



Tugas Akhir
Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan
Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
(Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)



LAMPIRAN A
Nilai *Curve Number* (CN)



Tugas Akhir
 Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan
 Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
 (Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)

Appendix A CN Tables

SCS TR-55 Table 2-2a – Runoff curve numbers for urban areas¹

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group			
Cover type and hydrologic condition	Average percent impervious area ²	A	B	C	D
<i>Fully developed urban areas</i>					
Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.) ³ :					
Poor condition (grass cover < 50%)		68	79	86	89
Fair condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)		49	69	79	84
Good condition (grass cover > 75%)		39	61	74	80
Impervious areas:					
Paved parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc. (excluding right-of-way)					
Streets and roads:		98	98	98	98
Paved; curbs and storm sewers (excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Paved; open ditches (including right-of-way)		83	89	92	93
Gravel (including right-of-way)		76	85	89	91
Dirt (including right-of-way)		72	82	87	89
Western desert urban areas:					
Natural desert landscaping (pervious areas only) ⁴					
Artificial desert landscaping (impervious weed barrier, desert shrub with 1- to 2-inch sand or gravel mulch and basin borders)		63	77	85	88
Urban districts:					
Commercial and business	85	89	92	94	95
Industrial	72	81	88	91	93
Residential districts by average lot size					
1/8 acre or less (town houses)	65	77	85	90	92
1/4 acre	38	61	75	83	87
1/3 acre	30	57	72	81	86
1/2 acre	25	54	70	80	85
1 acre	20	51	68	79	84
2 acre	12	46	65	77	82
<i>Developing urban areas</i>					
Newly graded areas (pervious areas only, no vegetation) ⁵					
Idle lands (CN's are determined using cover types similar to those in table 2-2c)		77	86	91	94

¹ Average runoff condition, and $I_p = 0.25$.

² The average percent impervious area shown was used to develop the composite CN's. Other assumptions are as follows: impervious areas are directly connected to the drainage system, impervious areas have a CN of 98, and pervious areas are considered equivalent to open space in good hydrologic condition. CN's for other combinations of conditions may be computed using figure 2-3 or 2-4.

³ CN's shown are equivalent to those of pasture. Composite CN's may be computed for other combinations of open space cover type.

⁴ Composite CN's for natural desert landscaping should be computed using figures 2-3 or 2-4 based on the impervious area percentage (CN = 98) and the pervious area CN. The pervious area CN's are assumed equivalent to desert shrub in poor hydrologic condition.

⁵ Composite CN's to use for the design of temporary measures during grading and construction should be computed using figure 2-3 or 2-4, based on the degree of development (imperviousness area percentage) and the CN's for the newly graded pervious areas.



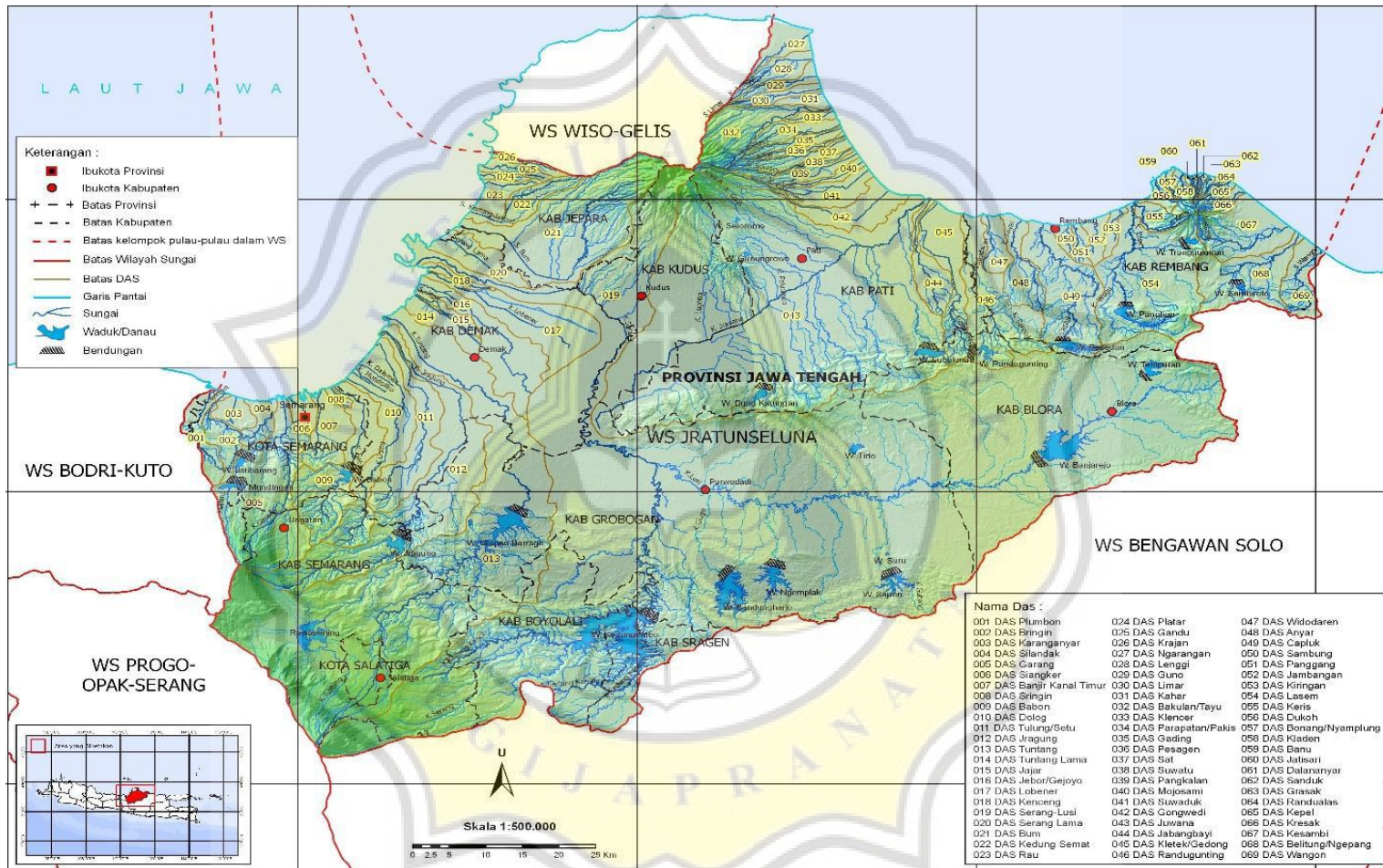
Tugas Akhir
Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan
Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
(Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)



LAMPIRAN B
Peta Wilayah Sungai Jratunseluna



Tugas Akhir
 Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
 (Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)



Monika Indriyani
 Rr. Rahma Shafira Amalia

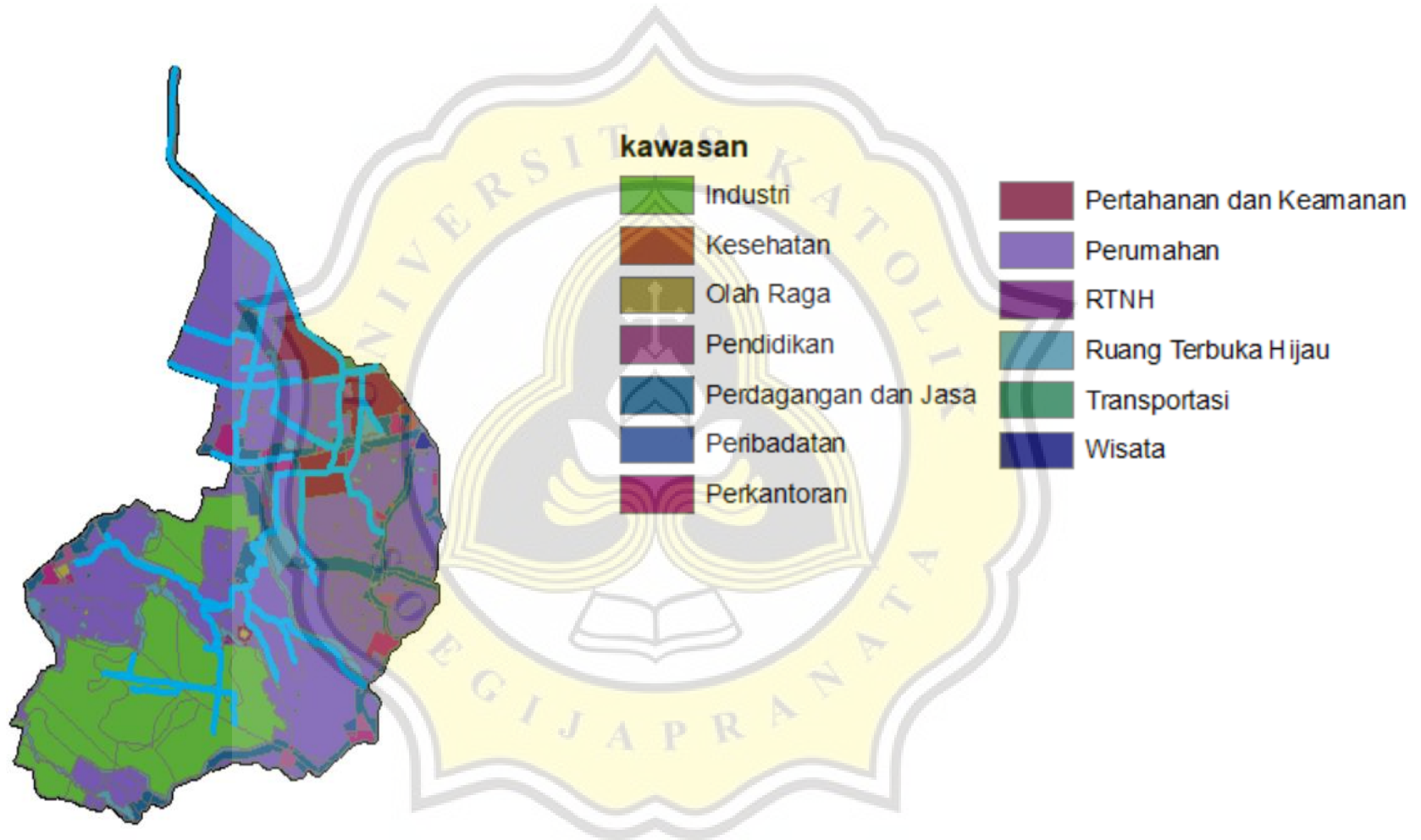
16.B1.0013
 16.B1.0060



Tugas Akhir
Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan
Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
(Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)

LAMPIRAN C
Peta Tata Guna Lahan DAS Silandak Tahun 2020







Tugas Akhir
Analisis Debit Puncak Menggunakan Pendekatan Metode Hidrograf Satuan
Sintetis (HSS) Snyder dan HEC-HMS
(Studi Kasus: DAS Silandak, Kota Semarang)

LAMPIRAN D
HASIL ANTI PLAGIASI





9.33% PLAGIARISM
APPROXIMATELY

Report #13813099

BAB 1 PENDAHULUAN Latar Belakang Pemanfaatan lahan digunakan oleh manusia berdasarkan kegunaannya. Lahan yaitu keseluruhan lingkungan bagi manusia yang berguna untuk kelangsungan hidupnya (Dewi, 2012). 46 Lahan dapat diartikan sebagai unsur penting pada kehidupan manusia karena kehidupan manusia bergantung pada lahan yang dipakai sebagai tempat aktivitas manusia, seperti mencari nafkah dan sebagai tempat pemukiman. Perubahan penggunaan lahan dapat disebabkan semakin meningkatnya jumlah penduduk sedangkan luas lahan tetap. Keterbatasan dapat menjadi faktor penyebab munculnya perebutan pada pemanfaatan lahan karena ketersediaan lahan yang terbatas di perkotaan dan semakin besarnya kebutuhan akan lahan. Jika keadaan ini berlangsung lama akan menyebabkan menurunnya kualitas lingkungan dan daya dukung lingkungan. Jika permasalahan ini terjadi pada Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS), maka akan terjadi penurunan DAS dan memiliki pengaruh buruk pada daerah dibawah DAS. Kota Semarang memiliki Daerah Aliran

REPORT CHECKED AUTHOR
#1381309913 OCT 2021, 8:56 AM ANDRE KURNIAWAN

PAGE
1 OF 158