ABSTRAK

Studi Keseimbangan Air Daerah Bendungan Argoguruh

(Studi Kasus : Rulunghelok, Kec. Natar, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan)

Oleh

Pertumbuhan tanaman membutuhkan banyak air, tetapi tingkat kebutuhan air saat ini tidak dapat dioptimalkan karena sumber air saat ini tidak dapat memenuhi kebutuhan, yang mengakibatkan penurunan produktivitas pertanian. Bendung Argoguruh terletak di Desa Rulunghelok, Kecamatan Natar, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, Provinsi Lampung. Sumber air adalah Sungai Way Sekampung. Untuk memberikan air kepada banyak wilayah, termasuk salah satunya di wilayah Adipuro, kebijakan irigasi etis Belanda menyebabkan pembangunan bendungan ini. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui seberapa besar debit aliran bendungan Argoguruh, berapa besar kebutuhan air irigasi bendungan Argoguruh, dan efektifitas kebutuhan berbanding ketersediaan air bendungan Argoguruh. Bendungan. Di Daerah Irigasi Bendungan Argoguruh, yang terletak di ± 79,6 km, penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif berupa FJ.Mock, Evapotranspirasi, Poligon Thissen, untuk menemukan masalah terkait ketersediaan dan kebutuhan air. debit andalan tertinggi sebesar 2,095 m3/dt pada bulan Maret periode 2, sementara debit andalan terkecil sebesar 0,432 m3/dt di Bendung Argoguruh pada bulan Agustus periode 1. Pada bulan September periode 2, debit air terkecil di Daerah Irigasi Bendung Argoguruh adalah 3,763 m3/dt, tetapi pada bulan September periode 1, dengan pola tanam padi-padi-palawija, debit air tertinggi adalah 69,558 m3/dt.

Kata Kunci : Curah Hujan, Debit andalan, Luas Aera DAS.

ABSTRACT

Water Balance Study of Argoguruh Dam Area

(Case Study: Rulunghelok, Natar District, Lampung South District)

By

Shandy Wiranata

Plant growth requires a lot of water, but the current level of water needs cannot be optimized, as current water resources cannot meet the needs, resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity. Argoguruh Fence is located in the village of Rulunghelok, Natar Prefecture, Lampung South District, Province of Lampung. The water source is the Way River Village. To provide water to many areas, including one in the Adipuro region, Dutch ethical irrigation policy led to the construction of this dam. The objective of this study is to find out how large the flow of the Argoguruh dam, how big the need for Argogurum dam irrigation water, and the effectiveness of the need compared to the availability of Argogurus dam water. The fence. In the Argoguruh Dam Irrigation Area, located at ±79.6 km, the study uses descriptive analysis methods such as FJ.Mock, Evapotranspiration, Thissen Polygon, to find problems related to the availability and needs of water. The highest level of water drainage was 2,095 m3/dt in March period 2, while the lowest level was 0.432 m3/dd in Argoguruh dam in August period 1. In September of period 2, the smallest amount was 3.763 m3/dl in the Argogugug dam irrigation area, but in September of the period 1, with the pattern of padi-padi -palawija plantation, the highest amount of water was 69,558 m3/dt.

Keywords: Rainfall, Flood Discharge, Aerial Area of DAS.