

WEBINAR SERIES - *Ngopi-GEOsain*

IDENTIFIKASI DAN KLASIFIKASI LONGSOR

Dicky MUSLIM

FTG-UNPAD

IAGI Jabar-Banten

2022

Tale to Tell Today

- ▶ Definisi
- ▶ Variabel & parameter longsor
- ▶ Cabang ilmu terkait longsor
- ▶ Identifikasi longsor
- ▶ Klasifikasi longsor
- ▶ *So, what next ?*

Longsor

PENGERTIAN TANAH LONGSOR

Tanah longsor adalah perpindahan material pembentuk lereng berupa batuan, bahan rombakan, tanah, atau material campuran tersebut, bergerak ke bawah atau keluar lereng. Proses terjadinya tanah longsor dapat diterangkan sebagai berikut: air yang meresap ke dalam tanah akan menambah bobot tanah. Jika air tersebut menembus sampai tanah kedap air yang berperan sebagai bidang gelincir, maka tanah menjadi licin dan tanah pelapukan di atasnya akan bergerak mengikuti lereng dan keluar lereng.

JENIS TANAH LONGSOR

Ada 6 jenis tanah longsor, yakni: longsor translasi, longsor rotasi, pergerakan blok, runtuh batu, rayapan tanah, dan aliran bahan rombakan. Jenis longsor translasi dan rotasi

Mass movement

Mass movement, also called **Mass Wasting**, bulk movements of soil and rock debris down slopes in response to the pull of gravity, or the rapid or gradual sinking of the Earth's ground surface in a predominantly vertical direction. Formerly, the term mass wasting referred to a variety of processes by which large masses of crustal materials are moved by gravity from one place to another. More recently, the term mass movement has been substituted to include mass wasting processes and the sinking of confined areas of the Earth's ground surface. Mass movements on slopes and sinking mass movements are often aided by water and the significance of both types is the part each plays in the alteration of landforms.



Evidence of mass wasting
Talus cones located on the north shore of Isfjord, Svalbard, Norway are produced by mass movement (mass wasting).

The variety of downslope mass movements reflects the diversity of factors that are responsible for their origin. Such factors include: weathering or erosional debris cover on slopes, which is usually liable to mass movement; the character and structure of rocks, such as resistant permeable beds prone to sliding because of underlying impermeable rocks; the removal of the vegetation cover, which increases the slope's susceptibility to mass movement by reducing its stability; artificial or natural increases in the slope's steepness, which will usually induce mass movement; earthquake tremors, which affect the slope equilibrium and increase the likelihood of mass movement; and flowing ground water, which exerts pressure on soil particles and impairs slope stability. These factors affecting slope conditions will often combine with climatic factors such as precipitation and frost activity to produce downslope mass movement.

15.2 Classification of Mass Wasting

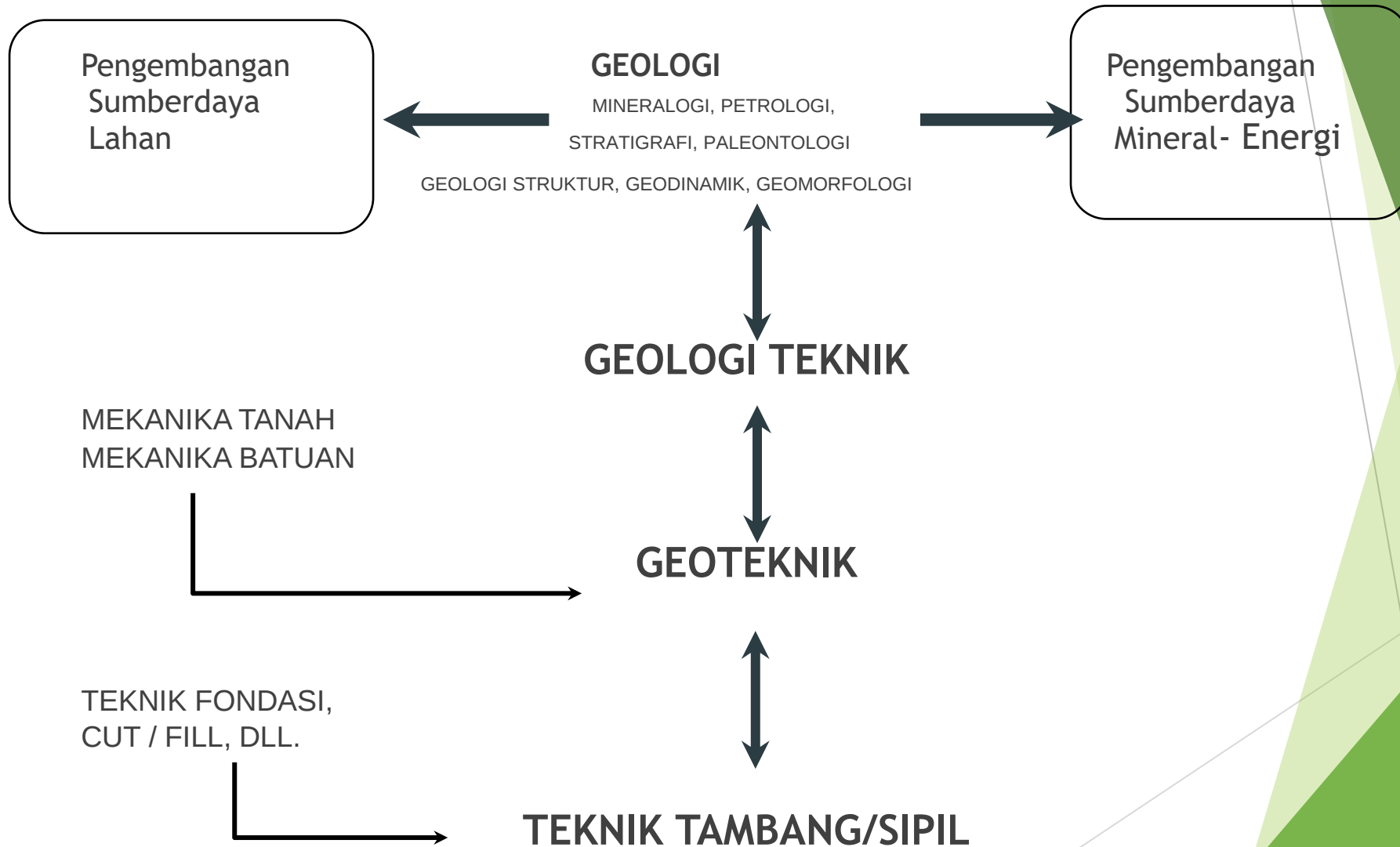
It's important to classify slope failures so that we can understand what causes them and learn how to mitigate their effects. The three criteria used to describe slope failures are:

- The type of material that failed (typically either bedrock or unconsolidated sediment)
- The mechanism of the failure (how the material moved)
- The rate at which it moved

The type of motion is the most important characteristic of a slope failure, and there are three different types of motion:

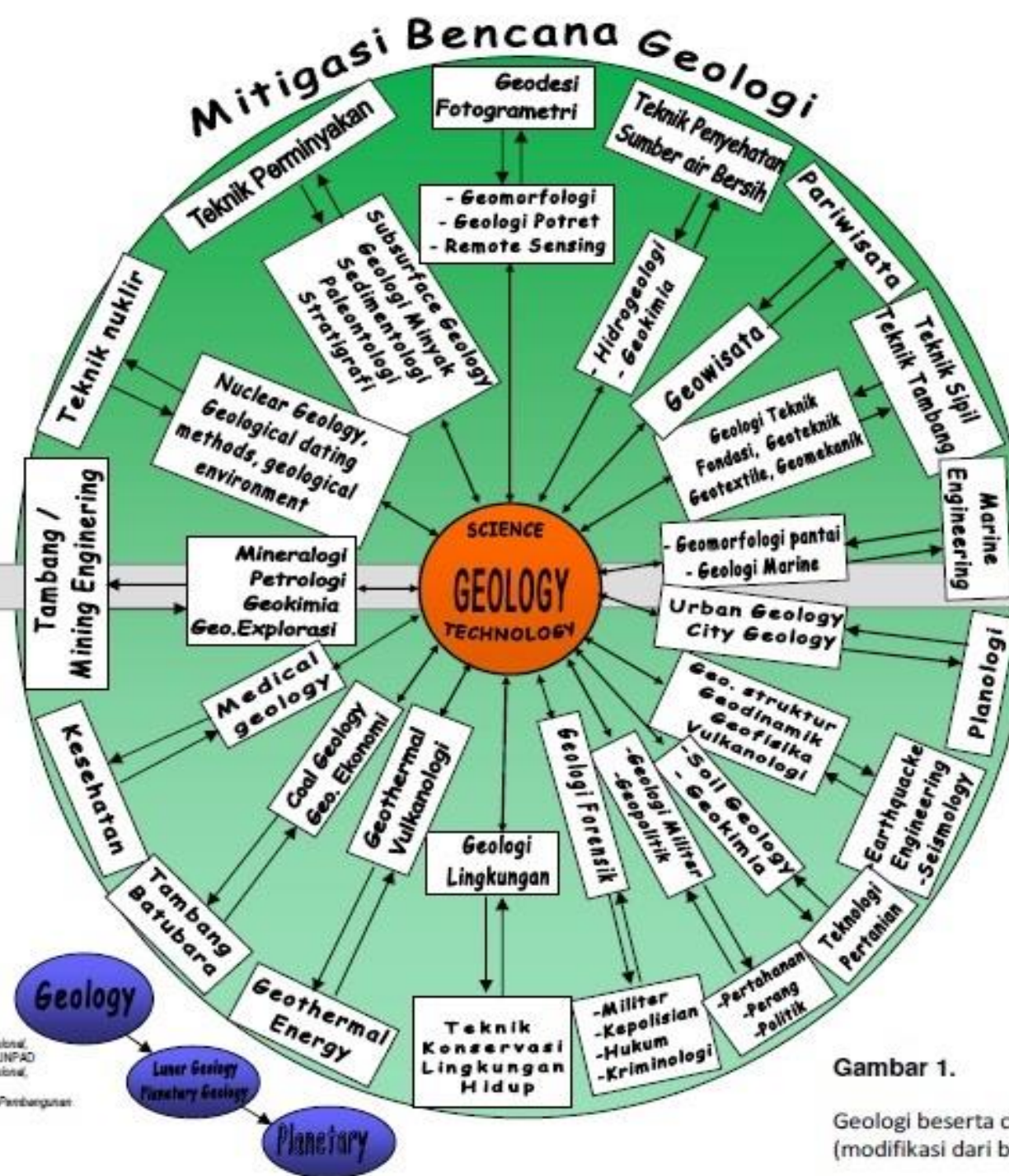
- If the material drops through the air, vertically or nearly vertically, it's known as a **fall**.
- If the material moves as a mass along a sloping surface (without internal motion within the mass), it's a **slide**.
- If the material has internal motion, like a fluid, it's a **flow**.

Hubungan geologi dengan cabang ilmu lain terkait Longsor



INDUSTRI BAHAN GALIAN
PENGEMBANGAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
DAN ENERGI

G E O L O G I
E K O N O M I



G E O L O G I
T E K N I K

TEKNOLOGI PEMBANGUNAN PRASARANA HIDUP
PENGEMBANGAN SUMBER DAYA KEWILAYAHAN

SUMBER:

Hinawati, R.F. 1982, Bahan Kuliah Geologi Teknik, Jurusan Geologi, FMIPA-UNPAD
Zakaria, Z. 1992, Peran Geologi dalam Pembangunan Nasional, Diklat Angkatan 1992, Jurusan Geologi, FMIPA-UNPAD
Zakaria, Z. 1996, Peran Geologi dalam Pembangunan Nasional, Proceeding Seminar Akademik, FMIPA-UNPAD
Hinawati, 2000, Stadium Generasi, Peran Geologi dalam Pembangunan Nasional, Jurusan Geologi, FMIPA - NPAD
Dan informasi lainnya dari berbagai web-site

Gambar 1.

Geologi beserta cabang-cabangnya
(modifikasi dari berbagai sumber)

Pendahuluan

- ▶ What is **Geology** ?
- ▶ The study of the planet Earth, the materials of which it is made, the processes that act on these materials, the products formed, and the history of the planet and its life forms since its origin.
- ▶ Geology considers the physical forces that act on the Earth, the chemistry of its constituent materials, and the biology of its past inhabitants as revealed by fossils. The knowledge thus obtained is placed in the service of society to aid in discovery of minerals and fuels of value in the Earth's crust, to identify geologically stable sites for major structures, and to provide foreknowledge of some of the dangers associated with the mobile forces of a dynamic Earth.

What is Engineering Geology ?

- Geology as applied to engineering practice, esp. mining and civil engineering.
- As defined by the Council of Professional Geological Organizations (*Suggested Geologist Practice Act of 1993*) engineering geology is a specialty of geology relevant to (1) the planning, design, operation, and maintenance of civil engineering works; (2) the development, protection, and remediation of ground- and surface-water resources; and (3) other human activities where geologic factors and conditions impact the public welfare and the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment.

What is Geotechnic ?

- The application of scientific methods and engineering principles to the acquisition, interpretation, and use of knowledge of materials of the Earth's crust for the solution of engineering problems;
- The applied science of making the Earth more habitable. It embraces the fields of soil mechanics and rock mechanics, and many of the engineering aspects of geology, geophysics, hydrology, and related sciences.
- Syn: geotechnique; geotechnical engineering.

Geologi Terapan ?

- ▶ Memanfaatkan pengetahuan geologi untuk aspek-aspek praktis
- ▶ Memperluas sebaran pengetahuan geologi pada bidang-bidang ilmu lain non sains/kebumihan:
 - ▶ - Kedokteran/Kedokteran Gigi (GeoMedics, Forensic)
 - ▶ - Ekonomi & Manajemen (Sumberdaya, Kebencanaan)
 - ▶ - Pariwisata & Budaya (Geotourism, Sejarah)
 - ▶ - Sosial & Politik (Geopolitik, Pendidikan)

Geology for Geotechnical Investigation

- ▶ Engineering Geology helps **to ensure a stable and cost-effective model** for construction projects. Gathering geological information for a project site is important in the planning, design, and construction phase of an engineering project → sets the foundation and best practices for how to properly execute civil engineering projects through research and earth formation application.
- ▶ **What is the Difference Between a Geologist, an Engineering Geologist, and a Geotechnical Engineer?**
- ▶ A Geologist studies and understands the history of how and why soils and earth were formed and their relation to specific regions. Some geologists never work within the construction field—but focus instead on research and interpretation aspects of earth science.
- ▶ An engineering geologist has the research and historical background to help provide valuable perspective on construction requirements and likely has the experience of using this knowledge in support of engineers. In many cases, engineering geologists can produce this knowledge.
- ▶ Geotechnical Engineers—though they may have a lesser understanding of how the earth and soils were formed, rely on their practical experience and theoretical knowledge of soil mechanics to determine how to build on any given site.

PENYELIDIKAN GEOTEKNIK

Penyelidikan Geoteknik bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data geoteknik yang mewakili dari suatu area rencana penambangan. Persoalan geoteknik utama pada tambang terbuka adalah “stabilitas lereng bukaan tambang”. Analisis stabilitas lereng memerlukan input data tentang 5 faktor yang berpengaruh, yaitu :

1. Sifat fisik-mekanik batuan, dari semua jenis (lapisan) batuan yang membentuk lereng, meliputi; densitas, kuat geser (c, ϕ), kuat tekan(σ_c), kuat tarik(σ_t), modulus elastisitas/deformasi(E), dan Poisson's ratio(ν).
2. Data struktur geologi, meliputi; patahan, joints, perlapisan, yang disajikan dalam stereonet.
3. Data air tanah, yaitu keberadaan dan tinggi level air tanah di dalam batuan.
4. Geometri lereng, tergantung model lereng yang dianalisis (single slope, inter-ramp slope, atau overall slope).
5. Faktor beban luar sistem lereng (beban statik dan atau beban dinamik yaitu getaran).

Ketiga faktor pertama dari atas, dapat diperoleh dari penyelidikan lapangan dan uji laboratorium.

Untuk mendapatkan data yang lengkap dan representatif dari suatu tambang, penyelidikan geoteknik harus direncanakan dengan baik. Dalam konteks ini, beberapa pertimbangan yang perlu diperhatikan, adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Dalam membuka suatu tambang, volume batuan atau tanah yang dihadapi adalah sangat besar, yaitu panjang x lebar x kedalaman rencana bukaan tambang. Dalam konteks geoteknik, artinya, sifat fisik-mekanik batuan yang dihadapi akan bervariasi sesuai sifat alaminya, yaitu heterogen, diskontinu, dan unisotrop.
- b. Dalam satu jenis/lapisan batuan variasi sifat fisik-mekanik sangat mungkin terjadi akibat adanya struktur diskontinuitas dan proses pelapukan.
- c. Penyelidikan untuk mendapatkan sifat fisik-mekanik ini sebaiknya didasarkan atas pembagian zone awal (preliminary pit zoning) yang dilakukan pada waktu penyelidikan struktur geologi. Termasuk memperkirakan sifat fisik-mekanik dan perkiraan model longsoran yang potensial terjadi untuk masing-masing sektor.

Mengacu kepada pertimbangan tersebut di atas, maka penentuan titik-titik atau lokasi “penyelidikan geoteknik” adalah hal sangat penting yang harus diperhatikan.

Kegiatan utama dalam penyelidikan geoteknik untuk mendukung desain atau revisi desain tambang terbuka adalah “Pengeboran Geoteknik” dan “Pemetaan Geoteknik Permukaan”.

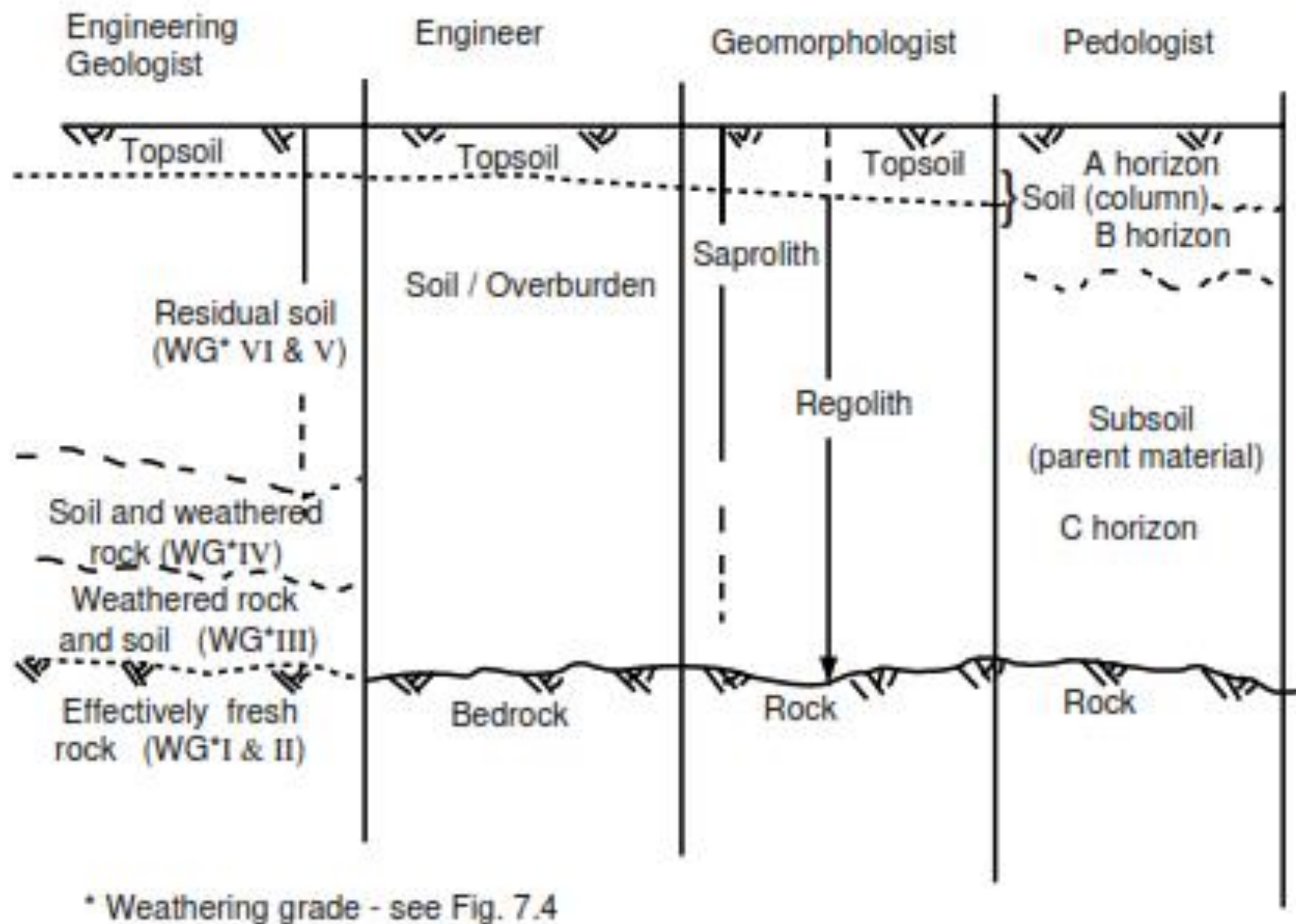
Engineering Geomorphology

The application of geomorphology for engineering (engineering geomorphology) can help ensure that the technical problems faced by civil engineers are successfully identified and resolved. These include:

- ▶ the evaluation of the near surface ground for design and construction of man-made structures
- ▶ the risks to civil engineering projects from earth surface processes (both current processes and the legacy of past processes)
- ▶ the availability of resources for construction, especially aggregates
- ▶ the effects of civil engineering projects on the environment, notably on the operation of earth surface processes.

Problems related to geomorphology often arise on engineering projects because of:

- ▶ • failure to correctly identify surface features e.g. preexisting landslides
- ▶ • failure to foresee the presence of problem ground conditions (e.g. soil pipes, aggressive or metastable soils) i.e. limited understanding of how systems operated in the past
- ▶ • poor prediction of the rates of morphological change, based on extrapolation from past records i.e. based on a limited understanding of the geomorphological processes and their variability
- ▶ • lack of appreciation of what might happen, as opposed to what has happened i.e. limited understanding of the system behavior and poor hazard models.



Notes

1. Terms used grade into each other vertically. For engineering contract purposes the terms should be defined
 2. Topsoil is the fertile organic layer of gardens and farms – labelled the A-horizon by pedologists
 3. Regolith is the 'loose' variable material above the bedrock
 4. Bedrock is the effectively 'unweathered' rock unless defined otherwise in an engineering contract
 5. 'Solum' is the A and B horizon of a true pedological soil
 6. Saprolite is the in-situ weathered bedrock in which the original rock structure may be seen although the material properties are those of a soil (lithorelicts/discontinuities)
 7. Superficial deposits (Surficial in a number of countries including the USA) is an unconsolidated material of Cenozoic age covering bedrock, including residual soils and transported soils (e.g. alluvium, loess, river terraces, glacial tills, moraines, heads)
- Drift is a term used in the UK to describe superficial deposits, particularly those of glacial origin

Figure 6.1 Delimitations of soil from different perspectives.

Hidrologi

- ▶ Hidrologi = Air permukaan VS Geohidrologi = Air bawah permukaan
- ▶ *Water Balance / Water Budget*
- ▶ *Mine dewatering & groundwater quality*
- ▶ Tambang terbuka rentan perubahan kesetimbangan akibat cuaca (musim, air hujan, angin, suhu permukaan, kelembaban, dll)
- ▶ *Tailing / waste disposal* di lokasi tambang rentan bencana longsor, erosi, dll.
- ▶ Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS)

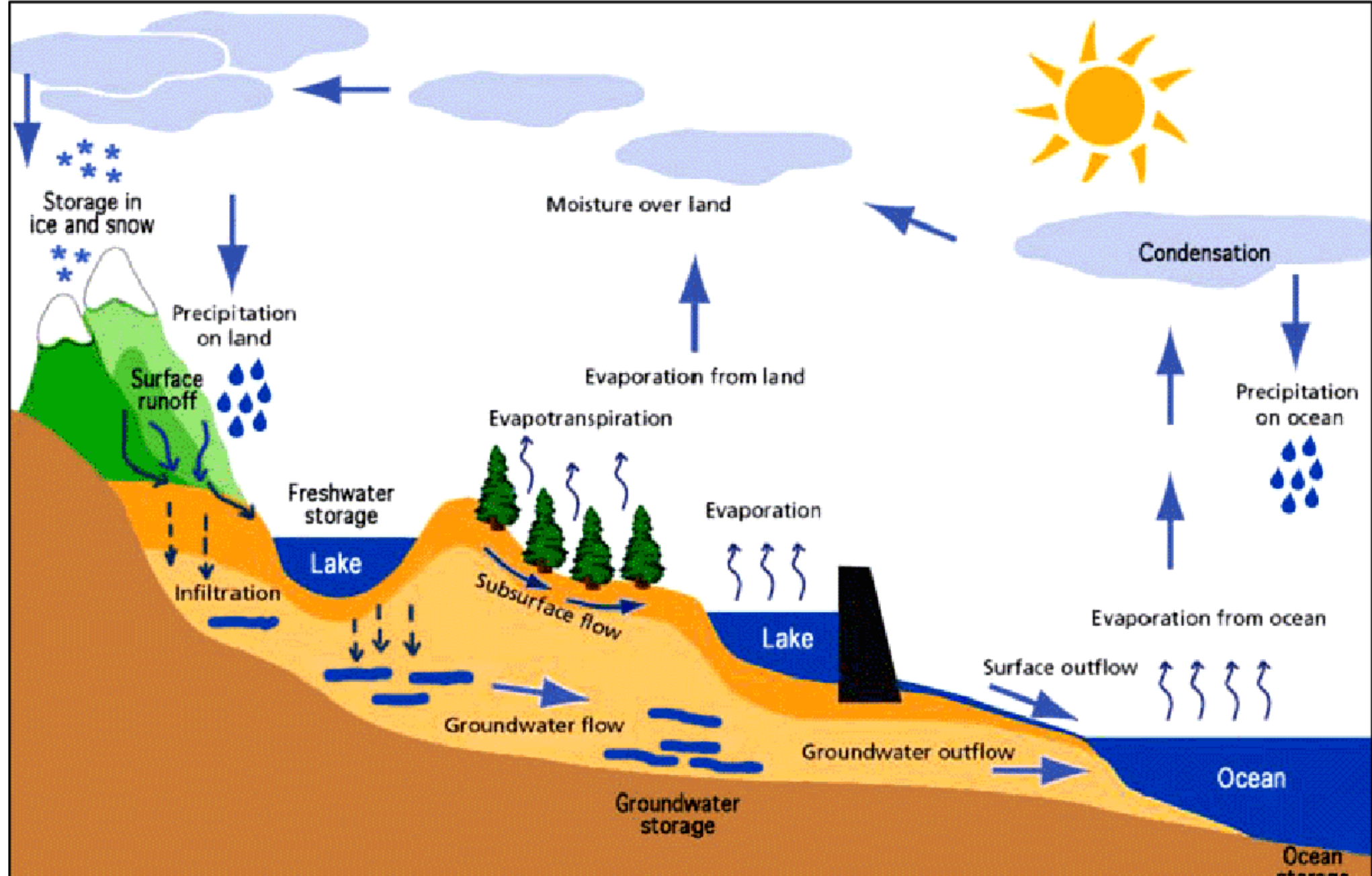
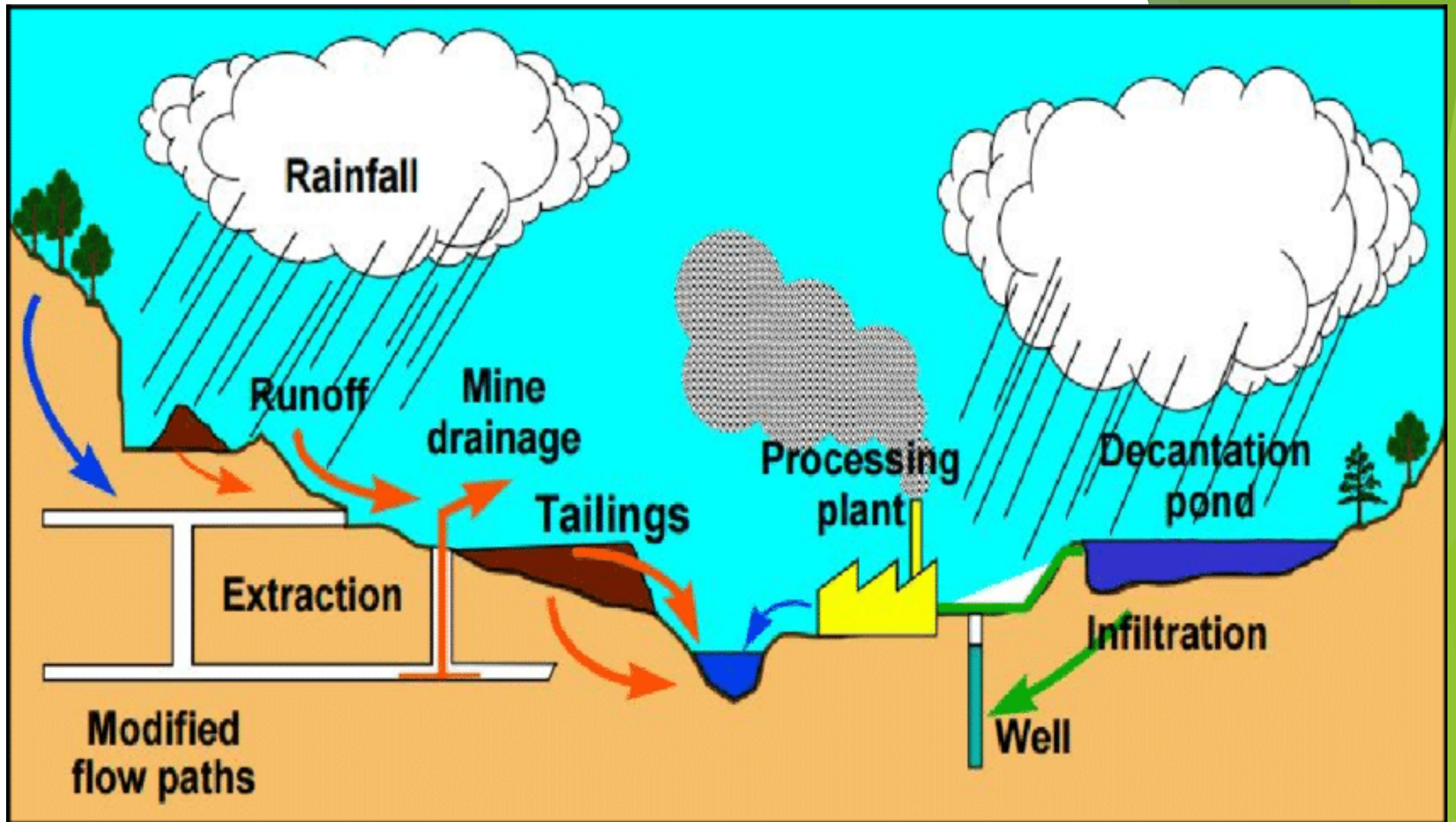
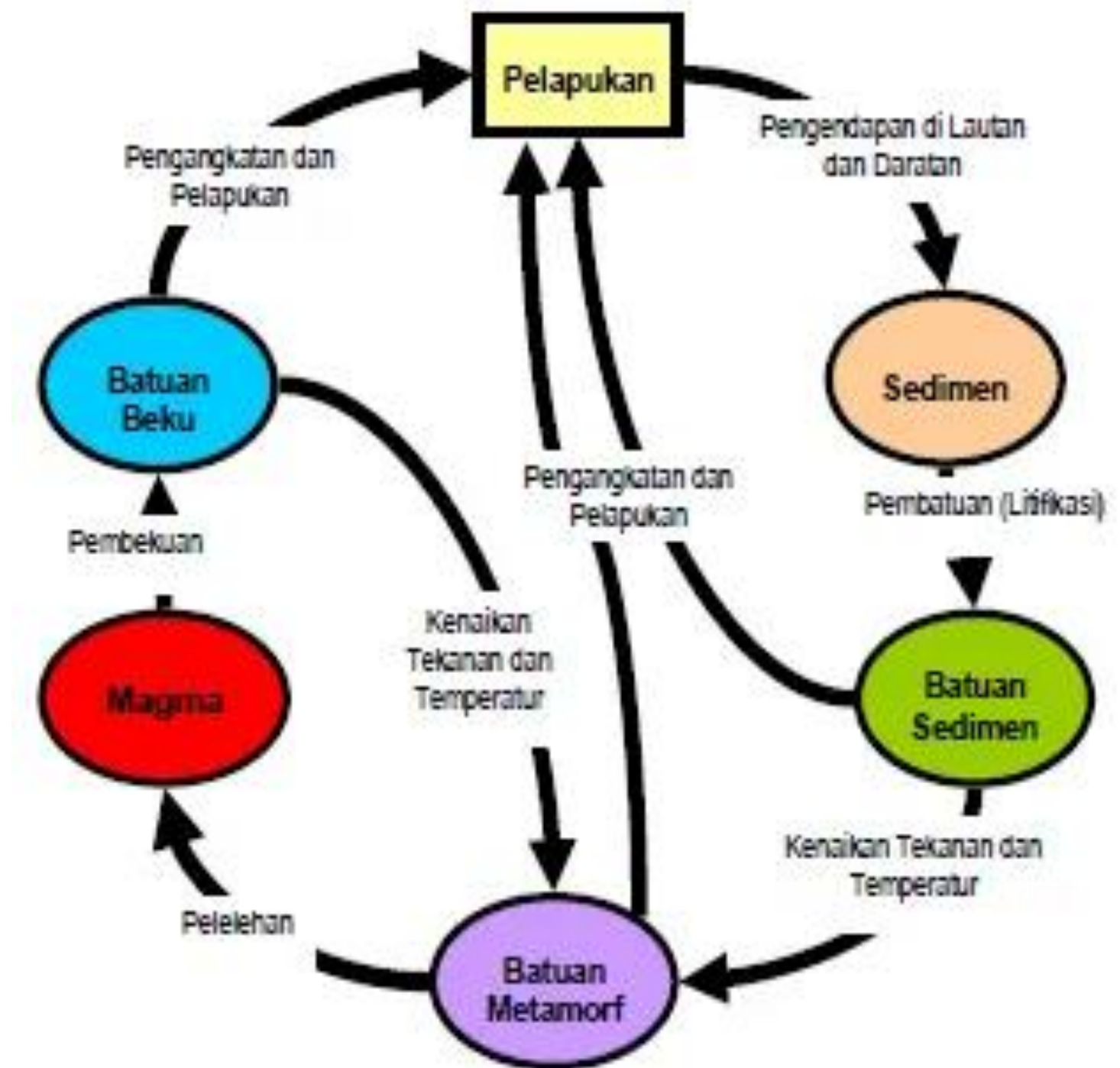


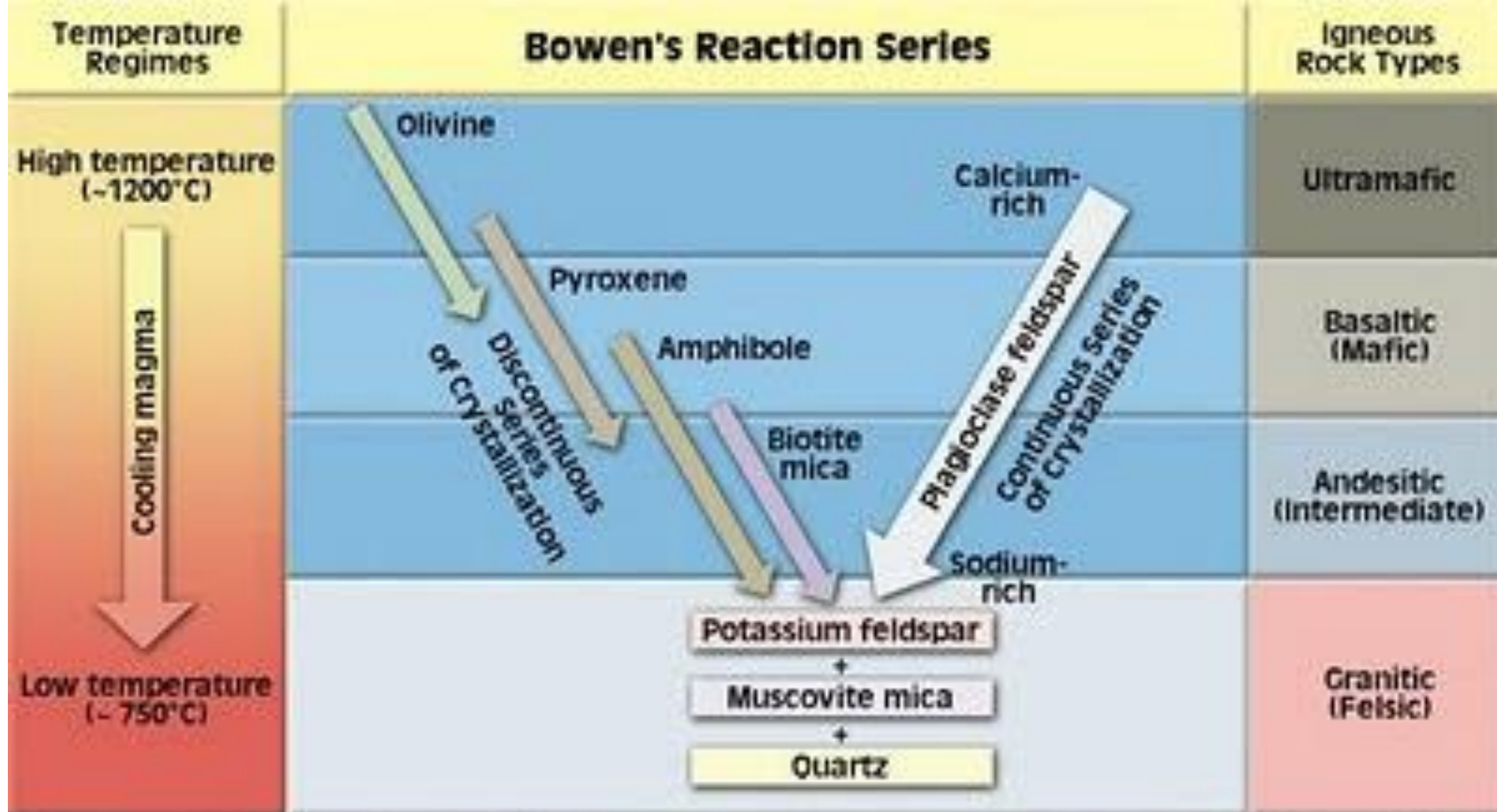
Figure 1-1: Hydrologic cycle with components that describe water movement derived by sun and wind energy (Adopted from Enock, 2011)



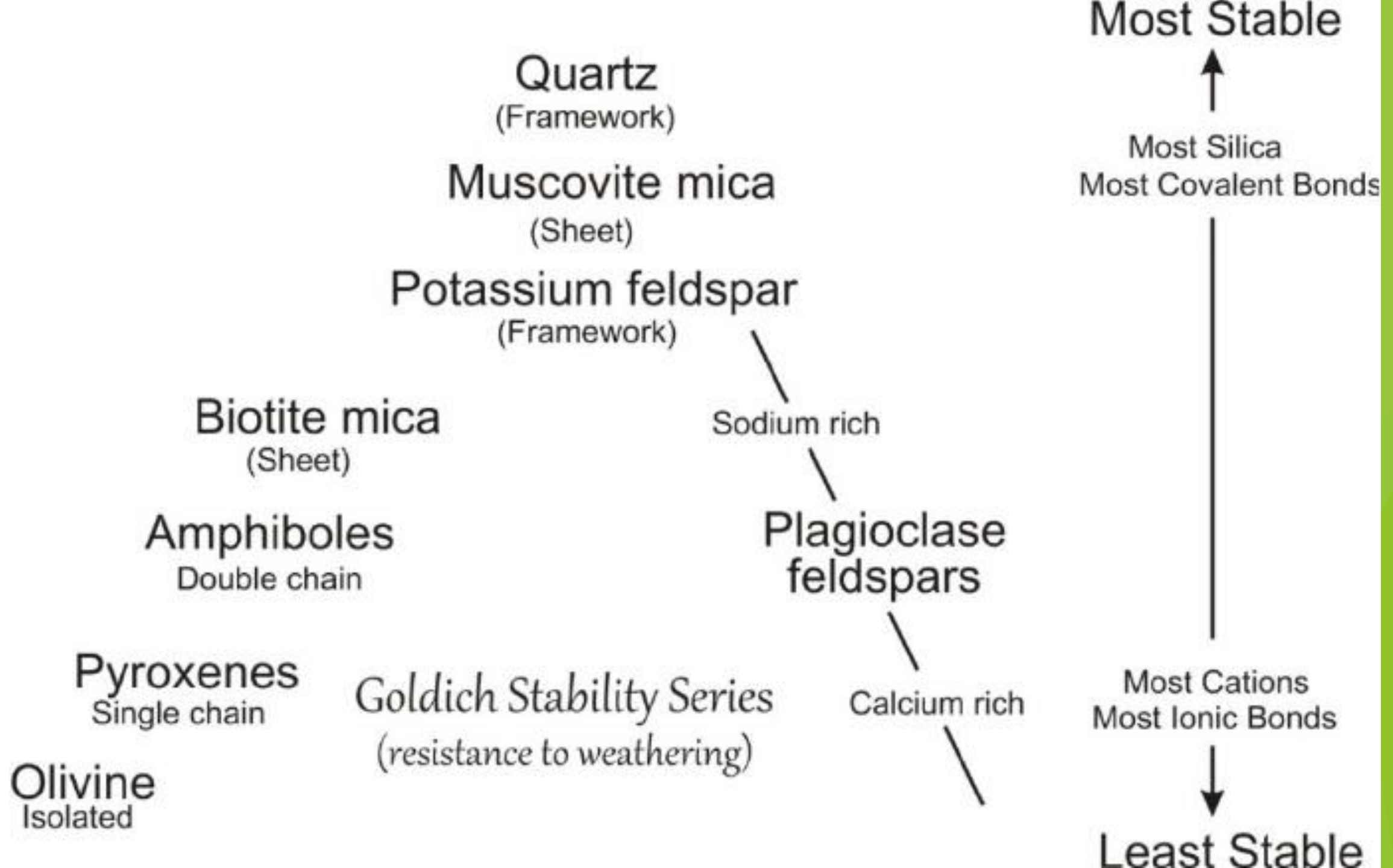
Litologi

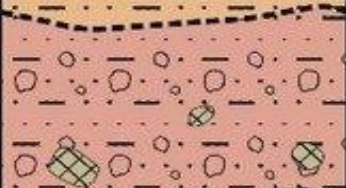
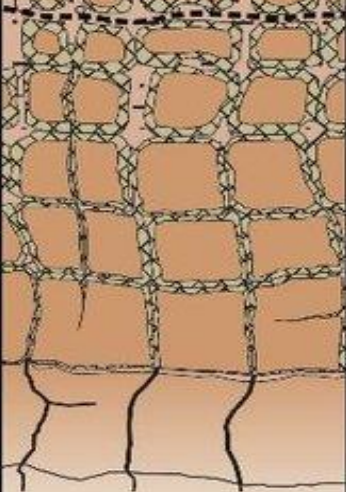
- ▶ Batuan dan Tanah lapukan
- ▶ Petrologi, petrografi
- ▶ Stratigrafi & sedimentologi
- ▶ *Material Properties vs Mass properties*
- ▶ *Physical & chemical properties*
- ▶ *Mechanical properties*
- ▶ *Soil Mechanics*
- ▶ *Rock Mechanics*





Bowen's reaction series shows the progression of Mg, Fe-rich (left-side) and Si-rich (right side) minerals that will crystallize from a typical basaltic magma. The mineralogy of the resultant rock types is thus indicative of the temperatures at which they crystallize (see [Table 20.1](#)).



Indicative depth below surface (m)		Rock mass weathering grade	Description (as rock mass for fresh to moderately weathered, and as soil mass for highly weathered to topsoil)
0 - 0.2		Topsoil	Dark brown, black, sandy clayey SILT with organic matter and man-made material
0.9 - 1.2		Residual soil	Reddish brown to light brown, low sphericity, very angular, sandy clayey SILT of high plasticity
2 - 3		Completely	Reddish brown to red, low sphericity, very angular, clayey silty sandy GRAVEL to gravelly sandy clayey SILT of high plasticity, relict discontinuities (foliation and joints), with in lower part occasionally cobble- and boulder-sized completely decomposed core stones with white kaolin
3.5 - 4.5		Highly	Reddish brown, low sphericity, very angular, clayey silty sandy GRAVEL, relict discontinuities (foliation and joints), with cobble- and boulder-sized completely and partially decomposed core stones consisting of mainly mica and feldspar with white kaolin
5.5 - 8		Moderately	Light brown, light grey, white, medium- to coarse-sized minerals with phenocrysts, very weak to very strong, schistose and foliated, SCHIST and GNEISS in part migmatized, upwards increasingly weathered leading to core stones surrounded with zone of decomposed intact rock material (hatched), discontinuities discolored (bottom) to filled with completely decomposed and altered intact rock (top), white kaolin in intact rock and discontinuities, porphyroclasts (garnet) becoming markedly weathered (weaker) starting from moderately weathered
		Slightly	
20		Fresh (un-weathered)	Light grey, white, medium- to coarse-sized minerals with phenocrysts, moderately strong to very strong, schistose and foliated, SCHIST and GNEISS in part migmatized

PERBEDAAN BATUAN & TANAH

- ▶ **Batuan** : Material kerak bumi yang terdiri atas mineral penyusun bertekstur, berstruktur

SIFAT : - padu;

- q_u (UCS, *unconfined compression strength*) > 200 psi
($= 14 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)
- bila terdiri dari satu butir, ukuran butirnya $> \text{boulder}$
($> 256 \text{ mm}$); berat $> 40 \text{ kg}$

- ▶ **Tanah** : Mineral penyusun (dengan/tanpa material organik) yang terdekomposisi (lapuk), berstruktur dan bertekstur

SIFAT : - urai, lepas, lunak;

- q_u (UCS, *unconfined compression strength*) < 200 psi;
- ukuran butirnya $< \text{boulder}$ ($< 256 \text{ mm}$); berat $< 40 \text{ kg}$

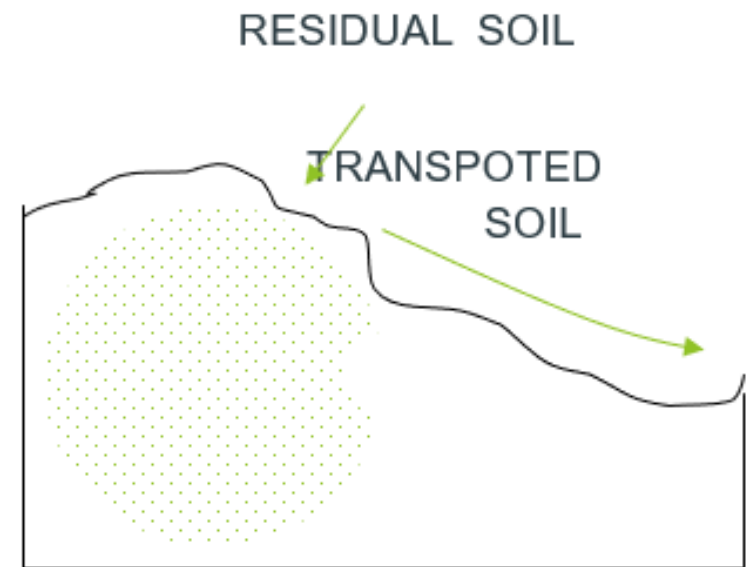
(Shower & Shower, 1967)

GENESIS TANAH

- ▶ *Desintegrasi* : Proses pemisahan/ penghancuran dari material besar menjadi material kecil-kecil
- ▶ *Transpostasi* : Proses transportasi (oleh arus air: di sungai, laut; oleh angin: di gurun)
- ▶ *Redeposisi* : Proses pengendapan sesuai dengan lingkungan perendapan (media air dan angin)
- ▶ *Dekomposisi* : Prosesi pelapukan melibatkan fisika/kimia. Intensif di iklim basah, disusul erosi, transportasi dan redeposisi (jika tanpa ini, akan menghasilkan tanah residu di tempat asal yang melekat pada batuan asal)

GENESIS TANAH

- ▶ *Residual soil*
pelapukan tanpa erosi, transport dan redeposisi
- ▶ *Transpoted soil*
pelapukan disertai erosi, transport dan redeposisi
- ▶ *5 Zona tanah pelapukan*
 - ▶ segar
 - ▶ terlapukkan sebagian
 - ▶ terlapukkan sedang
 - ▶ terlapukkan kuat
 - ▶ terlapukkan komplit



- ▶ *Faktor pembentuk (genesis) tanah* —→ $S = f(C, T, t, O, R)$

S=SOIL ; C=iklim ; T=topografi ; t=waktu ; O=organisma ; R=batuan induk

FUNGSI BATUAN & TANAH

- ▶ *Mass properties* : bekerja menyangga beban bangunan atau beban di atasnya.
- ▶ *Material properties* : mewakili *mass properties*

MASS
PROPERTIES
BATUAN

==

MATERIAL PROPERTIES +
FABRIC (KEMAS) +
SEMENTASI

- ▶ *Fondasi* : tanah/batuan fondasi → mass properties
- ▶ *Bahan Konstruksi* : dikenal istilah *bahan isian tanah atau batuan (earth/rock fill materials)* → material properties

SIFAT FISIK & MEKANIK TANAH

Hubungan antar variabel :

γ_{wet} = unit weight of wet soil

ω = water content

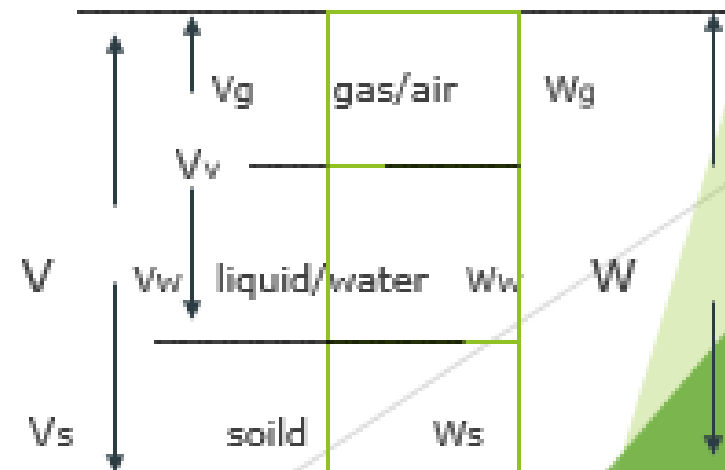
γ_w = unit weight of water at 4° C = 1

γ_d = unit weight of dry soil

SG = specific gravity

Sr = degree of saturation

$\gamma_d = \frac{\gamma_{wet}}{1 + \omega}$	$e = \frac{n}{1 - n}$	$n = \frac{e}{1 + e}$	$n = 1 - \frac{\gamma_d}{SG \cdot \gamma_w}$
$Sr = \frac{\omega \gamma_{wet}}{n(1 + \omega) \gamma_w}$	$Sr = \frac{V_w}{V_v}$	$n = \frac{V_v}{V}$	
$e = \frac{V_v}{V_s}$	$\omega = \frac{W_w}{W_s}$	$SG = \frac{\omega SG}{e}$	



KLASIFIKASI TANAH

Cara menentukan jenis tanah agar didapat gambaran seintas tentang sifat-sifat tanah, cara yang dipakai antara lain cara USCS (Unified Soil Classification System) yang diusulkan oleh Cassagrande.

Tanah:

- berbutir halus (50 % lolos saringan 200 mesh)
- berbutir kasar (50 % tertahan #200 mesh)
- organik

Tanah dibagi menjadi 15 simbol huruf, terdiri atas gabungan atau individu dari simbol-simbol :

Komponen : G, S, M, C, O, Pt

Gradasi : W, P

Batas cair : H, L

Jenis Tanah	Prefiks	Sub-kelompok	Sufiks	Simbol
Kerikil	G	Gradasi baik	W	GW
Kerikil	G	Gradasi buruk	P	GP
Pasir	S	Lanauan	M	SM
Pasir	S	Lempungan	C	SC
Lanau	M	Batas cair < 50%	L	ML
Lempung	C	Batas cair < 50%	L	CL
Organik	O	Batas cair > 50%	H	OH
Gambut	Pt			Pt

SC, Pasir lempungan + deskripsi verbal lainnya.

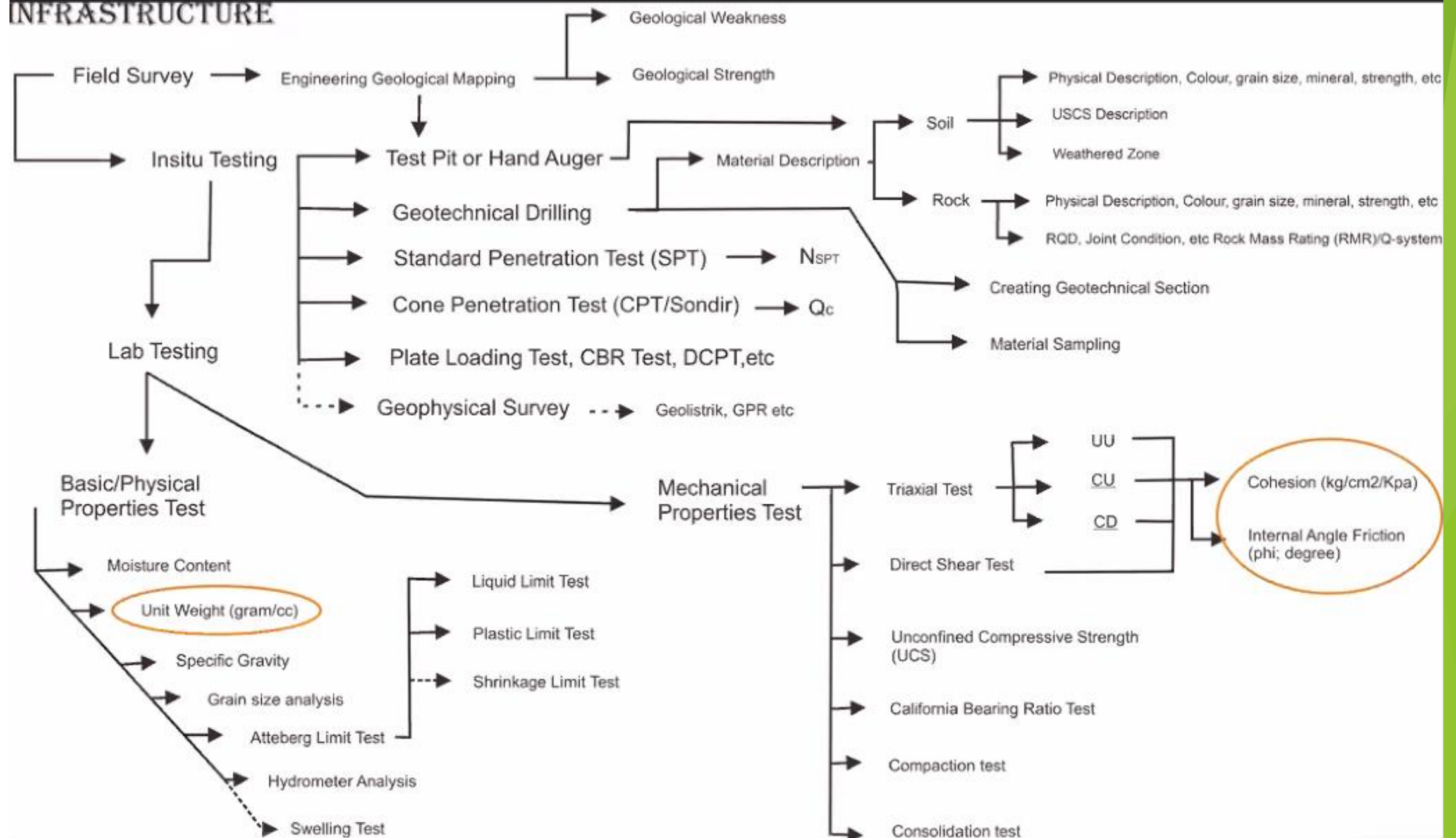
GW, Kerikil gradasi baik + deskripsi lainnya: warna, kekasaran dll.

ML, Lanau plastisitas rendah ($\omega_L < 50\%$)

CH Lempung plastisitas tinggi ($\omega_L > 50\%$)

Pendataan sifat-sifat tanah

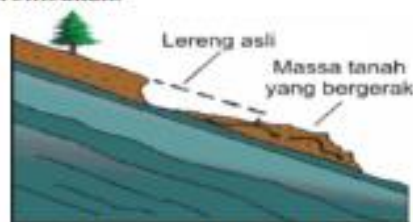
INFRASTRUCTURE



Faktor-faktor Penyebab Longsor (PVMBG, 2018)

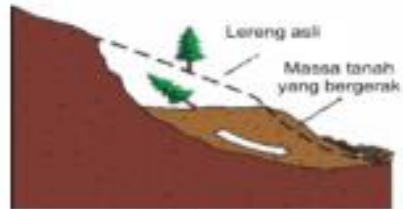
- ▶ Hujan
- ▶ Kemiringan lereng
- ▶ Material lereng kurang padat, kurang kuat & tebal
- ▶ Tata guna lahan
- ▶ Getaran (gempa, kendaraan, dll)
- ▶ Beban tambahan di puncak lereng (jalan, bangunan, dll)
- ▶ Erosi permukaan
- ▶ Material timbunan di tubuh lereng
- ▶ Bekas longsor lama (paleoslide)
- ▶ Bidang diskontinuitas
- ▶ Penggundulan hutan
- ▶ Daerah pembuangan sampah

1. Longsoran Translasi



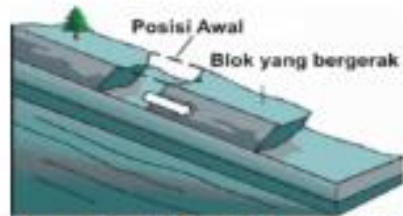
Longsoran translasi adalah ber-geraknya massa tanah dan batuan pada bidang gelincir berbentuk rata atau menggelombang landai.

2. Longsoran Rotasi



Longsoran rotasi adalah bergerak-nya massa tanah dan batuan pada bidang gelincir berbentuk cekung.

3. Pergerakan Blok



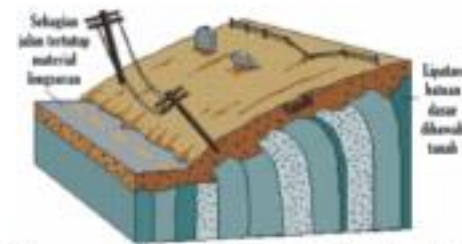
Pergerakan blok adalah perpindahan batuan yang bergerak pada bidang gelincir berbentuk rata. Longsoran ini disebut juga longsoran translasi blok batu.

4. Runtuhan Batu



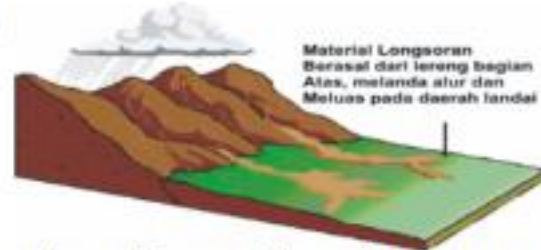
Runtuhan batu terjadi ketika sejumlah besar batuan atau material lain bergerak ke bawah dengan cara jatuh bebas. Umumnya terjadi pada lereng yang terjal hingga menggantung terutama di daerah pantai. Batu-batu besar yang jatuh dapat menyebabkan kerusakan yang parah.

5. Rayapan Tanah



Rayapan Tanah adalah jenis tanah longsor yang bergerak lambat. Jenis tanahnya berupa butiran kasar dan halus. Jenis tanah longsor ini hampir tidak dapat dikenali. Setelah waktu yang cukup lama longsor jenis rayapan ini bisa menyebabkan tiang-tiang telepon, pohon, atau rumah miring ke bawah.

6. Aliran Bahan Rombakan



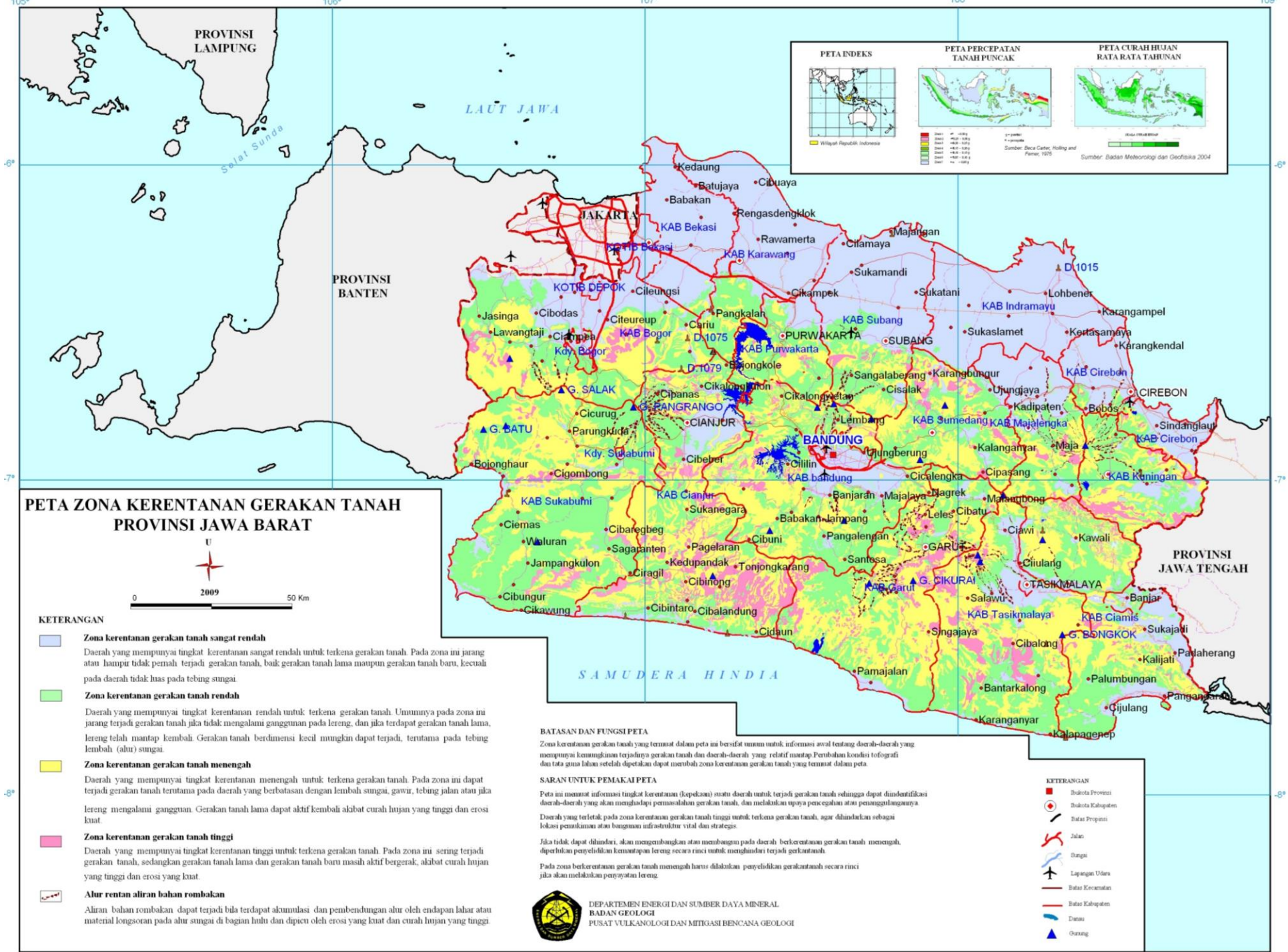
Jenis tanah longsor ini terjadi ketika massa tanah bergerak didorong oleh air. Kecepatan aliran tergantung pada kemiringan lereng, volume dan tekanan air, dan jenis materialnya. Gerakannya terjadi di sepanjang lembah dan mampu mencapai ratusan meter jauhnya. Di beberapa tempat bisa sampai ribuan meter seperti di daerah aliran sungai di sekitar gunungapi. Aliran tanah ini dapat menelan korban cukup banyak.

GEJALA UMUM TANAH LONGSOR

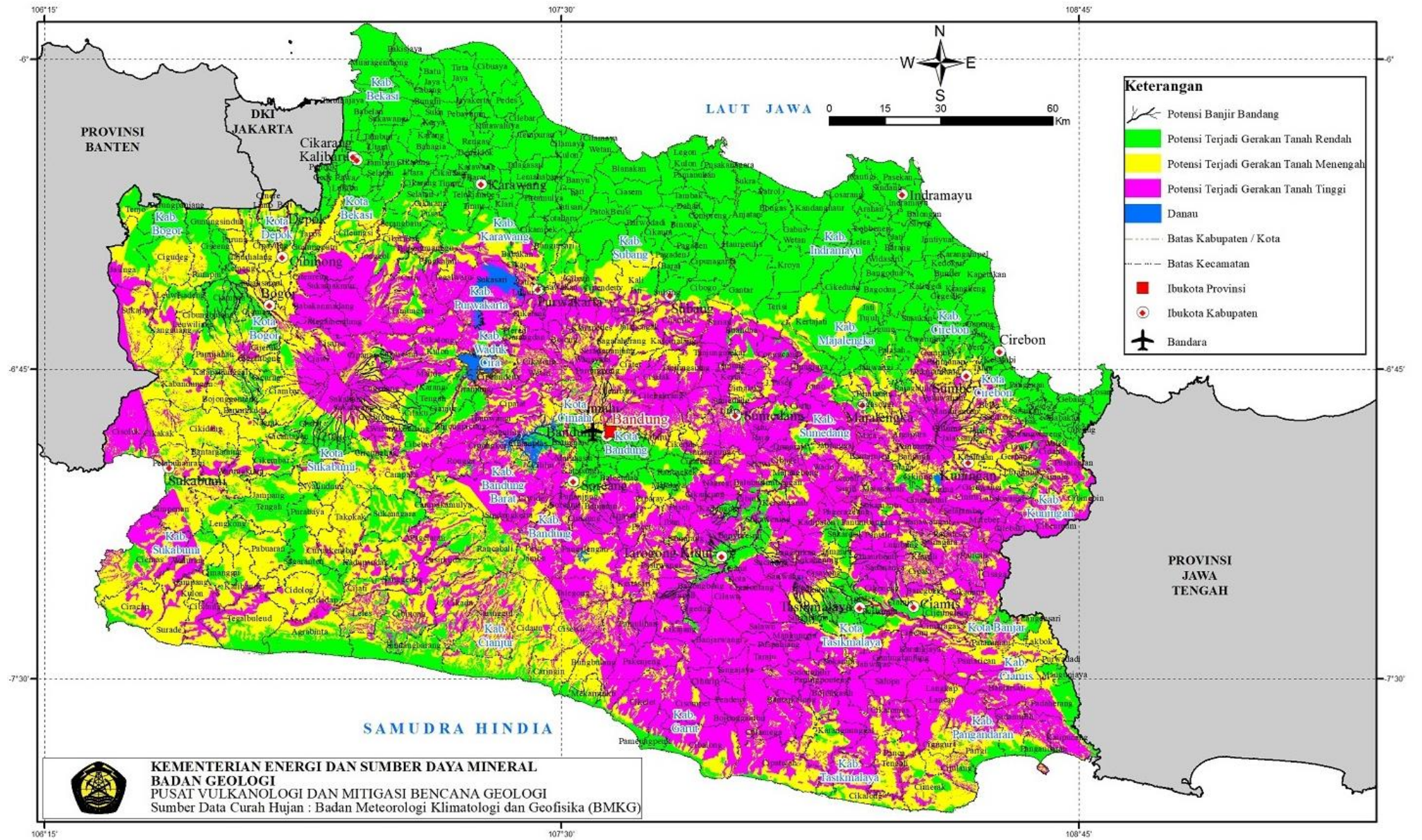
- Munculnya retakan-retakan di lereng yang sejajar dengan arah tebing.
- Biasanya terjadi setelah hujan.
- Munculnya mata air baru secara tiba-tiba.
- Tebing rapuh dan kerikil mulai berjatuhan.

PENYEBAB TERJADINYA TANAH LONGSOR

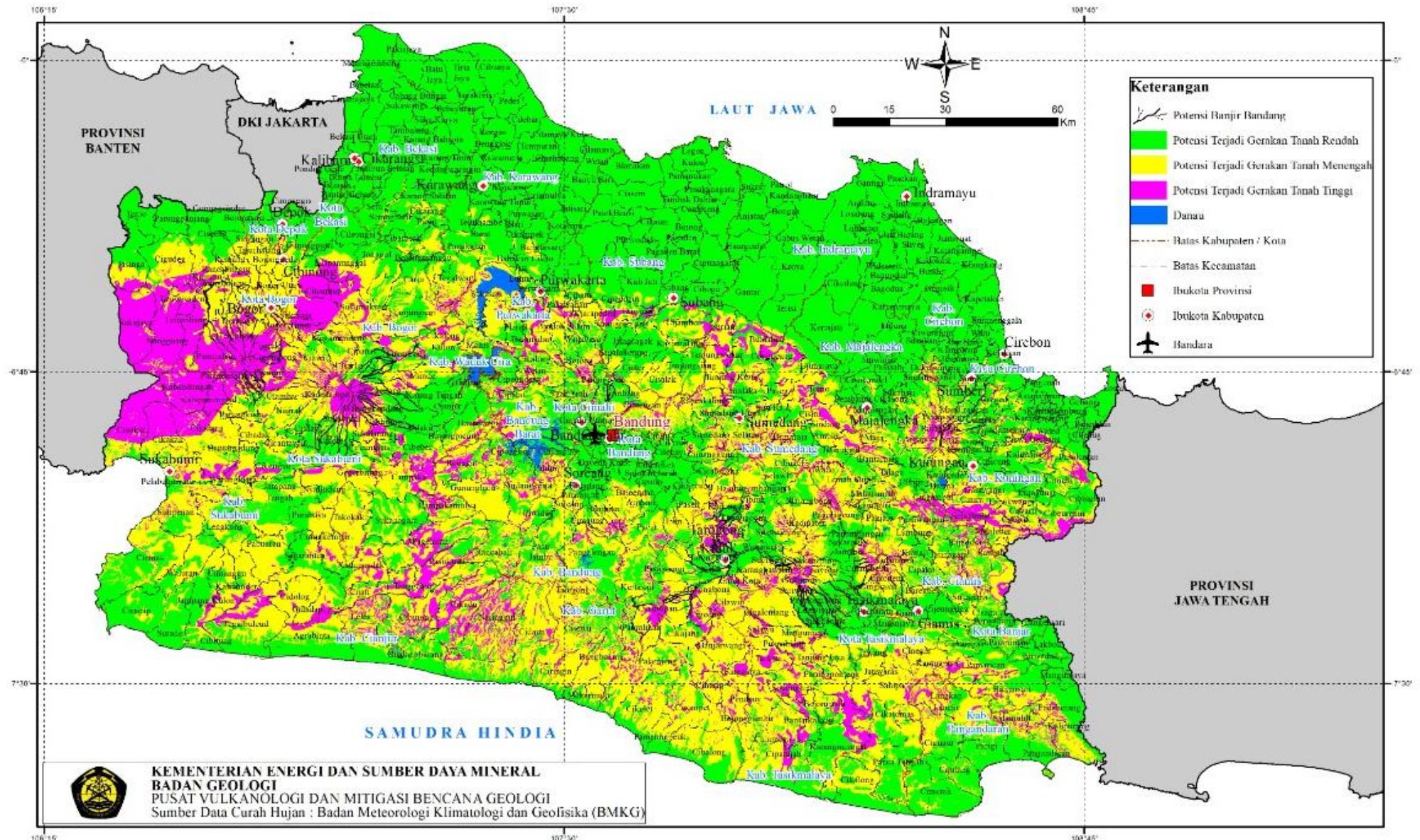
Pada prinsipnya tanah longsor terjadi bila gaya pendorong pada lereng lebih besar daripada gaya penahan. Gaya penahan umumnya dipengaruhi oleh kekuatan batuan dan kepadatan tanah. Sedangkan gaya pendorong dipengaruhi oleh besarnya sudut lereng, air, beban serta berat jenis tanah batuan.



PETA PRAKIRAAN WILAYAH TERJADINYA GERAKAN TANAH PADA BULAN FEBRUARI 2018, PROVINSI JAWA BARAT



PETA PRAKIRAAN WILAYAH TERJADINYA GERAKAN TANAH PADA BULAN SEPTEMBER 2022, PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

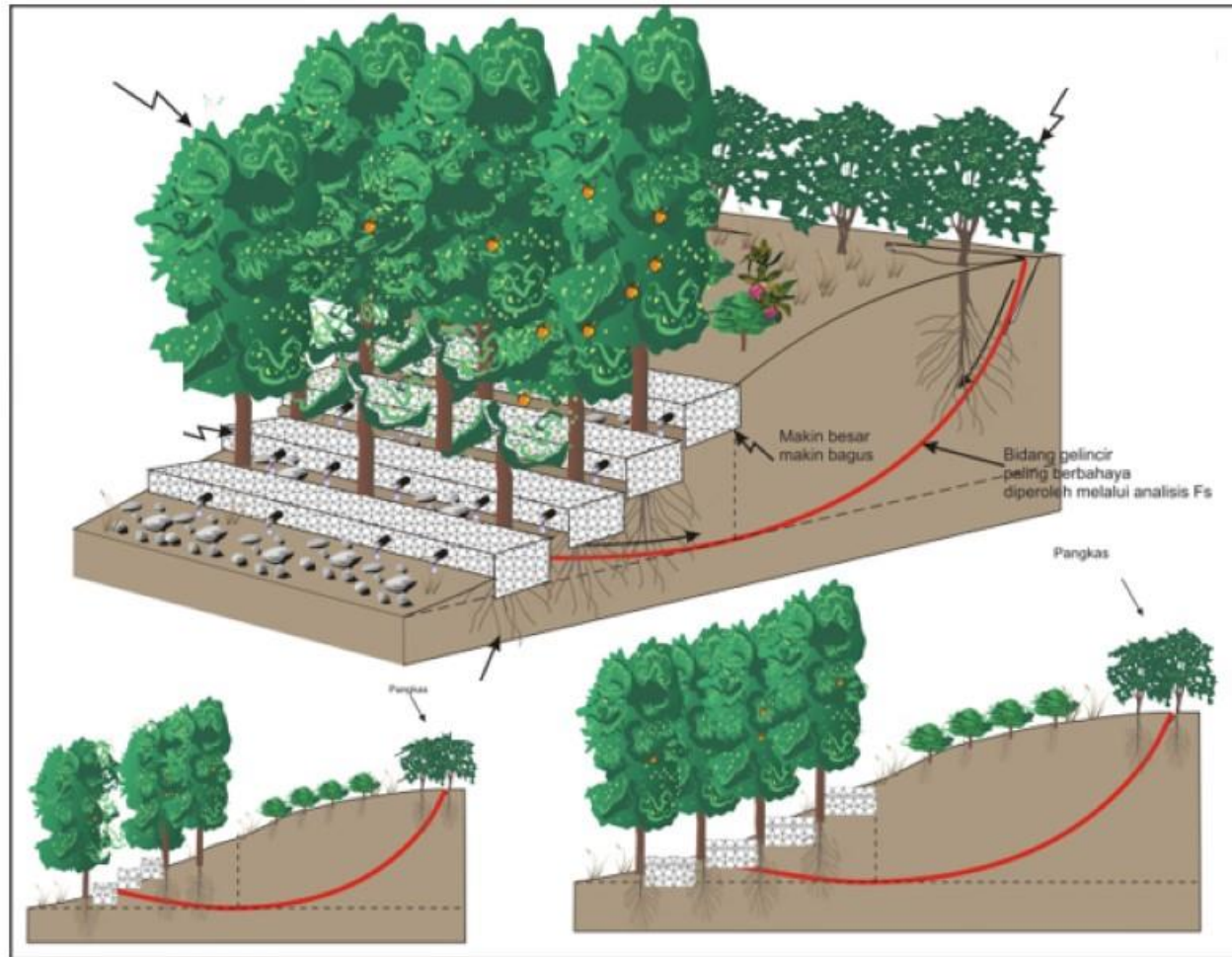




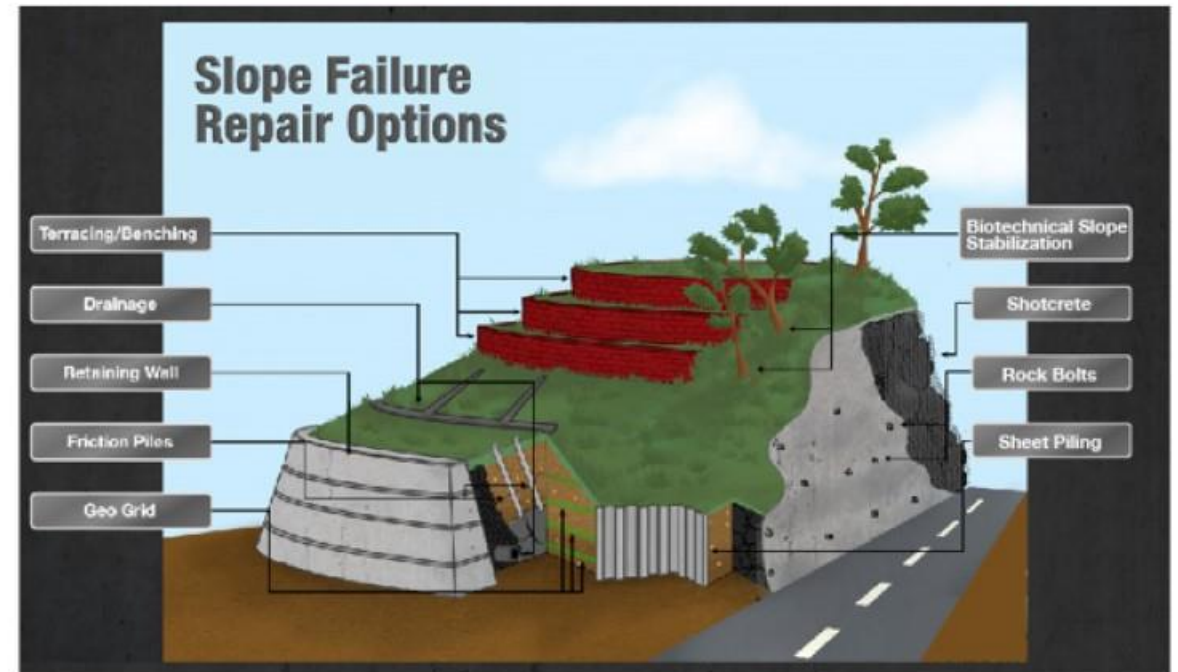




- Kurangnya perkuatan lereng pada lereng kupasan yang diperuntukkan untuk pembangunan pemukiman maupun jalan



Model Penanganan dan Perkuatan Lereng dengan Vegetasi (Hirnawan, 2004)



<http://www.sinaiconstruction.net/LA-foundation-retrofit-blog/slope-failure-repair-options/1-slope-failure-repair-options/>



View



Recording

00:48:56

Bencana Longsor Desa Cihanjuang, Cimanggung 2021



Google Earth

LUAS KAWASAN LONGSOR ±2.883 M2

42 Korban **Meninggal**

29 Rumah **Rusak**

224 Rumah berada pada zona merah perlu **Direlokasi**

1.020 Jiwa **Mengungsi**

- Bencana longsor terjadi di Dusun Bojongkondang, Desa Cihanjuang, Kecamatan Cimanggung, Kabupaten Sumedang pada hari Sabtu, 9 Januari 2021.
- Secara geografis lokasi kejadian bencana ± 31 Km sebelah timur Kota Bandung, dan berdekatan dengan pusat pendidikan Jatinangor dan pusat industri Rancaekek
- Geomorfologis lokasi kejadian bencana merupakan bagian lembahan dari perbukitan Gunung Geulis dalam lingkup cekungan bandung

**CIMAH TANGGUH**

Message from +62 818-151-559

WhatsApp



Unmute



Start Video



Participants



Chat



Share Screen



Record



Reactions



Penyusunan dan penentuan zona kerentanan
gerakan tanah

Daftar isi.....	i
Prakata	ii
Pendahuluan.....	iii
1 Ruang lingkup.....	1
2 Istilah dan definisi	1
3 Ketentuan teknis.....	2
3.1 Penyusunan dan penentuan zona kerentanan gerakan tanah	2
3.2 Pengumpulan data.....	3
3.3 Klasifikasi zona kerentanan gerakan tanah.....	5
3.4 Simbol pewarnaan zona kerentanan gerakan tanah	6
3.5 Tata letak peta.....	6
3.6 Legenda.....	7
3.7 Deskripsi tambahan.....	7
4 Pemutakhiran peta.....	7
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So, what next (gitu lho)?

1. **Identifikasi & klasifikasi longsor**

- Siklus bencana, pemetaan (lapangan & digital), Update SNI
- Perkuat literasi, survei dan riset → publikasi & sosialisasi
- Perkuat *database* di berbagai institusi
- Perkuat sumberdaya manusia di pilar Pentahelix

2. **Manajemen bencana longsor**

- Mitigation, awareness, preparedness, dll
- Koordinasi antar pilar di pentahelix
- Libatkan unsur relawan lebih intensif (FPRB, Komunitas, SPAB, dll)
- Perkuat peran media digital: MAGMA INDONESIA, INFO BMKG, INARISK PERSONAL, dll



**MATURNUWUN
TERIMAKASIH**