If the design discharge of the respective tributaries is below the value obtained from this study, it is considered that the main channel discharge may not become larger than the discharge of a flood with probability of occurence of once in forty years even in the case of concentrated rainfall in the remaining basin. However, there is an element of uncertainty that the main channel discharge may become higher than the design flood discharge.

In the river improvement plan of the Sala River, therefore, it is important to consider measures to cope with extraordinary floods.

The ideal shape of a river channel, generally is the one in which the design high-water level and the ground level are about the same, i.e., the so-called excavated river channel with levees raised to the height of freeboard. (Freeboard levee). Since the design riverbed levels of the estuary and down-stream channel, the tributaries at the respective confluence, the unimproved upstream section, etc., are determined by the field conditions of the respective downstream ends, construction of excavated river channels is not generally practicable. However, it is strongly recommended to construct excavated or semi-excavated river channels by lowering the design high-water level as much as possible. The lower the design high-water level is established, the less the flood damage caused by extraordinary floods would become.

5.4 CROSS SECTIONS

In the case of the discharge ruling the stability of the river, in other words, the discharge which is likely to cause riverbed changes, the frequency, besides their magnitude, may also have to be taken into consideration and the ruling discharge is generally far smaller than the design discharge. Therefore, it is practical to confine the ruling discharge into the low-water river channel. When the design low-water discharge is fixed below the ruling discharge, it is apt to cause scouring in the low-water river channel. On the contrary, when the design low-water discharge is fixed at above the ruling discharge, meandering will start in the low-water river channel which makes maintenance of the river channel more difficult.

Generally a river channel with a composit section is recommended, and taking the data below into consideration, the composit section has been introduced in the proposed river improvement plan of the Sala River.

1) Design Low-water Channel Discharge

Experience gained in Japan suggests that the discharge of a frequency of once a year 2/ is the basis of design discharge of low-water channel.

^{2/} The design discharge of the frequency of twice a year is being adopted in New Zealand.

Since no field survey data are available at the moment in regard to the rivers in Indonesia, it is considered most suitable, as a temporary measure, to use a flood discharge of a frequency of once in one or two years for the low-water channel design. For a future study subject, it is recommended to perform an actual investigation of rivers, except primitive rivers, in Indonesia for the stability of river channels of already undergone improvements, and to find out the most suitable design discharge for the low-water river channel.

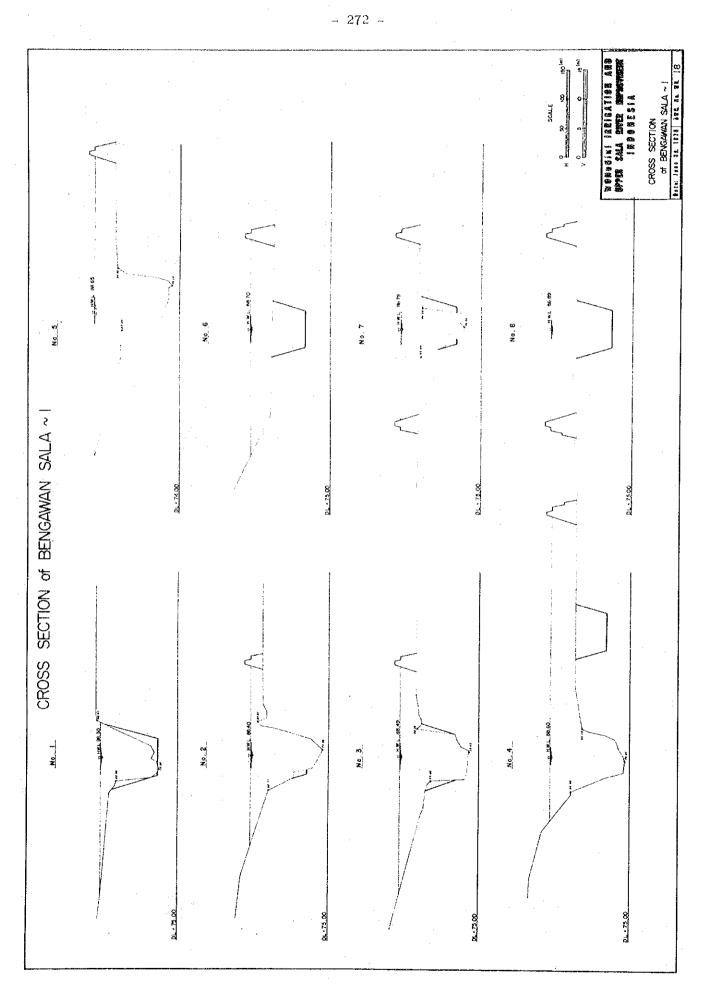
For the Sala River Project, 900 m³/s has been adopted as suitable, which is the flood discharge of a frequency of once in two years. The discharge of 600 m³/s mentioned in the Master Plan or pre-Feasibility Study had first been regarded as the flood discharge of a frequency of occurrence of once a year, but it was confirmed later that it was of the frequency of occurrence of 2 to 4 times a year upon examination of the existing hydrological data collected at the survey carried out this time. The discharge of 900 m³/s is, therefore, determined as the design discharge of the Sala River low-water river channel.

2) High-water River Channel Width

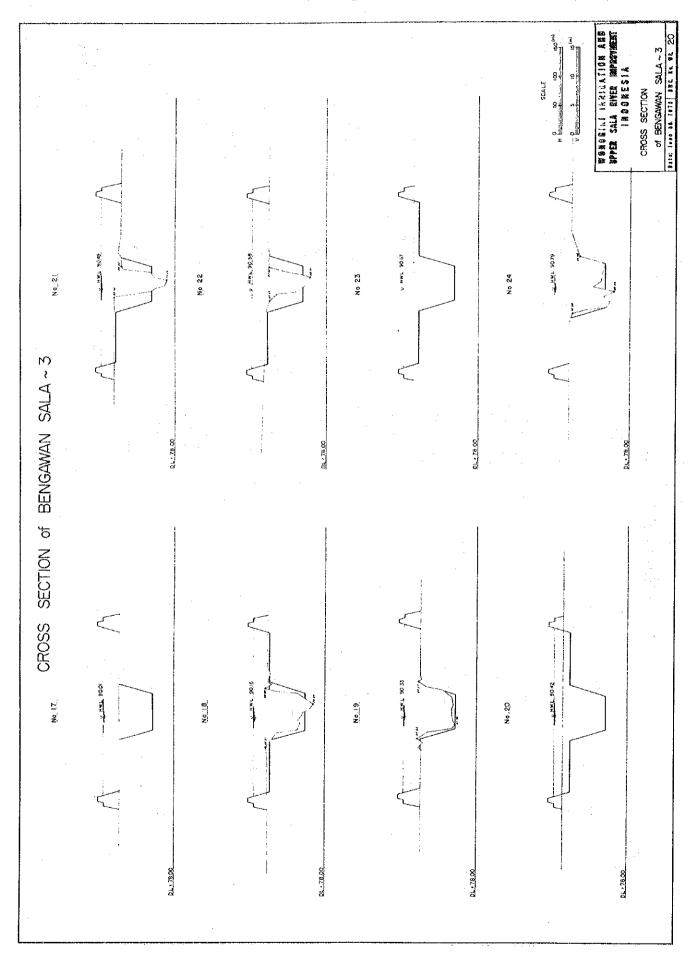
Levees are principally of earth embankment so they reveal an inherited weakness in side erosion. For cross sections with the levees not protected with revetments and groins, it is strongly recommended to allow a sufficient margin in the width of the high-water channel taking into consideration the length of the channel subject to erosion caused by one or two floods. As to the width of the high-water river channel to be scoured by the flood, it seems to have something to do with the river bed gradient, water depth, quality of the soil of the river bank, etc., however, no formula is readily available so far.

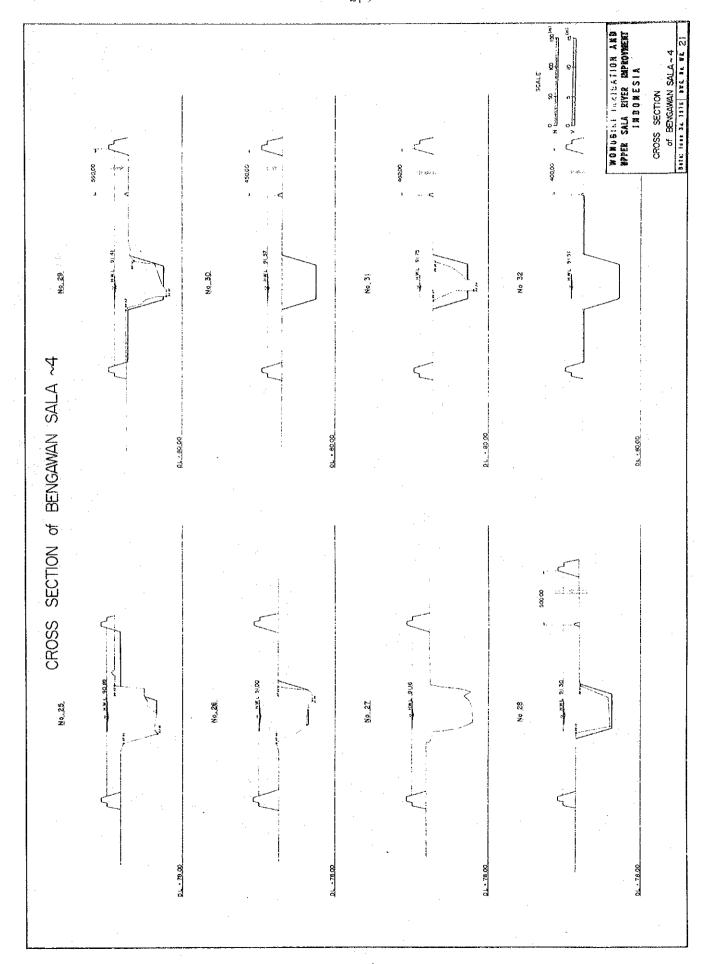
In larger rivers in Japan, it is now seldom to see the high-water river channel eroded over a length of 20 to 30 meters after a flood, and there are many cases in which the design high-water channel width of about 50 meters, equivalent to the length to be croded by two floods is adopted. In the case of the Sala River having silt bank, the length subject to erosion seems much longer than that of the rivers in Japan. Therefore, except for the cross sections protected by revetments and groins, it is considered that the width of the high-water channel should be at least 50 meters, and a width of 80 to 100 meters, is recommended if possible.

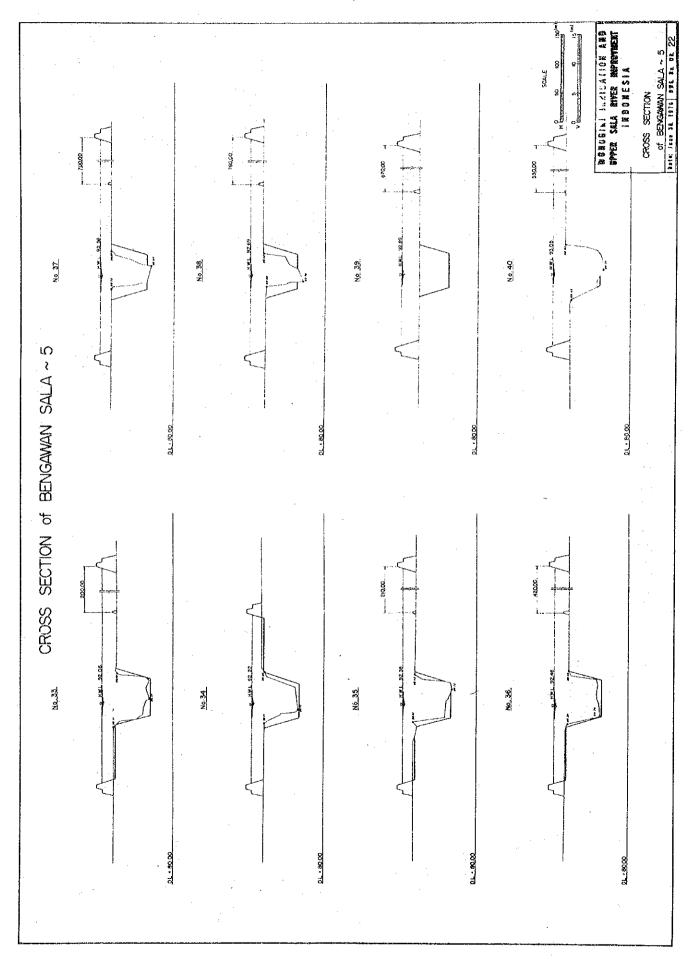
As mentioned before, the scale of the Sala River improvement plan may be suitable for the time being but is not sufficiently large to meet the future requirements. As the level of income in the region will gradually get higher as the results of the proposed irrigation and river improvement projects. The individual income will also increase with the expected rise of the GNP, and it is assumed that the accumulated assets in the existing inundation area will also increase gradually. This may likely to call for the secondary improvement to grade up the safety factor of the Sala River. This is the natural and accepted way for promoting the river improvement to improve the safety factor of the river step by step. Therefore, the design river channel width, in other words, the highwater river channel width is recommended to be designed as wide as possible to allow a required margin for the future.

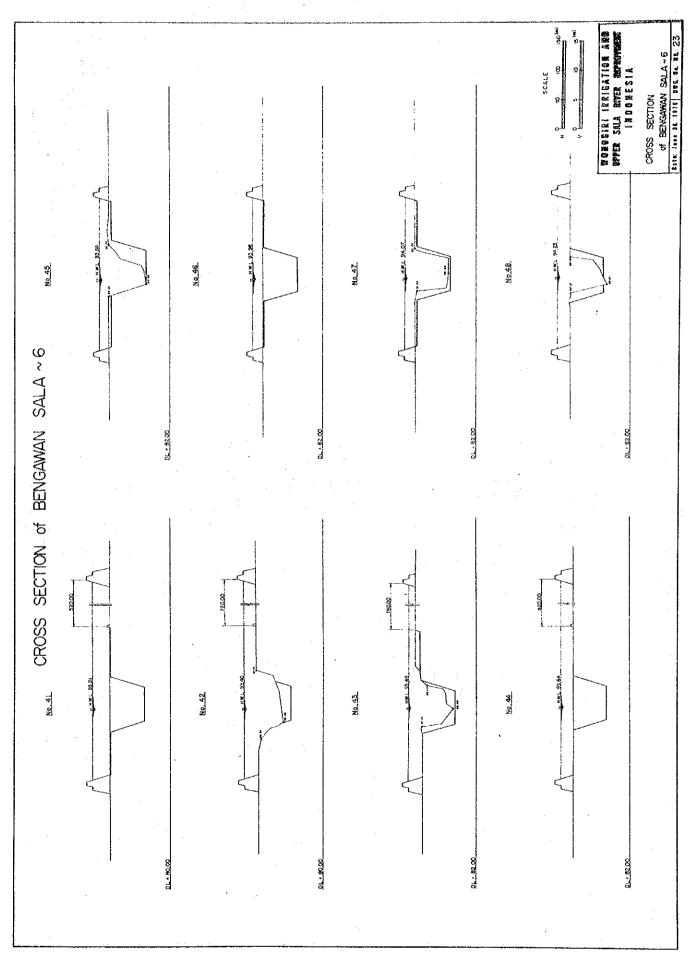


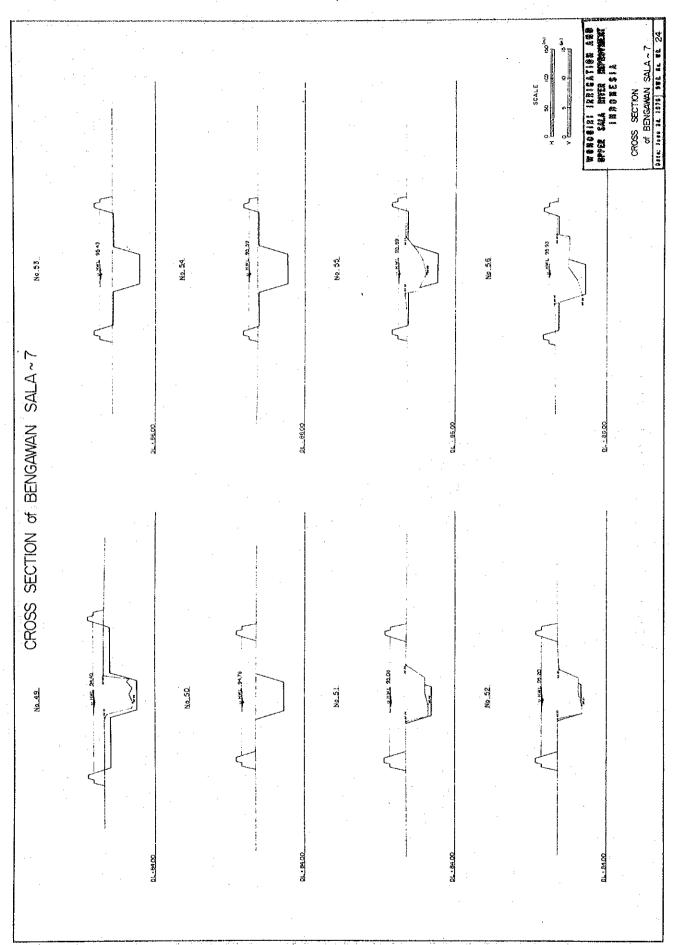
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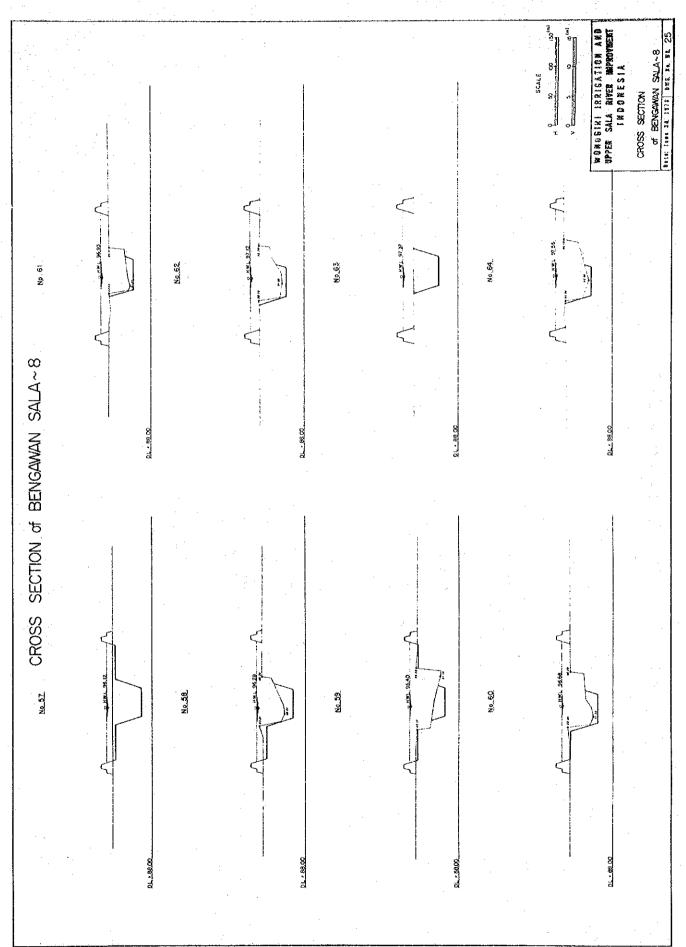


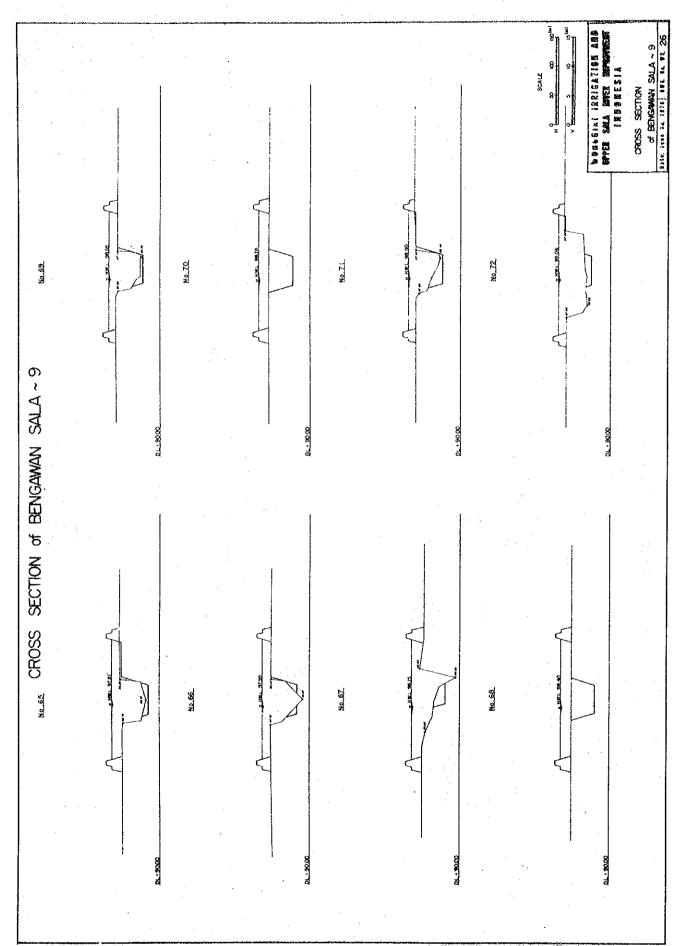


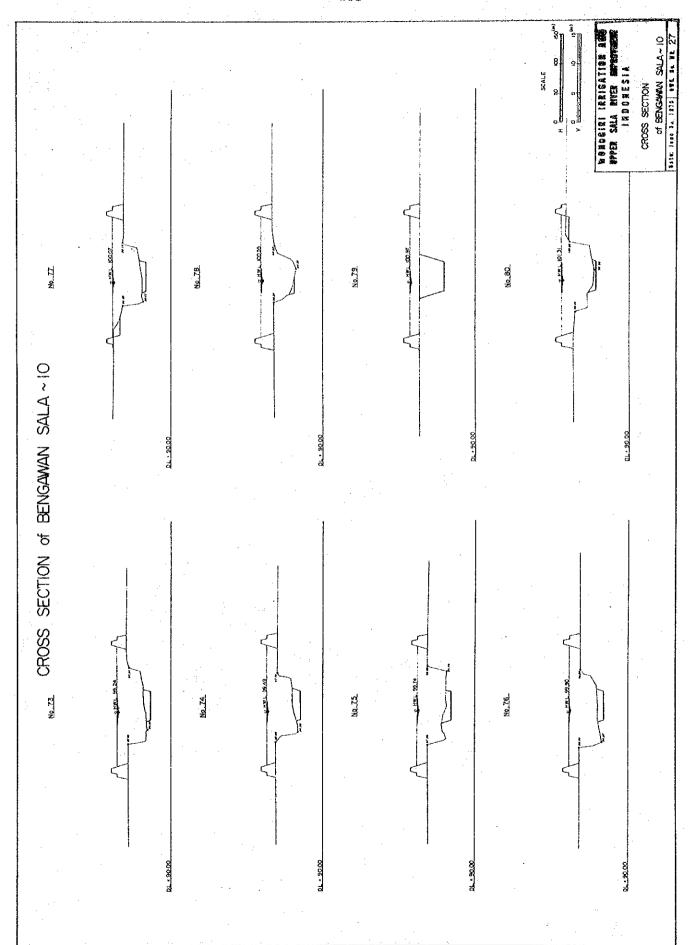


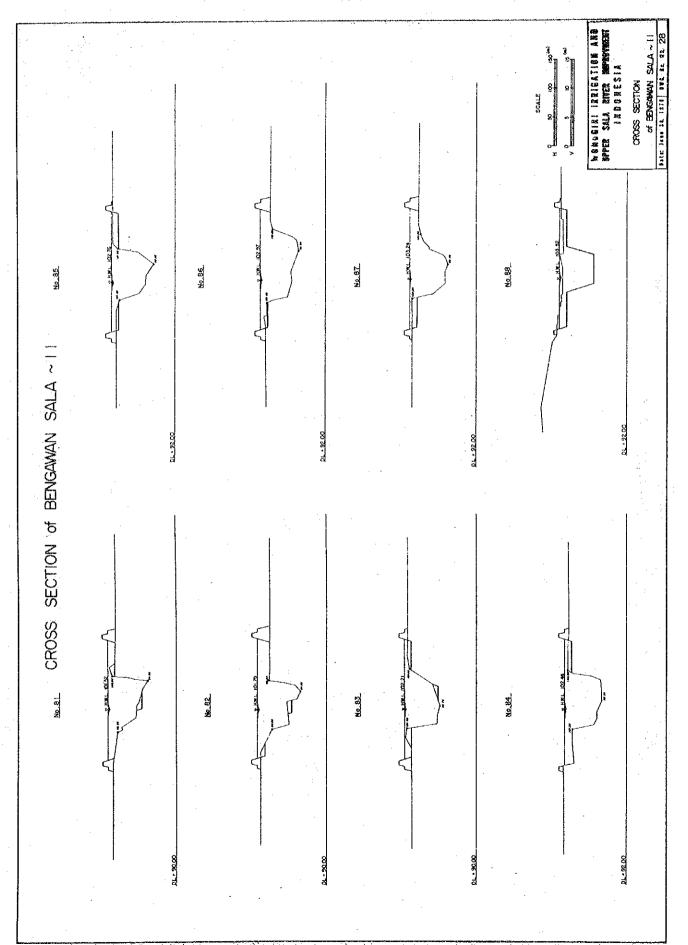


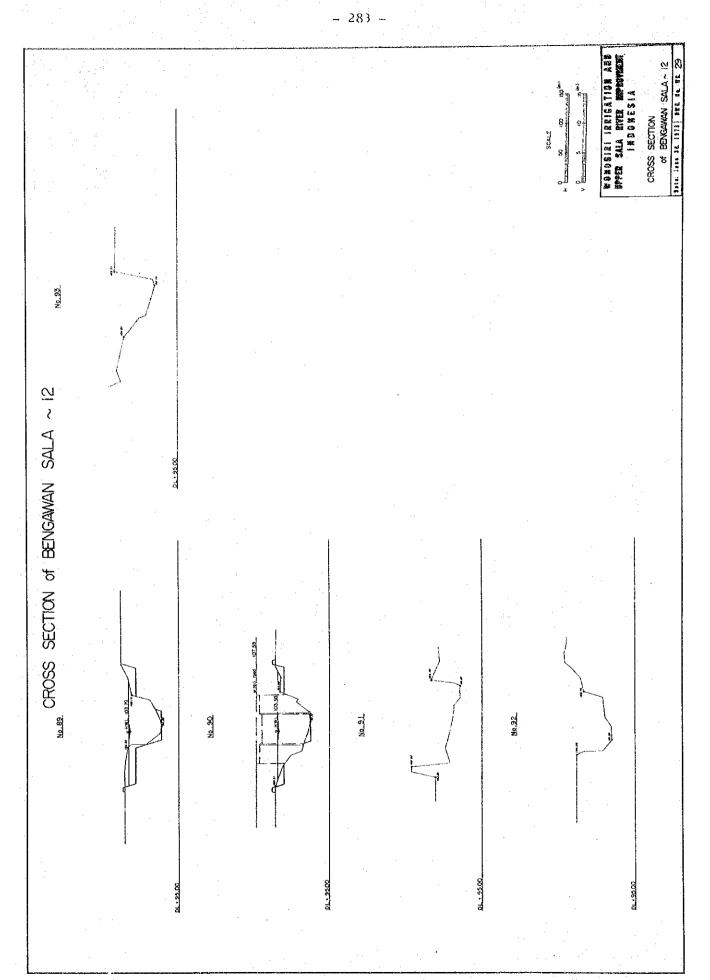


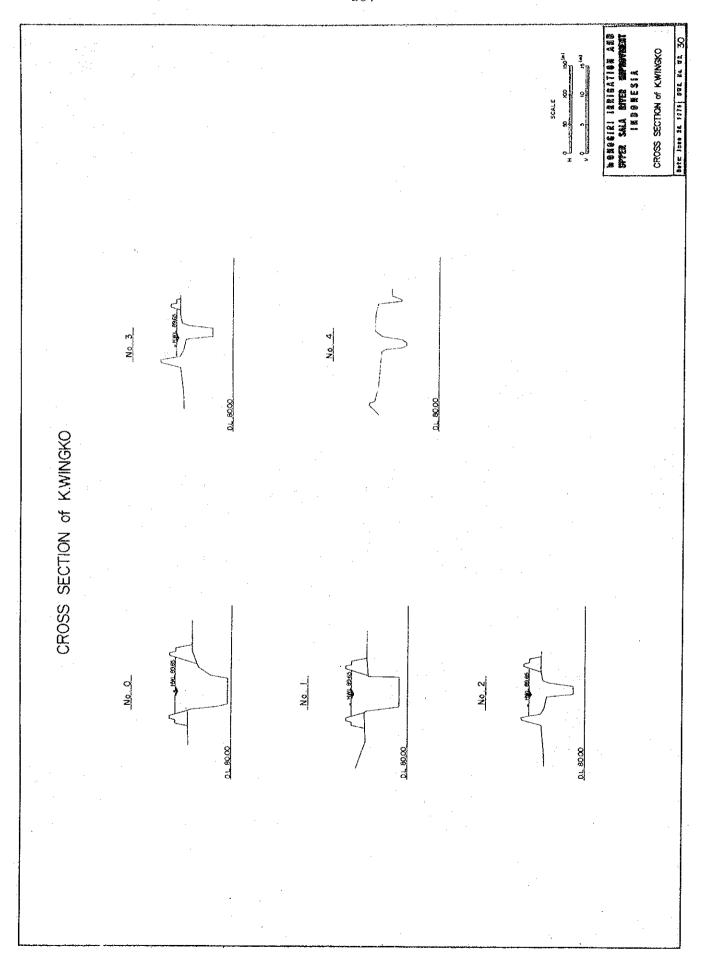


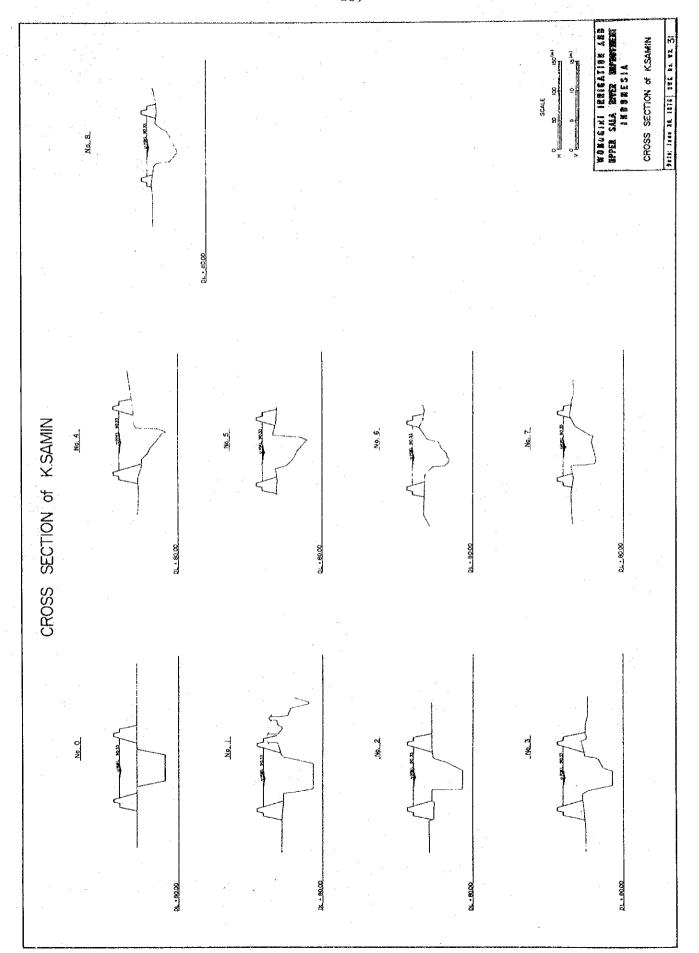


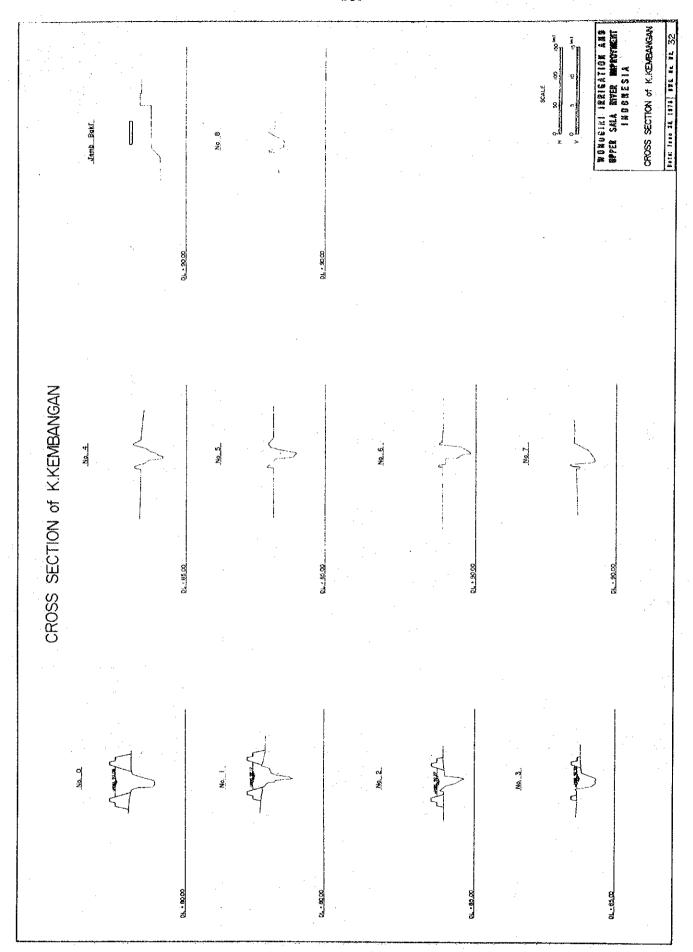


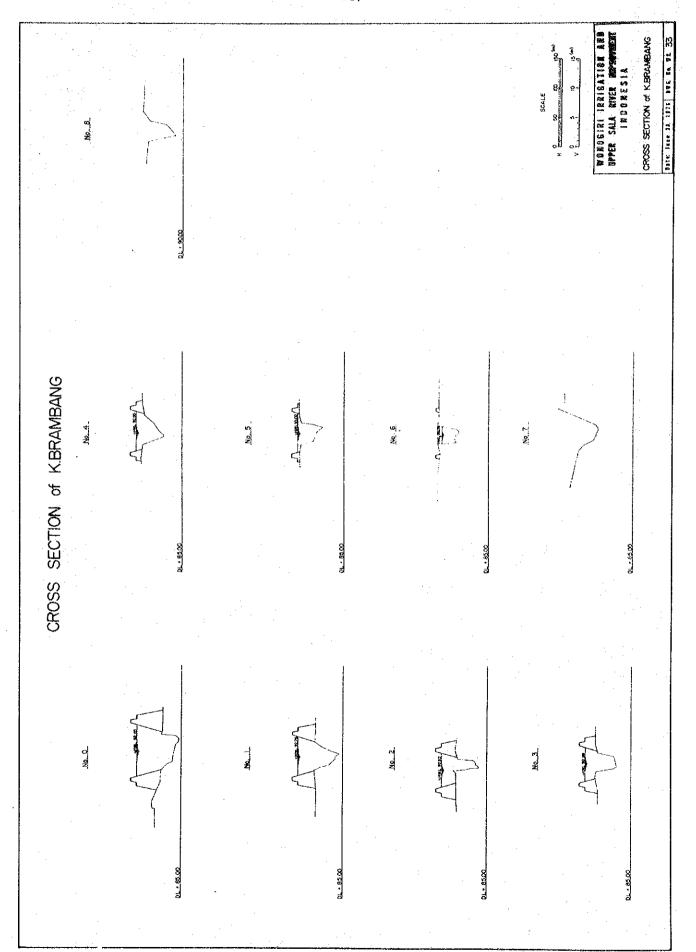




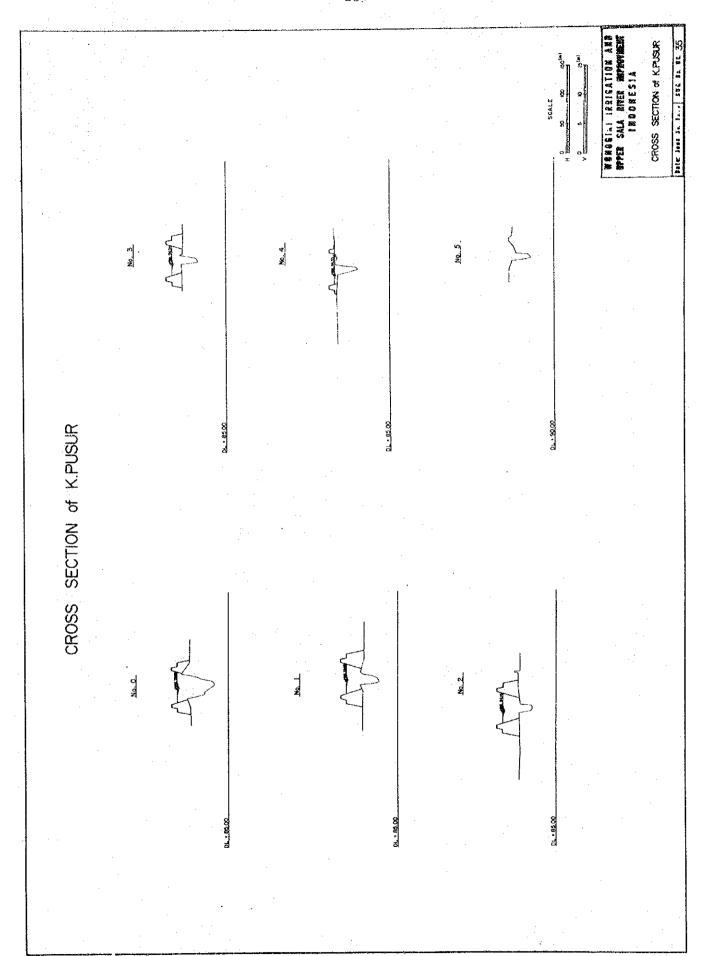


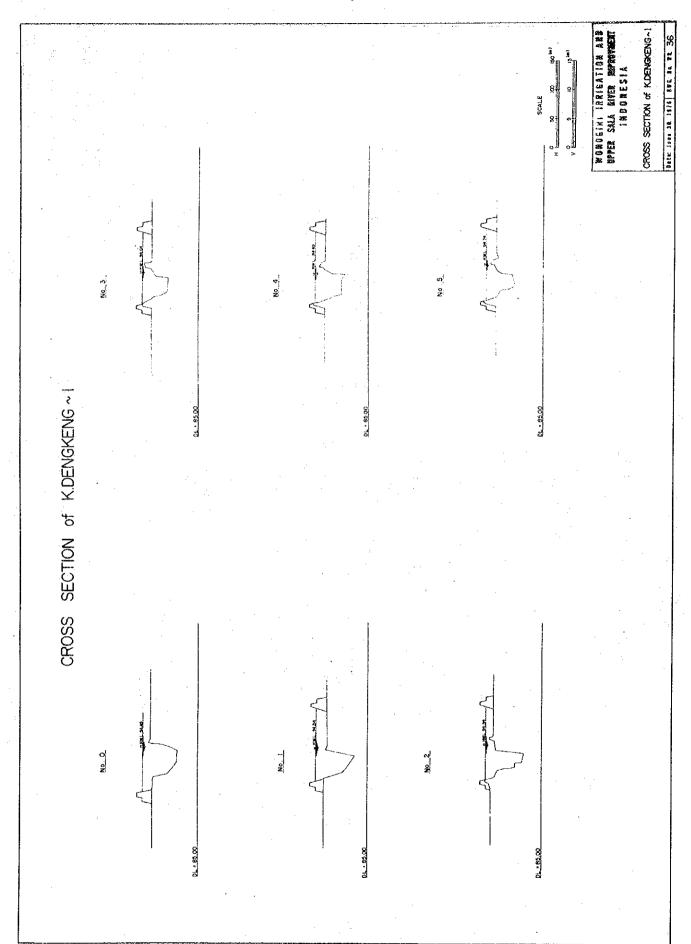


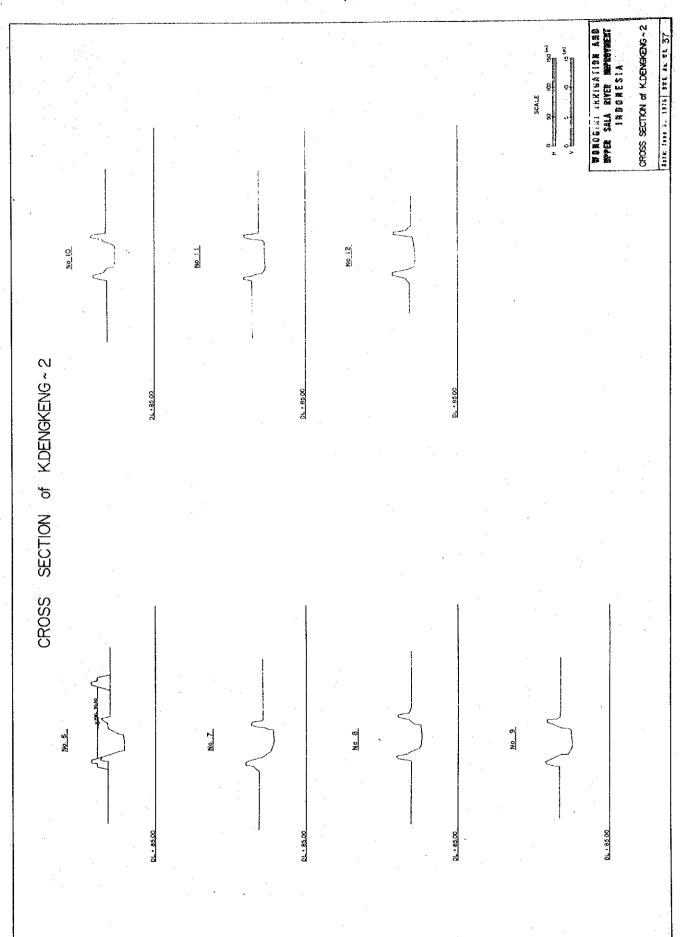




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