

Assessment of sediment delivery ratio in Jati Kramat watershed area = Penaksiran nilai rasio pengiriman sediment di daerah aliran Sungai Jati Kramat

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Sedimentasi saat ini merupakan dampak dari permasalahan lingkungan yang dapat menyebabkan kerugian pada ekosistem, perikanan, dan saluran irigasi yang biasa sering ditemui pada daerah agrikultur atau perkotaan. Sedimentasi dapat terjadi secara alamiah ataupun terjadi karena ulah manusia. Secara global, dilaporkan setiap tahun, jumlah volume permukaan tanah yang ter-erosi mencapai angka 60 milyar ton, 24 milyar ton diantaranya ditemukan di muara laut dan tercatat hampir 25 milyar ton sedimentasi berasal dari daerah agrikultur. Melalui skripsi ini, penulis mencoba mencari nilai sediment delivery ratio (SDR), yaitu perbandingan antara erosi yang terjadi dengan nilai potensialnya menggunakan metode Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE). Pada skripsi ini, daerah yang menjadi fokus penelitian adalah daerah Jati Kramat, yang merupakan daerah aliran sungai yang bisa menimbulkan masalah sedimentasi.<hr>

ABSTRACT Sedimentation nowadays becomes an environment impact that harming the ecosystem, fisheries, or irrigation that can be found in the agricultural land or urban land use. The sedimentation can happened by the natural process and can be accelerated by the human activities. From the global point of view, it is reported that each year, erosion of surface soil from river basins amounts to 60 billion tons, resulting in 24 billion tons of sediment flux to the oceans in the world and almost 25 billion tons of soil lost from agricultural land. Through this thesis, author try to find the sediment delivery ratio (SDR) with comparing the sediment yield and erosion potential estimated using Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) method. The focused objected study area in this thesis is Jati Kramat watershed, which believes this watershed has a settle water infrastructure that able to transport sediment due to erosion potential.;Sedimentation nowadays becomes an environment impact that harming the ecosystem, fisheries, or irrigation that can be found in the agricultural land or urban land use. The sedimentation can happened by the natural process and can be accelerated by the human activities. From the global point of view, it is reported that each year, erosion of surface soil from river basins amounts to 60 billion tons, resulting in 24 billion tons of sediment flux to the oceans in the world and almost 25 billion tons of soil lost from agricultural land. Through this thesis, author try to find the sediment delivery ratio (SDR) with comparing the sediment yield and erosion potential estimated using Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) method. The focused objected study area in this thesis is Jati Kramat watershed, which believes this watershed has a settle water infrastructure that able to transport sediment due to

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