The analysis of correlation between Regime’s River coefficient and runoff coefficient (Case study in catchment areas of sidutan and reak)

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Abstract. The Sidutan and Reak Watersheds have 37.77 km$^2$ and 23.66 km$^2$ basin areas, both of which are still protected forests. Along with the increase in human activities, the community's raw water needs in both watersheds can also influence the magnitude of the infiltration rate and runoff, where infiltration and runoff coefficient will affect the River Regime Coefficient (RRC). River Regime Coefficient is the magnitude of the ratio between the maximum and minimum daily discharge in a year in the river. Whereas to get runoff coefficient every year a single hydrograph and rain per hour are needed in a year. The relationship between river regime coefficients and runoff coefficients can produce a correlation equation is a linear equation. In the analysis, the runoff coefficient value in the following year in each river channel is enough to replace the value of the river regime coefficient with a linear equation. The analysis shows that the value of the River Regime Coefficient (RRC) with Runoff Coefficient in the Sidutan Watershed yields the equation $Y = -2E-05x^2 + 0.0048x - 0.0539$ with a coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.6796$. River Regime Coefficient (RRC) values obtained from 2011 to 2016 were 67.69; 43.99; 188.92; 53.78; 45.01 where the value is included in the low and too high classification range. The results of the analysis indicate the watershed is in bad condition. From the analysis of runoff coefficient (C) each watershed is 0.188; 0.101; 0.229; 0.163; 0.148, shows that the level of runoff coefficient (C) of the watershed is still in good condition. From the results of the analysis for the Reak River Basin, the equation $Y = 0.0003x^2 - 0.011x + 0.1618$ with a coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.7855$. Where the RRC Value obtained in 2011 until 2016 respectively 27.46; 29.80; 31.06; 16.96; 14.11. The results of the analysis are included in the very low classification range and to a low degree. From the results of the analysis, the Reak River Basin is still in good condition.

1. Introduction
Based on the watershed map of the Directorate of Planning and Evaluation of Watershed Management in 2011, it is known that in the West Lombok Regency it has Twenty Seven watersheds, which are included in the national priority river basin classification. One watershed which has a large catchment area river channels and water that flows throughout the year is the Sidutan and Reak watersheds located in North Lombok Regency. The increasing of of the population activities around the Reak and Sidutan watersheds, the need for water and land needs is also increasing, so that this tendency causes changes in land use, especially forests that affect the functions of the Sidutan and Reak Watersheds.
By changing the function of the land around the watershed, conservation efforts are needed to conserve the watershed and water availability in the area of North Lombok Regency.

The use of the Coefficient (C) to detect the amount of a groundwater runoff is needed to see the condition of a watershed whether the area still has a level of flood security that is moderate or very heavy. In the analysis of the Reak watershed and Sidutan watershed studies, it is necessary to observe the rainfall data points called Rainfall Station (STA) or Flood Discharge Data Observation Station called Automatic Water Level Recording (AWLR) to get the actual coefficient (C) value of the two DAS.

In addition to the C value, the watershed condition can also be known by using the River Regression Coefficient value (KRS), where the value of this KRS is a number which denotes the ratio between the maximum daily average discharge with the minimum daily discharge in a hydrological year (rainy season-dry season) with on the river fluctuation watershed conditions in the region.

2. Research sites
The research location is located on the AWLR (Automatic Water Level Recorder) Santong (D14 014) catchment area located in the Upper Sidutan basin and AWLR Sopak (watershed number 041) located on the Reak basin. Catchment area AWLR Santong has an area of 37.77 km² with the main river is Sungai Sidutan, while the catchment area AWLR Sopak has an area of 23.66 km² with the main river of Reak River which is administratively located in North Lombok Regency. Geographically the AWLR Santong Station is located at 8° 19'44" LS and 116° 17' 47" BT, and AWLR Sopak Station is at 8° 16'29" LS and 116° 25'12" BT. Figure 1. Mapping of the catchment area of AWLR Santong (Sidutan Watershed) and AWLR Sopak (Reak Watershed)

3 Methodology
In this study required secondary data obtained from related agencies. The data needed in this study among others: Watershed topographic maps, Hourly AWLR, and Hourly rainfall data. The steps undertaken in this study are as follows; Analyze of rainfall data, Analyze the discharge data of AWLR, Analysis of the value of runoff coefficient (C) using flood data that occurs due to rain at the same time, and Analysis of the relationship between the value of KRS with the value of C.

4. Results and discussions
The rainfall data analyzed is derived from the rainfall station data which affects the Sidutan upstream river and the Reak watershed. Where the influential rainfall station is located in the upper Sidutan watershed is Santong Station in the River Basin (DAS) and Sopak Station located in the Reak River Basin. Analysis of the data consistency test using the RAPS (Rescaled Adjusted Partial Sums) method. Based on the calculation of the statistical value and by the requirements with a 99% degree of
Indicates that rainfall data in both stations are still in a consistent limit. River Regime Coefficient Analysis (RRC), is the ratio between maximum discharge (Qmax) and minimum discharge (Qmin) in the watershed. This RRC value can indicate fluctuations between the rainy season and the dry season in a few years of observation. The RRC analysis is carried out over a hydrological year period from the beginning of the rainy season to the end of the dry season. The maximum and minimum daily discharge from each AWLR station is obtained by processing the discharge data from both the Santong river and the Reak river. Reak watershed conditions analysis results still show good conditions, wherefrom the results of observations each year the average value of the PRC of 23.88 is still in the low range (20 < RRC < 50), so that fluctuations in river flow are not too high during the rainy season and the season dry. Runoff Coefficient Analysis is used to get the runoff coefficient value (C), with several calculations the selection of flood and rain data per hour. In the analysis of flood and rain runoff in both watersheds, rain data and flood data are selected at the same time to get a single hydrograph.

**Figure 2.** Chart of hourly discharge and rain from the year 2011-2012. AWLR Santong and AWLR Reak Station

Analysis of mean rainfall area, analysis means rainfall area is conducted to get the average rainfall of the area that causes flooding when the rain occurs. The Figure below shows the results of rainfall analysis from Santong and Reak stations.

**Figure 3.** Chart of hydrograph discharge 31 October and 14 November (Santong and Reak Watershed)
Table 1. The hourly rainfall data of Santong and Reak Station

| Time          | Santong Rainfall (mm) | Reak Rainfall (mm) |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 10/31/08 8:59 PM | 2.1                   | 0.9                |
| 10/31/08 9:59 PM | 19.9                  | 10                 |
| 10/31/08 10:59 PM | 1.2                   | 0.7                |
| **Total**     | 23.2                  | 14.9              |

*Source: Calculation Result.*

Analysis of rain volume, From the analysis of the average rainfall, the volume sum of rain that occurred in the Sidutan River Basin (DAS) was 43704 m³, while in the Rak River Basin it was obtained 24366 m³. The next result flood volume calculation on Sidutan watershed can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Result of calculation of Sidutan watersheds flood volume

| Time          | Discharge (m³/dt) | Base flow (m³/dt) | Flood (m³/dt) | Flood Volume (m³) |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 10/31/11 2:59 PM | 1.220             | 1.220             | 0.000         | 0                |
| 10/31/11 3:59 PM | 2.570             | 1.220             | 1.350         | 4860             |
| 10/31/11 4:59 PM | 4.560             | 1.220             | 3.340         | 12024            |
| 10/31/11 5:59 PM | 3.990             | 1.220             | 2.770         | 9972             |
| 10/31/11 6:59 PM | 3.000             | 1.220             | 1.780         | 6408             |
| 10/31/11 7:59 PM | 2.570             | 1.220             | 1.350         | 4860             |
| 10/31/11 8:59 PM | 2.170             | 1.220             | 0.950         | 3420             |
| 10/31/11 9:59 PM | 1.820             | 1.220             | 0.600         | 2160             |
| **Total**     |                    |                   |               | **43704**        |

*Source: Calculation Result.*

Table 3. Result of calculation of Reak watersheds flood volume

| Time          | Discharge (m³/dt) | Base flow (m³/dt) | Flood (m³/dt) | Flood Volume (m³) |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11/14/11 6:59 AM | 0.295             | 0.295             | 0.000         | 0                |
| 11/14/11 7:59 AM | 0.580             | 0.295             | 0.285         | 1024             |
| 11/14/11 8:59 AM | 4.029             | 0.295             | 3.733         | 13440            |
| 11/14/11 9:59 AM | 1.607             | 0.295             | 1.311         | 4720             |
| 11/14/11 10:59 AM | 0.947             | 0.295             | 0.652         | 2347             |
| 11/14/11 11:59 AM | 0.618             | 0.295             | 0.323         | 1163             |
| 11/14/11 12:59 PM | 0.484             | 0.295             | 0.189         | 680              |
| 11/14/11 1:59 PM | 0.425             | 0.295             | 0.129         | 465              |
| 11/14/11 2:59 PM | 0.370             | 0.295             | 0.074         | 267              |
| 11/14/11 3:59 PM | 0.344             | 0.295             | 0.048         | 174              |
| 11/14/11 4:59 PM | 0.319             | 0.295             | 0.024         | 85               |
| 11/14/11 5:59 PM | 0.295             | 0.295             | 0.000         | 0                |
| **Total**     |                    |                   |               | **24366**        |

*Source: Calculation Result*
Analysis of runoff coefficient (C). In analyzing the flood hydrograph for one year, the runoff coefficient value is needed resulting from the analysis which results in different C values.

Table 4. The average of C value per year on Sidutan and Reak Watershed

| Year               | Sidutan Watershed C | Reak Watershed C |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Oct 2011-Sept 2012| 0.188               | 0.071            |
| Oct 2012-Sept 2013| 0.101               | 0.106            |
| Oct 2013-Sept 2014| 0.229               | 0.110            |
| Oct 2014-Sept 2015| 0.163               | 0.074            |
| Oct 2015-Sept 2016| 0.148               | 0.058            |

Figure 4. Chart of C value per year on Sidutan and Reak Watershed

From the results of the analysis of both the REak Watersheds and the Sidutan River Basin, it shows that the two river basins are still in good condition, where the C value coefficient is 0.16 smaller than 0.25, while for the Reak River Basin the C coefficient value is obtained 0.12 and still below the 0.25 standard, which means that the amount of infiltrated water is higher than the amount of rainwater that becomes runoff. Thus we can conclude that the Watershed Areas for the two watersheds are still good.

Analysis of Relationship of KRS with C Value. The annual average of C and RRC results for each watershed are presented in Table 5, Figure 5. Next sought the relationship between RRC value with the C value which can be seen in Figure 5.

Table 5. Recap the RRC and C values per year of Sidutan and Reak Watershed

| Year               | Mean of Daily Discharge Maks | Min | RRC | C   | Mean of Daily Discharge Maks | Min | RRC | C   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Oct 2011-Sept 2012| 61.43                       | 0.76| 67.69| 0.188| 7.49                       | 0.27| 27.46| 0.071|
| Oct 2012-Sept 2013| 11.83                       | 0.24| 43.99| 0.101| 8.13                       | 0.27| 29.80| 0.106|
| Oct 2013-Sept 2014| 71.53                       | 0.29| 188.92| 0.229| 8.39                       | 0.27| 31.06| 0.110|
| Oct 2014-Sept 2015| 20.98                       | 0.24| 53.78| 0.163| 4.58                       | 0.27| 16.96| 0.074|
| Oct 2015-Sept 2016| 12.34                       | 0.24| 45.01| 0.148| 3.81                       | 0.27| 14.11| 0.058|

Source: Calculation Result.
Based on the analysis shown it can be seen that almost all the RRC and C values have the same trend, C value will be followed by high RRC value. Picture 9 can be seen as the value of RRC and C value has a strong enough relationship which is viewed from the coefficient of determination (R2) that is equal to 0.8836 which is close to 1 and is 0.7855 which is close to 1 DAS Sidutan and Reak.

5. Conclusions
The result of the analysis of the relationship between the value of River Regime Coefficient (RRC) with the value of Runoff Coefficient (C) in Sidutan Watershed obtained the equation \( y = -2E-05x^2 + 0.0048x - 0.0539 \) with the determination coefficient (R2) = 0.8836. In the Reak Watershed the relationship between KRS value with C value, obtained the equation \( y = 0.0003x^2 - 0.011x + 0.1618 \) with the determination coefficient (R2) = 0.7855. The value of RRC in Sidutan watershed and the value of C shows that the watershed is in good condition every year. This can be seen from the value of RRC respectively of 67.69; 43.99; 188.92; 53.78; 45.01 is in the low to very high classification range. The result of C value shows that the watershed is in good condition every year, where the value of C respectively; 0.101; 0.229; 0.163; 0.148. The results of the RRC analysis in Das Reak and Das Sidutan still show that the conditions of the two watersheds are still in the good category. where the value of the C coefficient is very influential on fluctuations in river flow, while the value of the PRC shows the fluctuation of river discharge for one year is still quite large.

6. Suggestions
Need to conduct further research on soil conditions and other physical conditions to get more accurate data on the result of analysis with the actual condition.

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Acknowledgement
The authors would like to thank the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) for supporting this research.