

INTISARI

Sungai Gunting terletak di wilayah Kabupaten Jombang Provinsi Jawa Timur dengan luas daerah aliran sungai (DAS) Gunting sebesar $\pm 183,93 \text{ km}^2$. Banjir sering terjadi sehingga menyebabkan permasalahan di daerah terdampak, antara lain terhambatnya jalur transportasi khususnya jalan Malang - Babat, terganggunya aktivitas perdagangan, pendidikan dan perkantoran masyarakat, sehingga studi mitigasi banjir perlu dilakukan.

Analisis banjir rancangan menggunakan model hidrologi HEC-HMS 4.0 sedang pemodelan secara hidrolika menggunakan aliran dinamik dengan program HEC-RAS 5.0.3. Simulasi pengendalian banjir dilakukan dengan debit kala ulang 2 tahun dan 10 tahun pada kondisi eksisting, normalisasi, normalisasi dan peninggian tanggul serta dengan konservasi sub DAS bagian hulu. Hasil simulasi dapat mengetahui daerah atau lokasi yang terjadi limpasan banjir.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa simulasi banjir kala ulang 2 tahun memiliki debit maksimum sebesar $268,65 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ dan elevasi rata-rata $+32,02 \text{ m}$, terjadi limpasan di 75 titik dengan panjang limpasan 5.346 m . Pengendalian banjir dengan normalisasi sungai, mampu menampung debit maksimum sebesar $274,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, mereduksi panjang limpasan menjadi 2.472 m serta menurunkan limpasan sebesar $0,75 \text{ m}$. Kombinasi normalisasi dan tanggul mampu menampung debit maksimum sebesar $279,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, menurunkan limpasan sebesar $1,25 \text{ m}$. Pengendalian banjir dengan konservasi DAS bagian hulu seluas $17,8 \text{ km}^2$ atau $9,68 \%$ dari luas total DAS, masih terjadi limpasan sepanjang 4.283 menurunkan limpasan sebesar $0,15 \text{ m}$. Banjir kala ulang 10 tahun memiliki debit maksimum sebesar $505,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ dan elevasi rata-rata $+33,46 \text{ m}$, terjadi limpasan di 99 titik dengan panjang limpasan 7.450 m . Pengendalian banjir dengan normalisasi sungai, mampu menampung debit maksimum sebesar $502,37 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, mereduksi panjang limpasan menjadi 6745 m serta menurunkan limpasan sebesar $0,65 \text{ m}$. Kombinasi normalisasi dan tanggul mampu menampung debit maksimum sebesar $508,75 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, menurunkan limpasan sebesar $2,65 \text{ m}$. Pengendalian banjir dengan konservasi DAS bagian hulu seluas $17,8 \text{ km}^2$ atau $9,68 \%$ dari luas total DAS, masih terjadi limpasan sepanjang 7.450 m , menurunkan limpasan sebesar $0,16 \text{ m}$.

Kata Kunci: konservasi, normalisasi, pengendalian banjir, Sungai Gunting, tanggul

ABSTRACT

Gunting River is located in Jombang, East Java, which has an amount of Gunting watershed area $\pm 183,93 \text{ km}^2$. Flood is frequently happened there, so that it has caused many problems in the affected area, such as hampering the transportation lane especially from Malang to Babat, obstructing the trade activity, education activity, and the society office affairs. Therefore, the flood mitigation study is needed.

Design flood analysis using HEC-HMS 4.0 hydrological model, while hydraulically modeling using dynamic flow with HEC-RAS 5.0.3 program. The simulation of the flood control is done using the return period of 2 years' discharge and 10 years' discharge in the condition of existing, normalization, normalization with embankment elevation, and upper sub watershed conservation. The simulation results can know the area or location of the flooding.

The result of this research shows that the flood return period of 2 years' simulation has maximum discharge of $268,65 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and average elevation of $+32,02 \text{ m}$ and occurs a run-off in 75 points with its length of 5346 m. The river normalization for flood controlling can accommodate the maximum discharge of $274,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, reduce the length of the run-off to 2472 m, and lower the run-off up to 0,75 m. The combination of normalization and embankment can gather the maximum debit up to $279,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, and decrease the run-off to 1,25 m. The flood control using $17,8 \text{ km}^2$ of the upper watershed or 9,68% of the watershed total area for conservation still makes the run-off occurred with the size of 4.283 m and has been decreased up to 0,15 m. Meanwhile, the flood return period of 10 years has maximum discharge of $505,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and average elevation of $+33,46 \text{ m}$, and makes the run-off occur in 99 points which has 7450 m length. The flood control using the river normalization can accommodate the maximum discharge of $502,37 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, reduce the length of the run-off to 6745 m, and lower the run-off up to 0,65 m. The combination of normalization and embankment can gather the maximum debit up to $508,75 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, and decrease the run-off to 2,65 m. The flood control using $17,8 \text{ km}^2$ of the upper watershed or 9,68% of the watershed total area for conservation still makes the run-off occurred with the size of 7.450 m and has been decreased up to 0,16 m.

Keywords : conservation, normalization, flood control, Gunting River, embankment