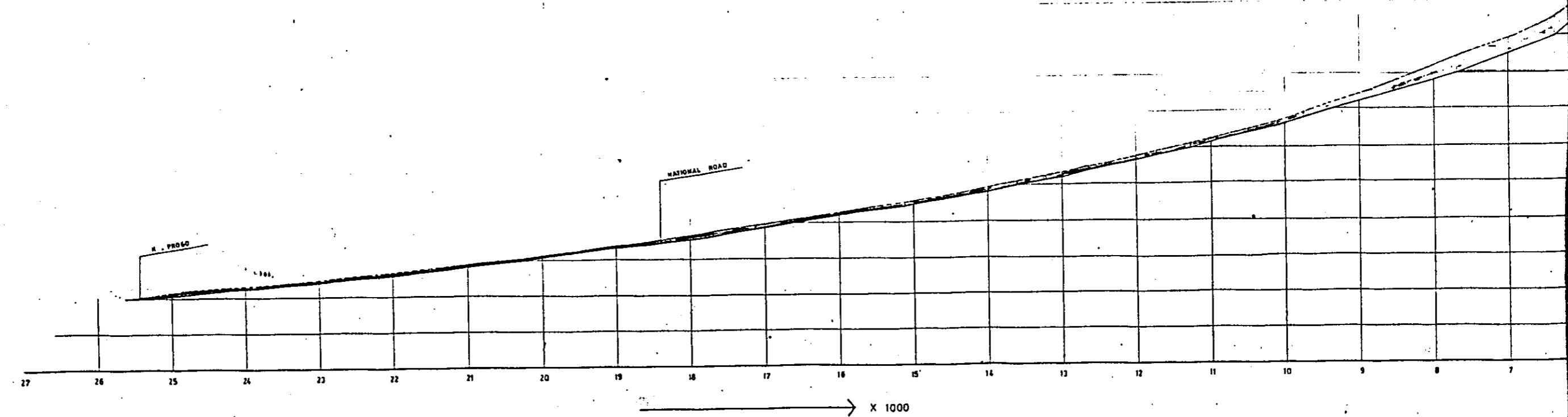


FIG.43

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. BLONGKENG

SCALA : | 1 : 4000  
— 1 : 20000  
— river bed  
- - - - estimated pre-existed volcano surface

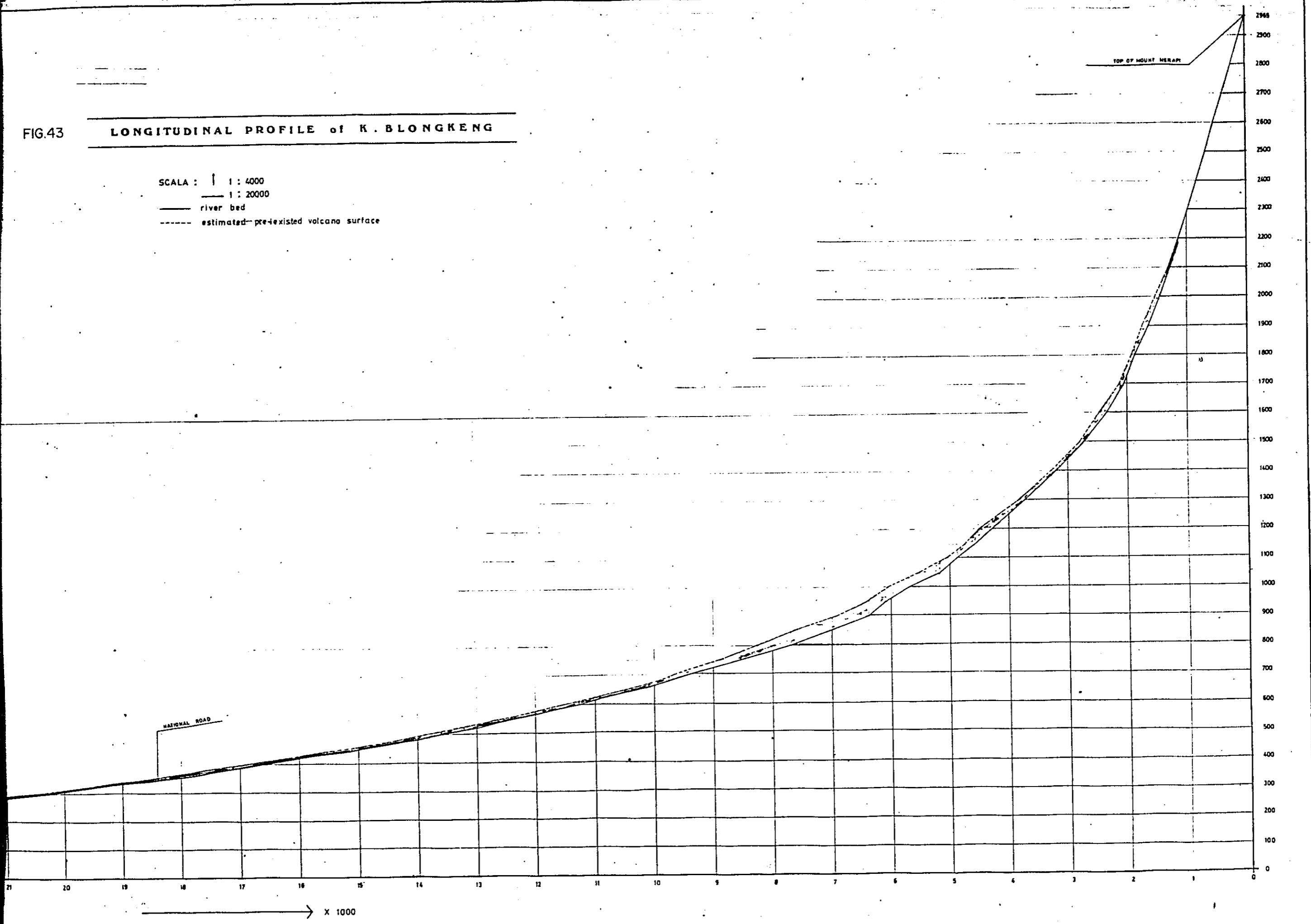


FIG.44 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. KRASAK

SCALA : 1 1:4000

→ 1:20000

— river bed

- - - - estimated pre-existed volcano surface

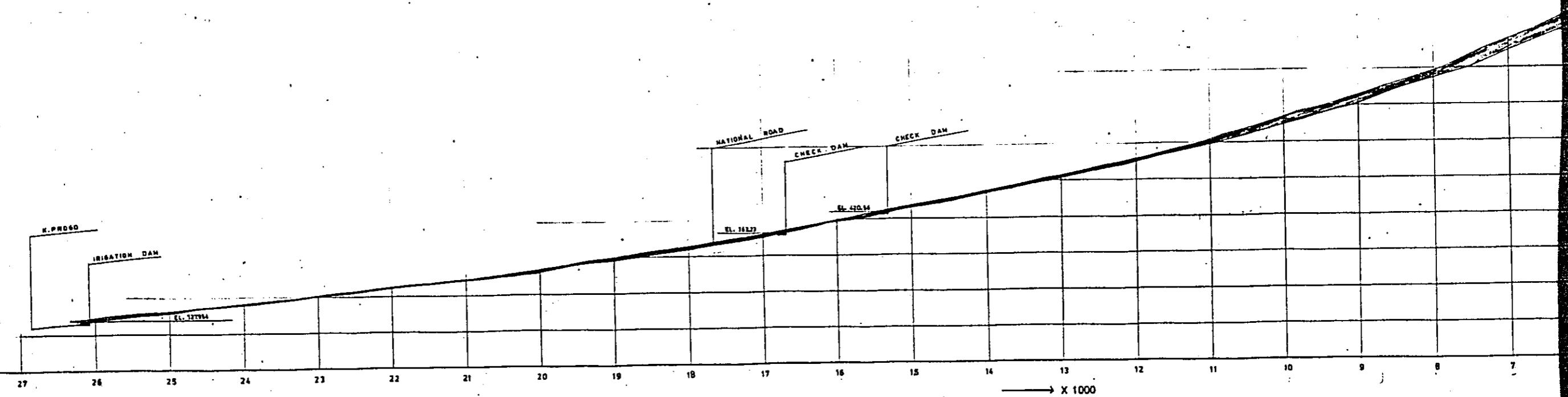


FIG.44 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. KRASAK

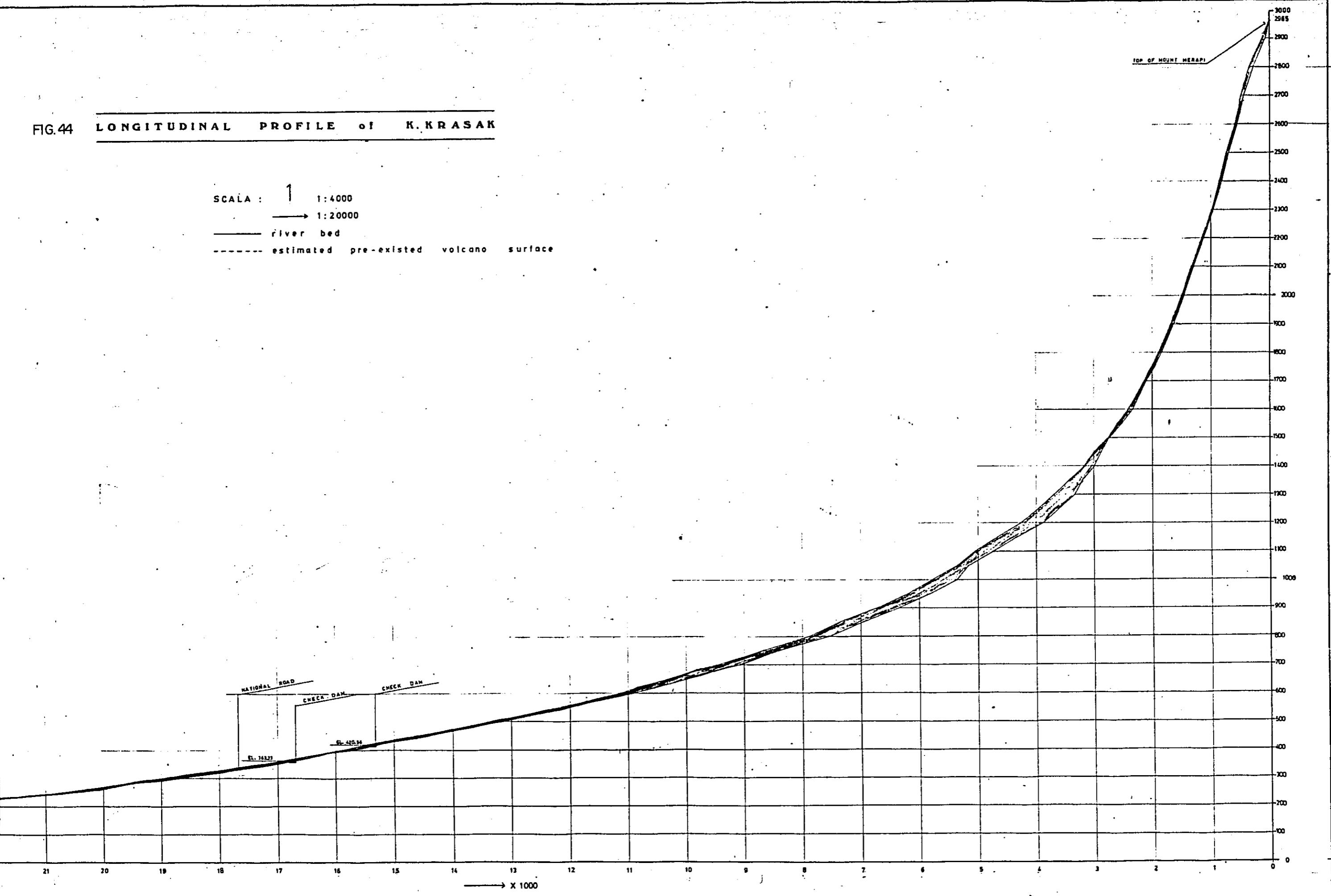


FIG.45 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. WORO

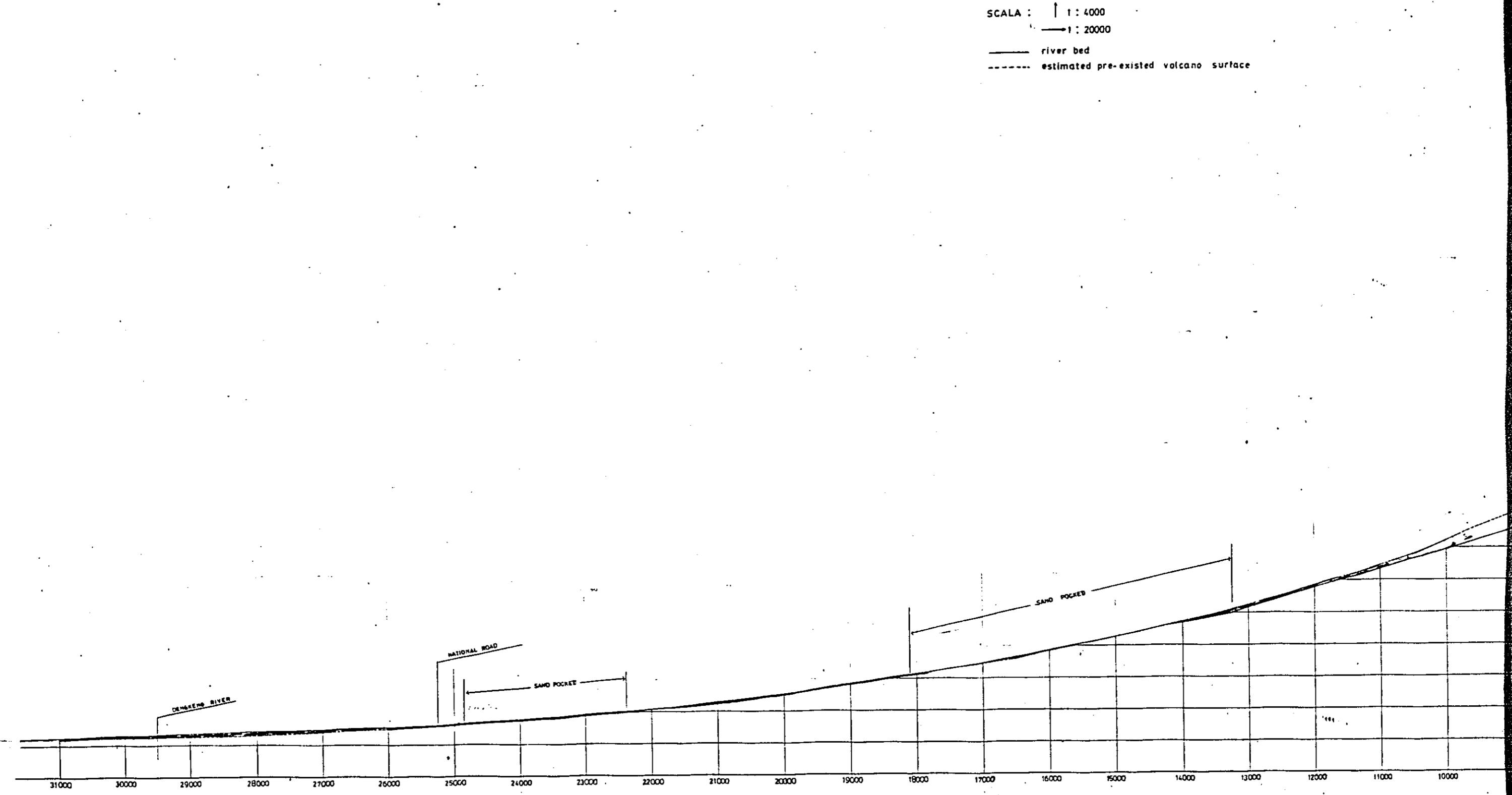


FIG.45 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. WORO

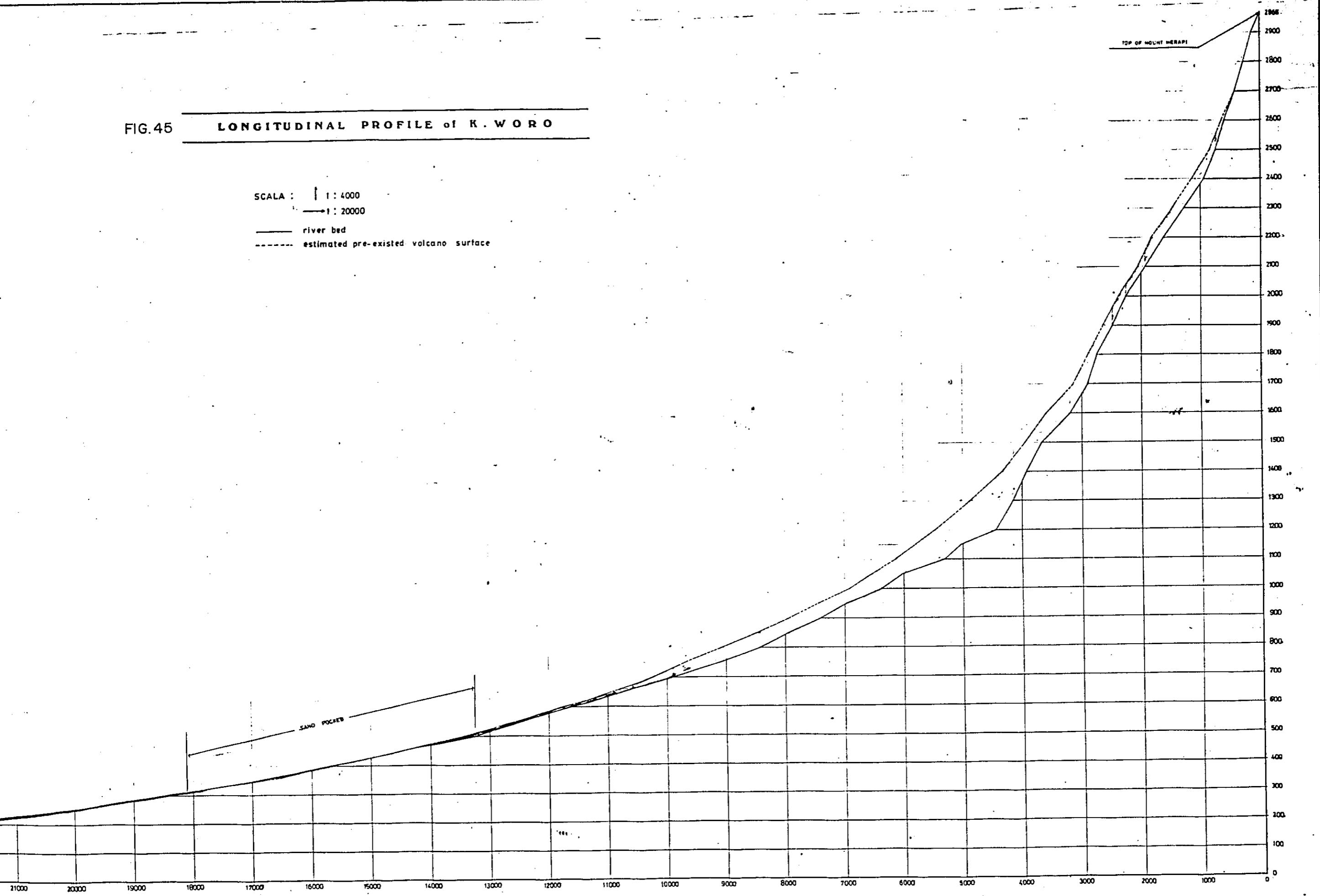


FIG.46 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. KUNING

SCALA :      | 1 : 4000  
                — 1 : 20000

— RIVER BED  
- - - - estimated pre-existed volcano surface

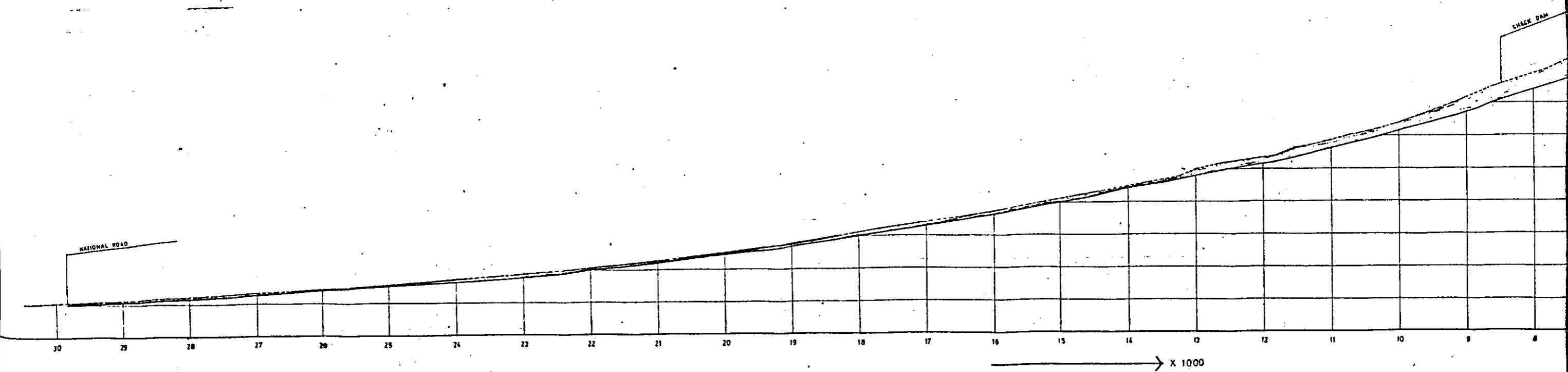


FIG.46 LONGITUDINAL PROFILE of K. KUNING

SCALA :  
↑ 1:4000  
→ 1:20000  
  
RIVER BED  
--- estimated pre-existed volcano surface

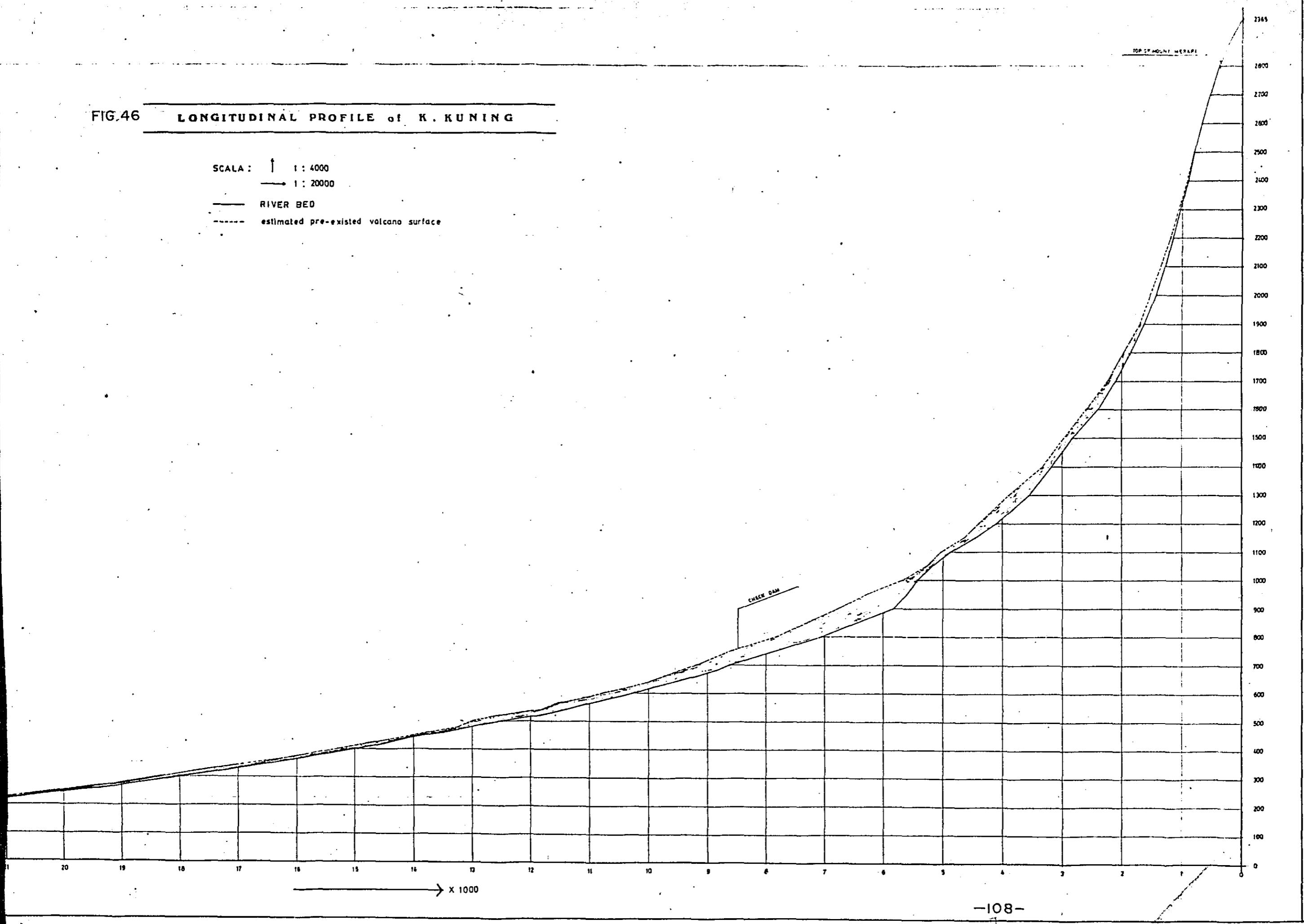


FIG.47 K-PABELAN

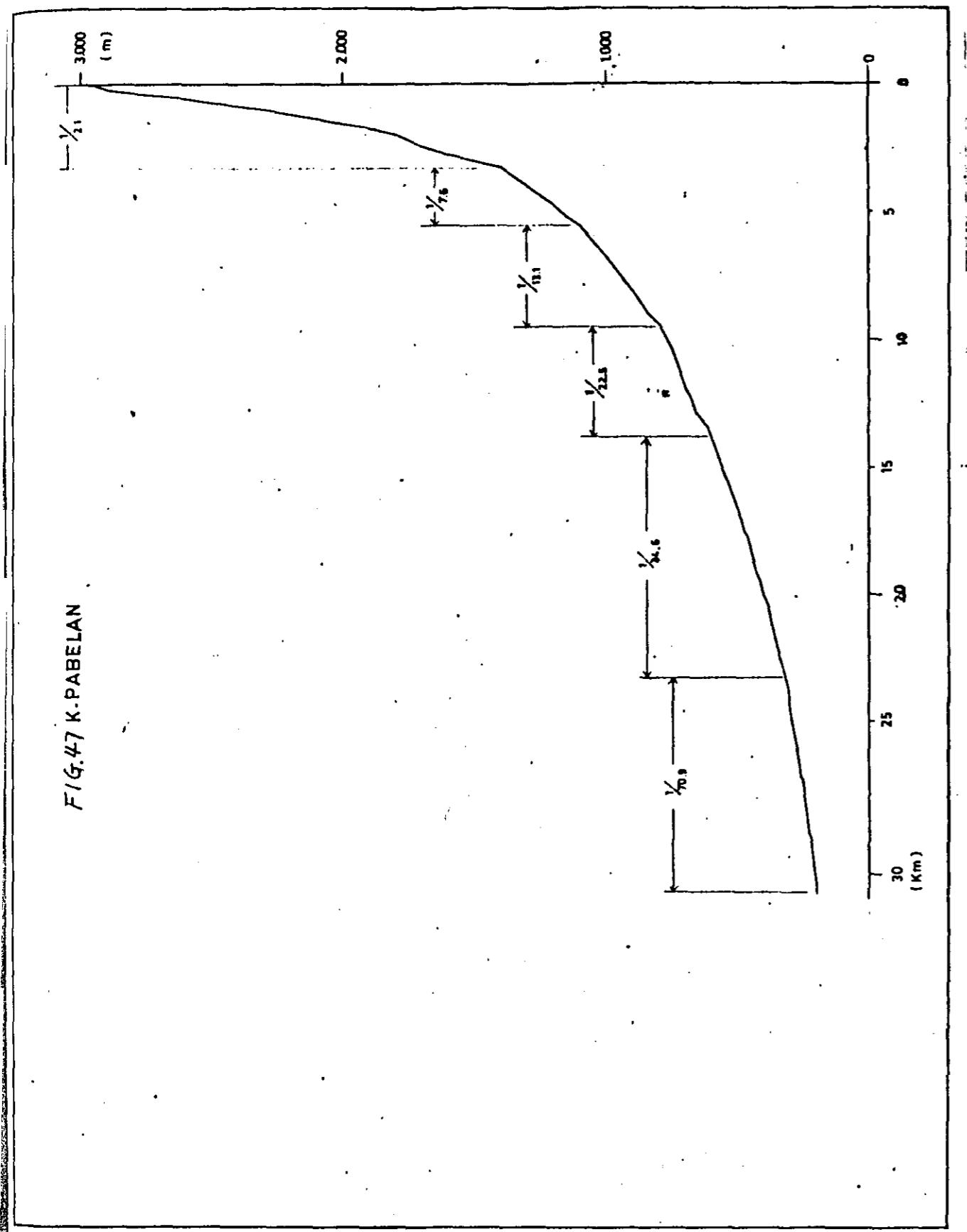


FIG.48 K-BLONGKENG

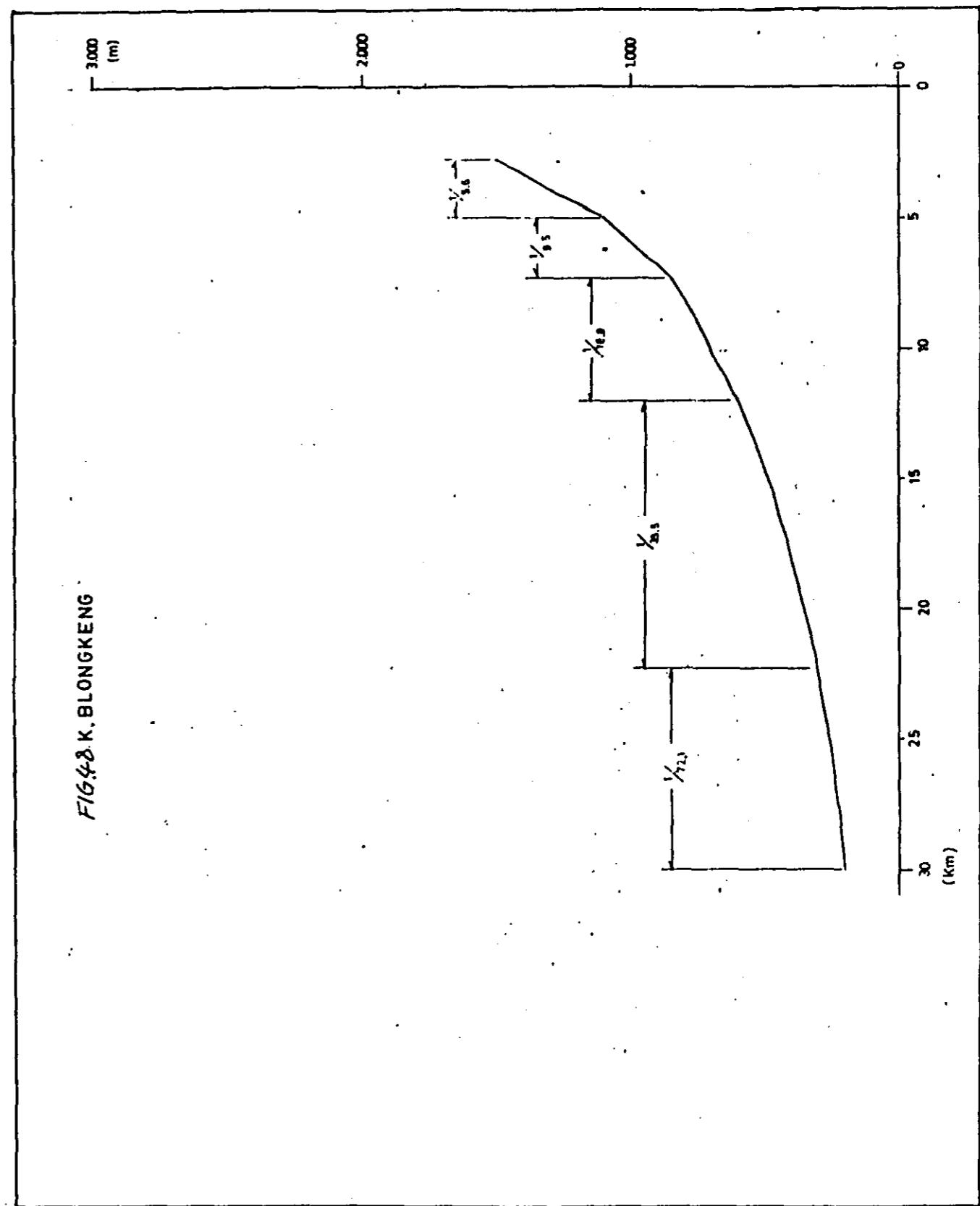


FIG.49 K. PUTIH

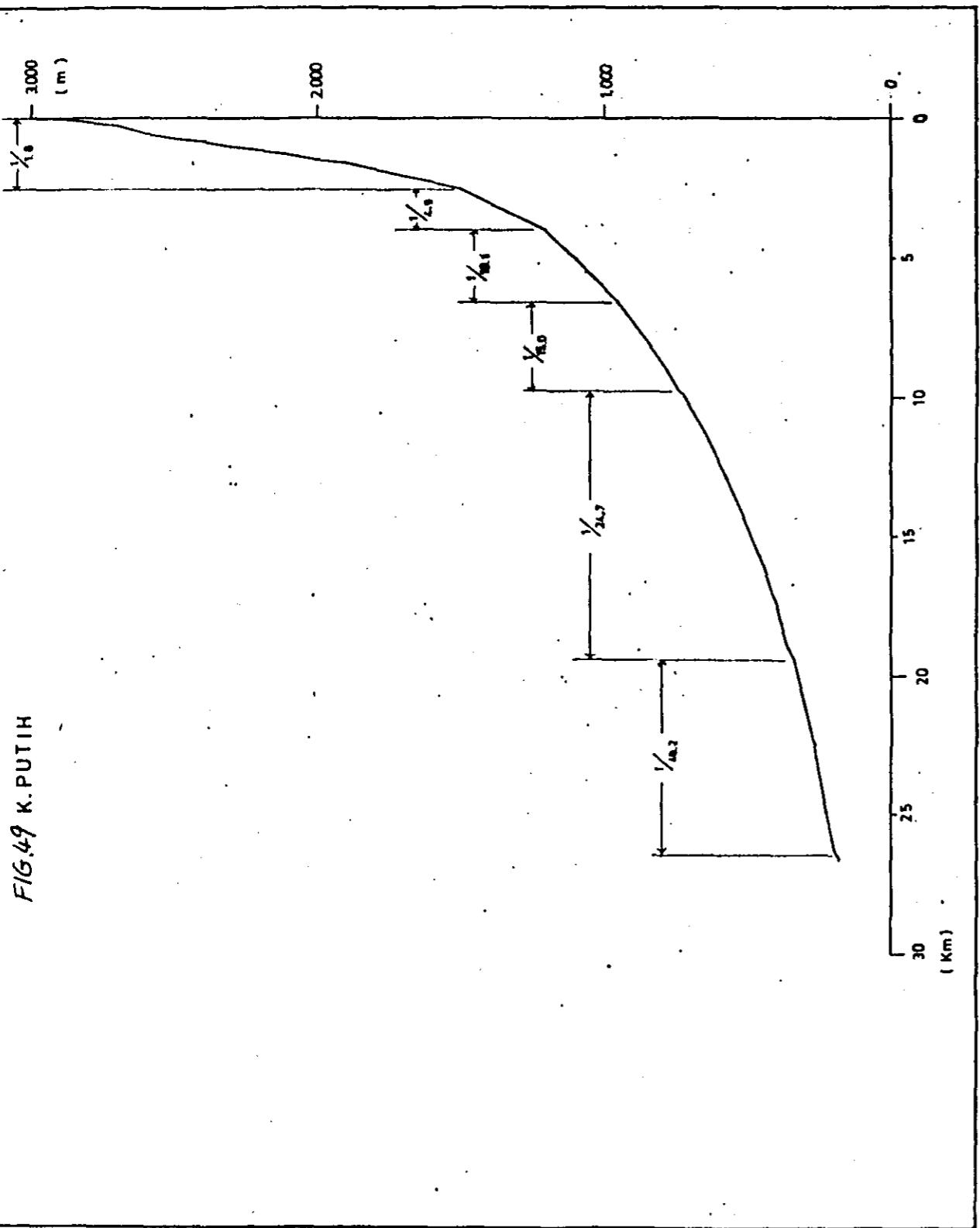
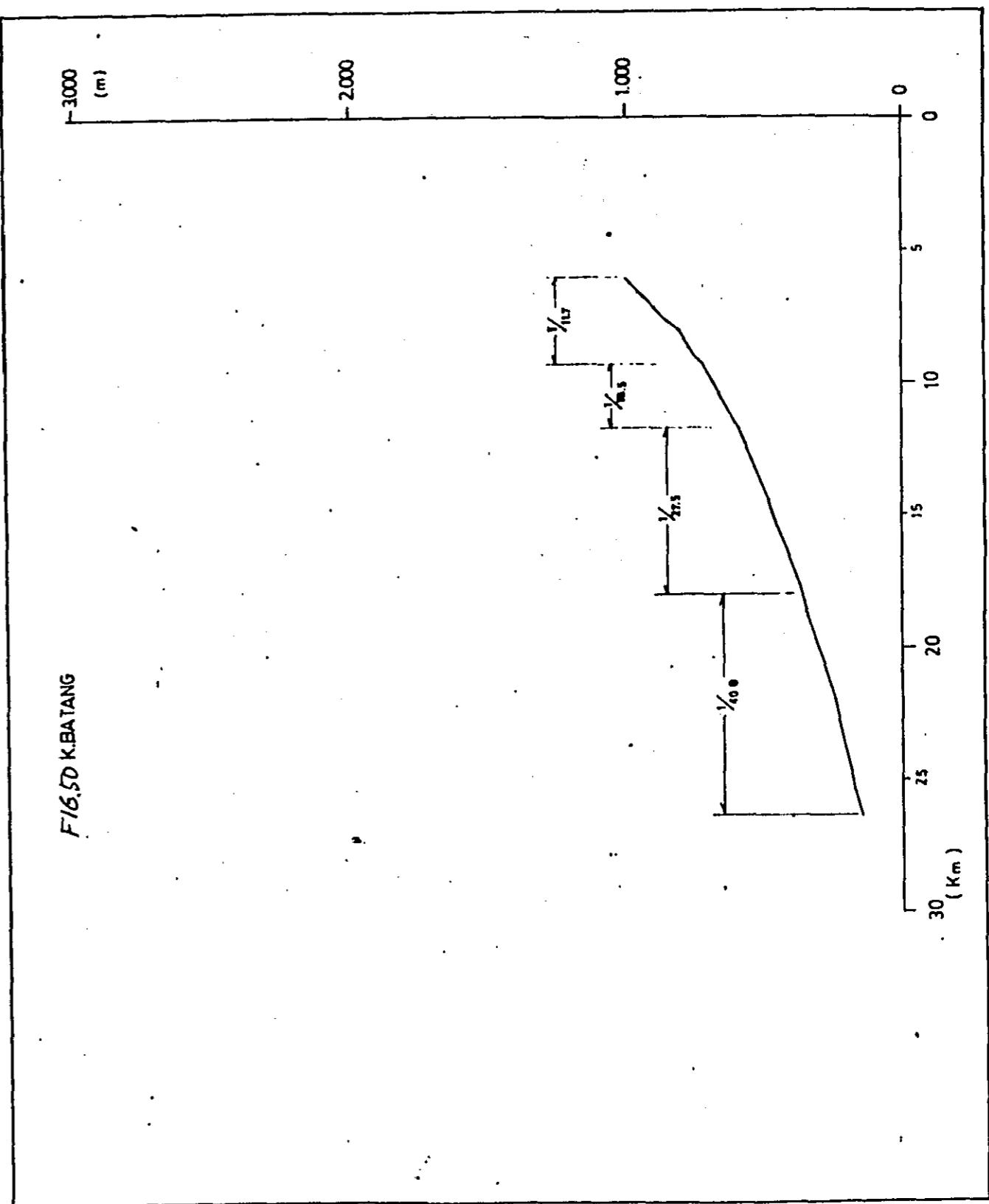
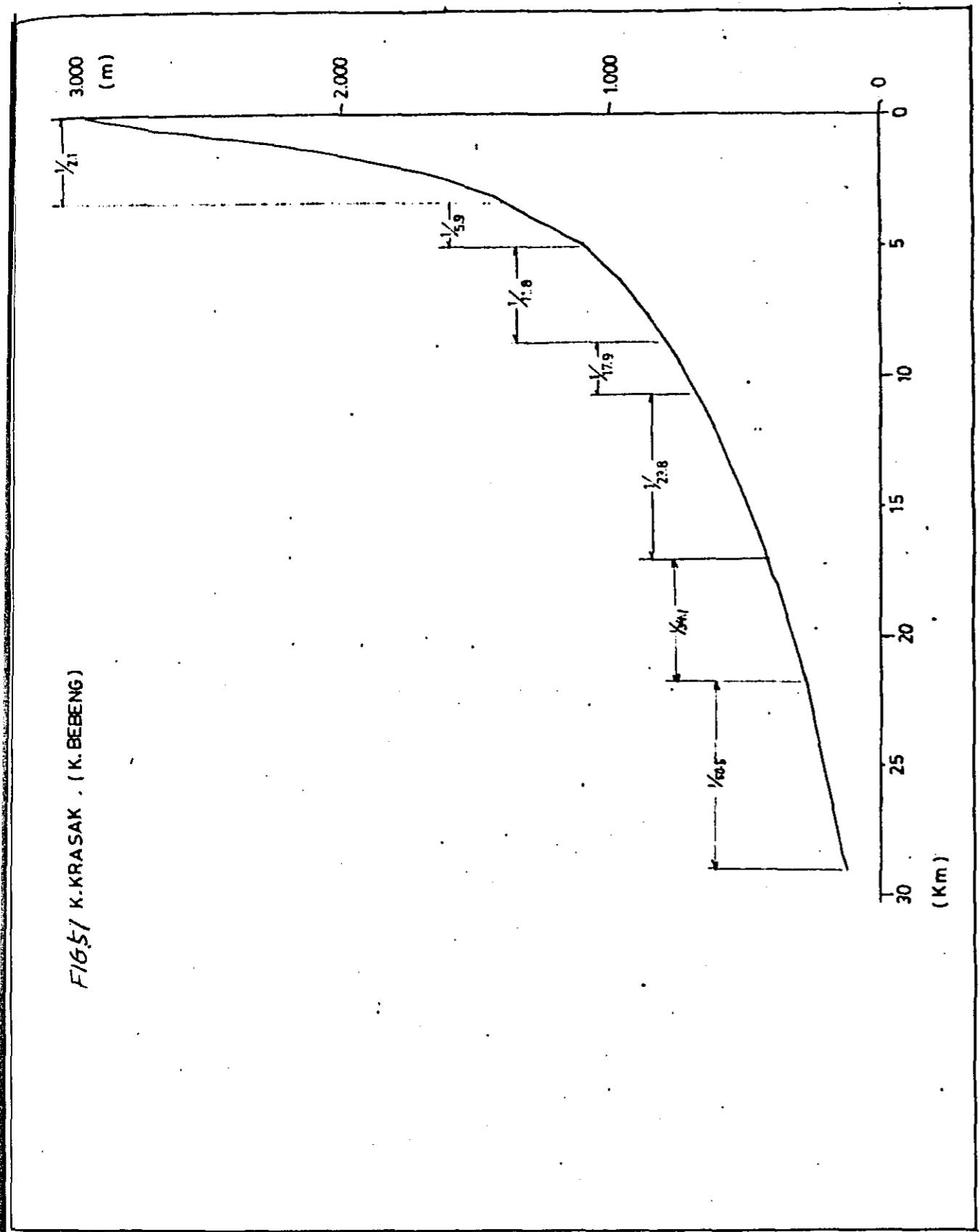


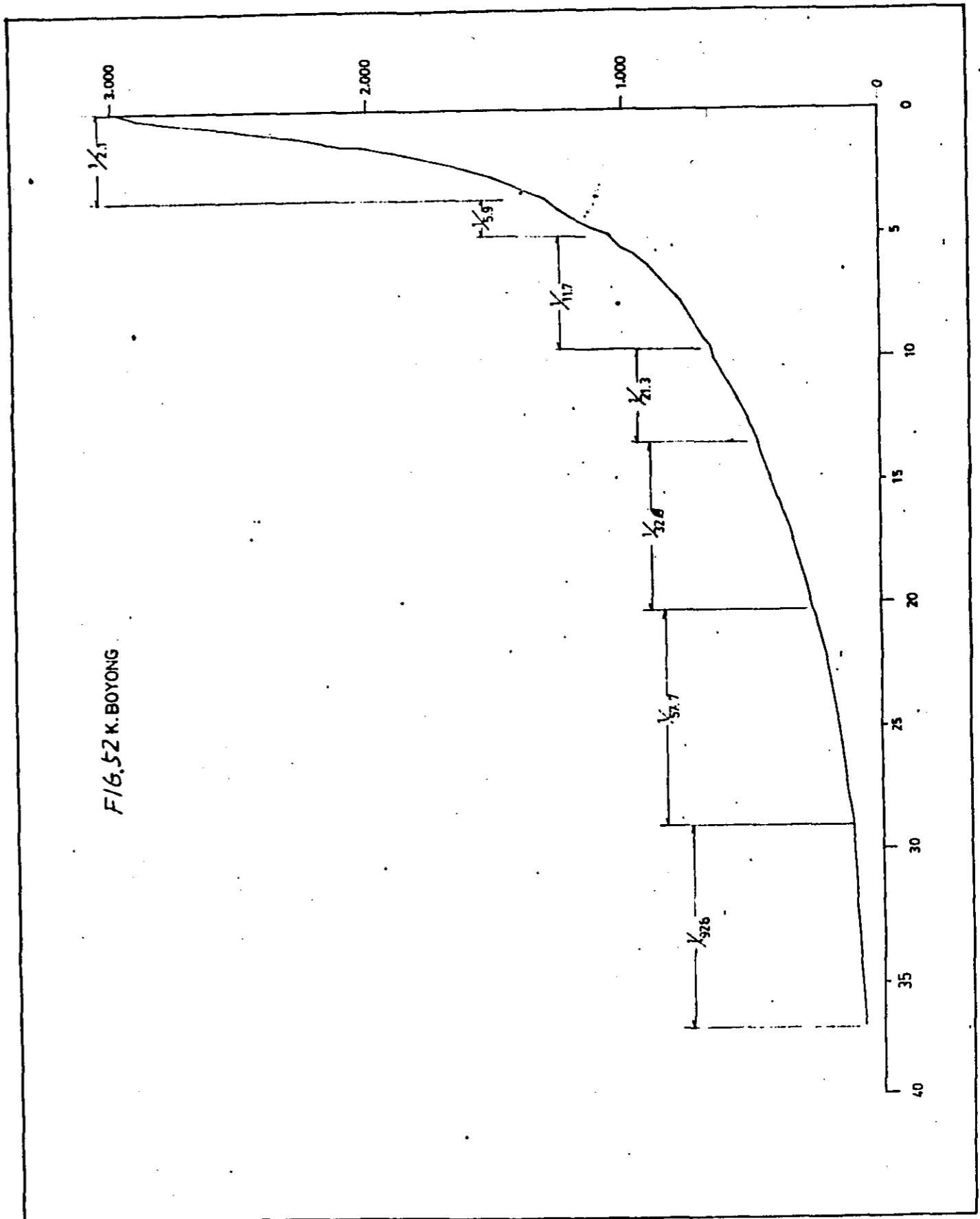
FIG.50 KBATANG



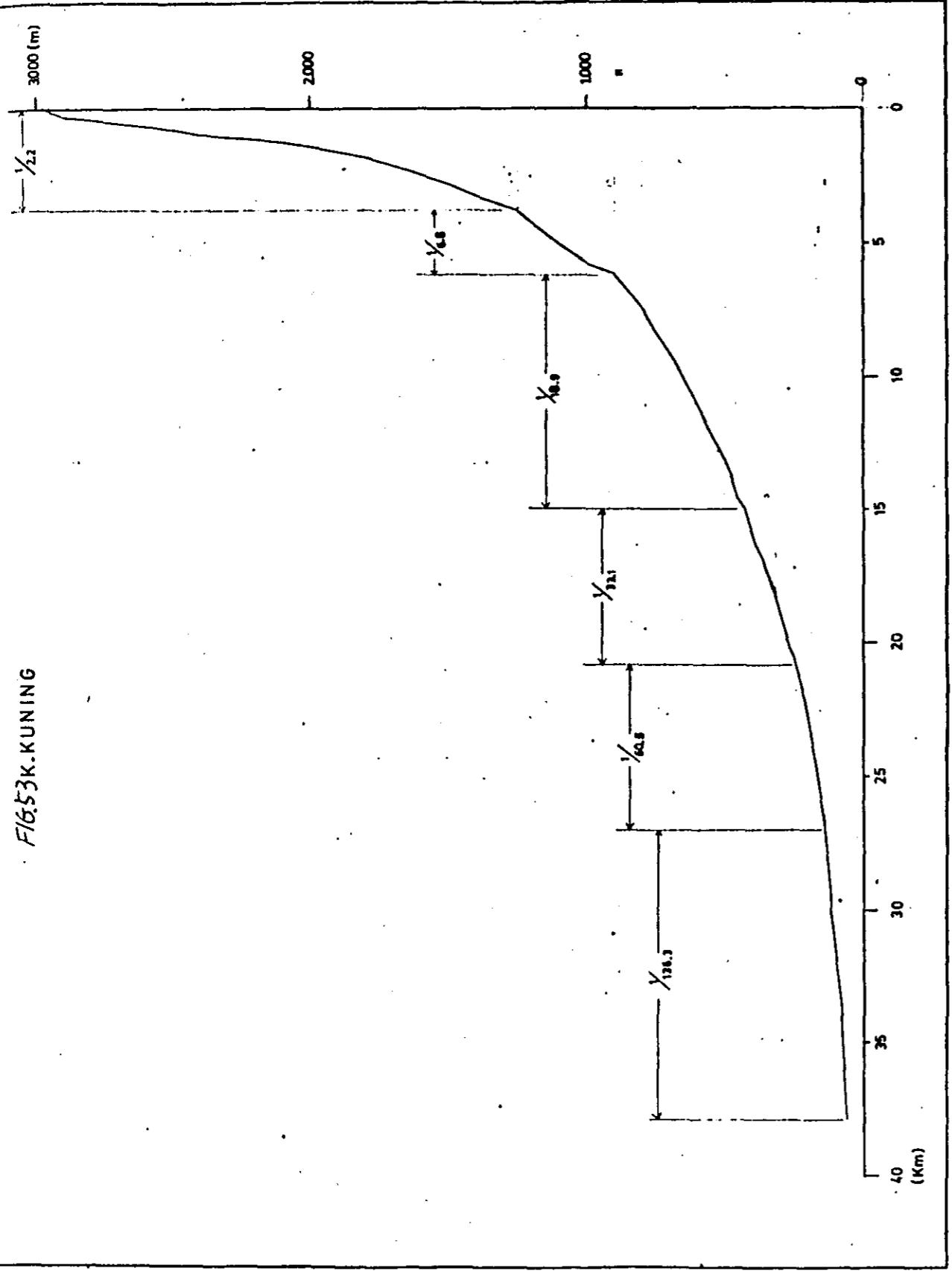
F/6.57 K.KRASAK . ( K. BEBENG )



F/6.52 K.BOYONG



F/653 K. KUNING



F/654 K. GENDOL

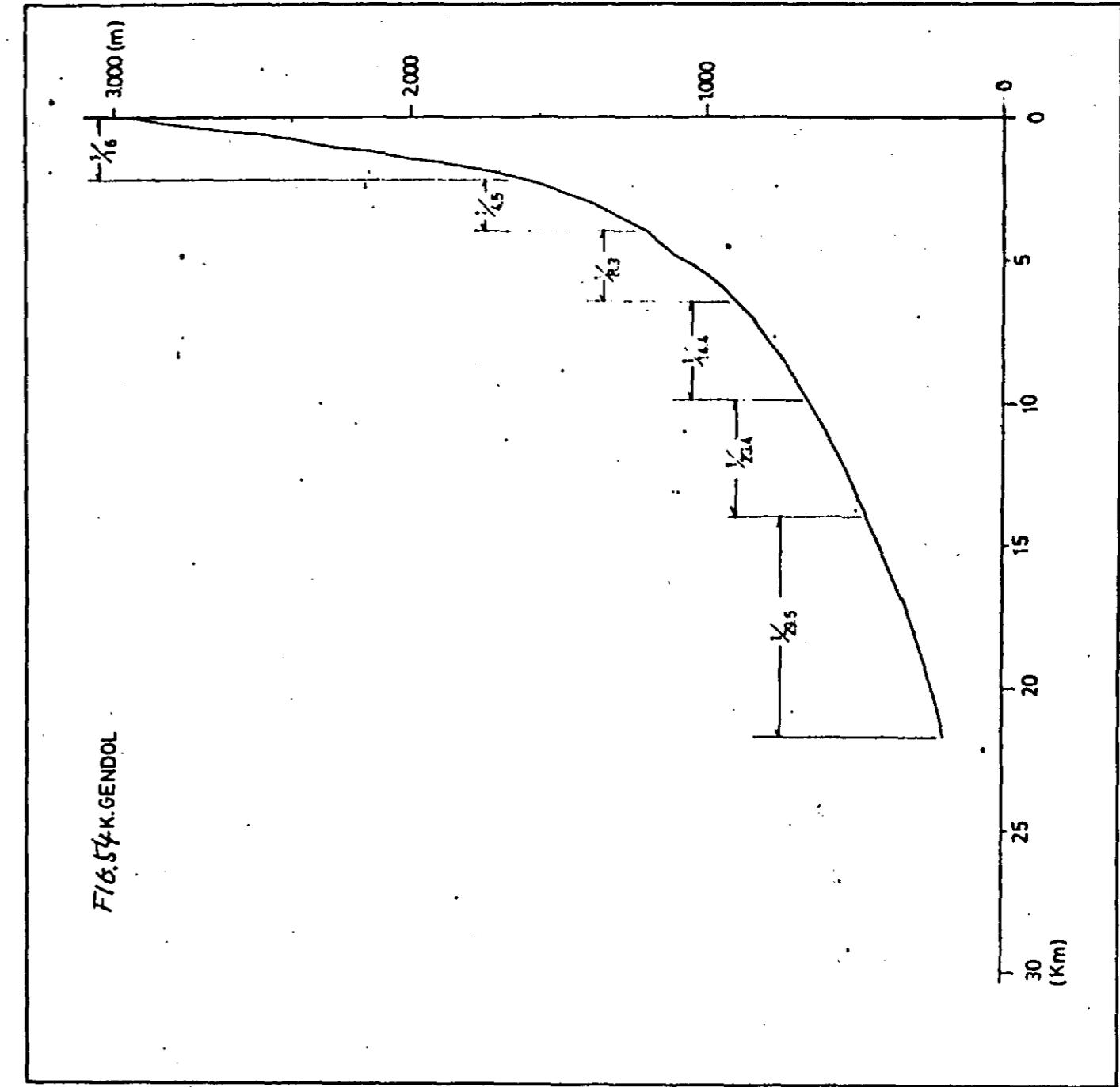


FIG. 55 K. OPAK

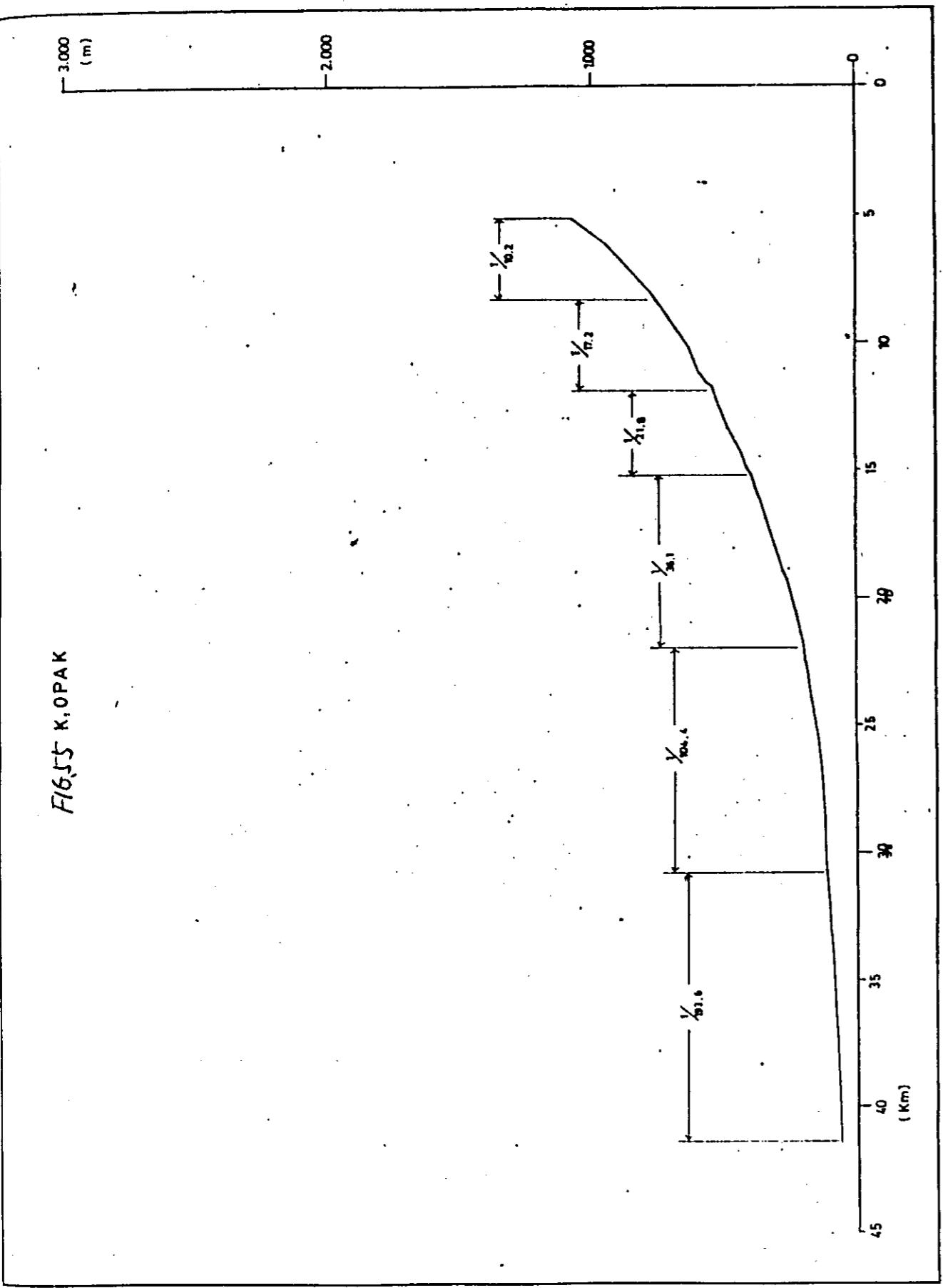


FIG. 56 K. WORO

