

**GEOLOGI DAN ANALISA RESIKO BANJIR LAHAR HUJAN
DI KALI KONTONG DAN SEKITARNYA, DAERAH PONDOKAGUNG
KECAMATAN KASEMBON, KABUPATEN MALANG,
PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**

MAWARDY EKA PUTRA HASIBUAN

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ABSTRACT

In the administration of the study site is located in an area PondokAgung, Kasembon, Malang, East Java Province. In UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinates located at : 641000mE - 646000mE and 9133000mN - 9137000mN with an area of 30 km² area carefully situations.

Through morphological approach to the various elements that exist in the field and adapted to the topographic maps / topographic features, and supported by previous researchers, which according to Van Zuidam, 1983, the authors divide the area into one unit carefully situations original form, namely the form of volcanic origin. Based on the unit above the original form, the authors divide the unit into three primary forms geomorphic units, namely: Lembah Laharik (V2), Lereng Vulkanik Tengah (V4), and Lereng Vulkanik Bawah (V5). Based on direct observations in the field and interpretation of geological maps to see the pattern of drainage and refers to the classification of the pattern of drainage it can be concluded that the pattern of flow of the river that developed in the research area is the pattern of flux parallel reflecting that the study area has a resistance the same rock and topographic layer of sediment horizontal or inclined and is categorized as a mature stage geomorphology. It is caused by erosion of the lateral and vertical erosion runs in a balanced and sedimentation processes run until now. Usually has a wave relief and sloping land with large and deep valleys.

Statigrafi research area is divided into three lithologies from old to young, ie breksi gunungapi Anjasmara Tua unit (Plistosen) , breksi piroklastik Kelud Muda unit (Holosen), and units of lava deposition Kali Konto (Holosen). Volcanic facies that exist in research areas such as medial volcanoclastic (Vessel & Davies, 1981) which is deposited on the Terrestrial environment - Volcano.

Based on the analysis of disaster risks lava rain area PondokAgung divided into 3 levels of risk, namely the high degree of risk that includes the village Sukosari, the level of risk being that includes the village of Bayem and Kasembon, as well as a low risk level that includes the village Brumbung, Siman, Kampung Baru, Kepung, and Damarwulan.

SARI

Secara administrasi lokasi penelitian terletak di daerah PondokAgung, Kecamatan Kasembon, Kabupaten Malang, Provinsi Jawa Timur. Secara Koordinat UTM (*Universal Transverse Mercator*) daerah telitian terletak pada: 641000mE - 646000mE dan 9133000mN - 9137000mN dengan luas daerah telitian 30 km².

Melalui pendekatan berbagai unsur morfologi yang ada dilapangan dan disesuaikan dengan peta topografi/rupebumi, serta didukung oleh peneliti sebelumnya, yakni menurut Van Zuidam, 1983, penulis membagi daerah telitian menjadi satu satuan bentuk asal, yaitu: bentuk asal Vulkanik.