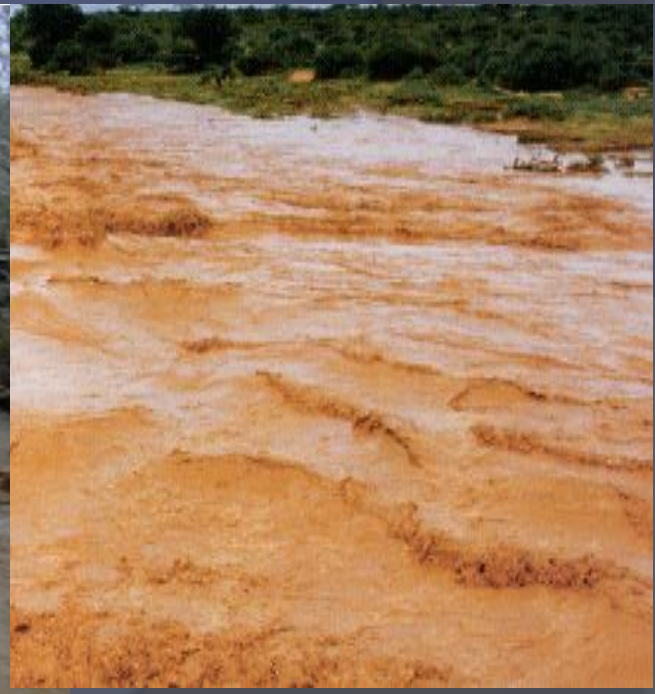


BENTUKLAHAN FLUVIAL

OLEH :
UPI SUPRIATNA, S.Pd



Bentuklahan Fluvial

Semua bentuklahan yang terjadi akibat adanya proses aliran air baik yang terkonsentrasi yang berupa aliran sungai maupun yang tidak terkonsentrasi yang berupa limpasan permukaan.

Sistem Fluvial

3 aktivitas Sungai :

1. Erosi

Lepasnya material dasar dari tebing sungai

2. Transportasi

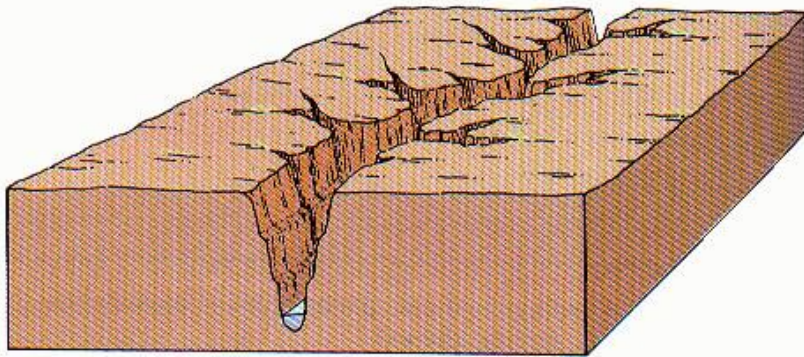
Terangkutnya material hasil erosi, dengan cara terbawa dalam larutan, melompat, menggelinding

3. Deposisi

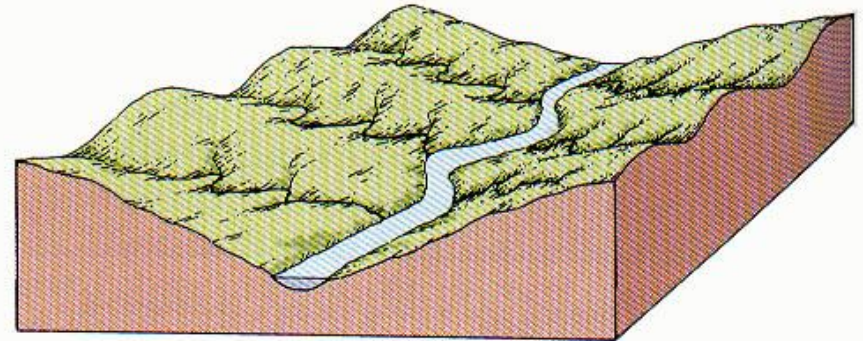
Akumulasi material hasil transportasi pada dasar sungai, dataran banjir atau pada tubuh air yang lain



DINAMIKA ALIRAN SUNGAI VS LERENG

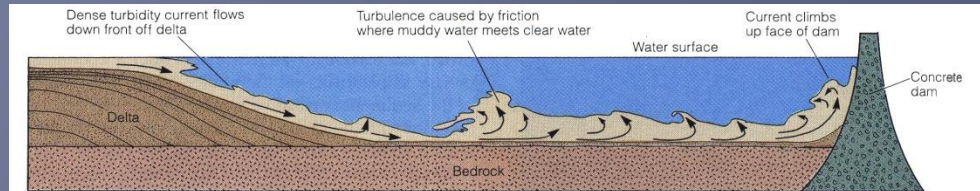


(A) Where rocks are very resistant, mass movement cannot keep pace with downcutting. As a result, a vertical-walled canyon develops.

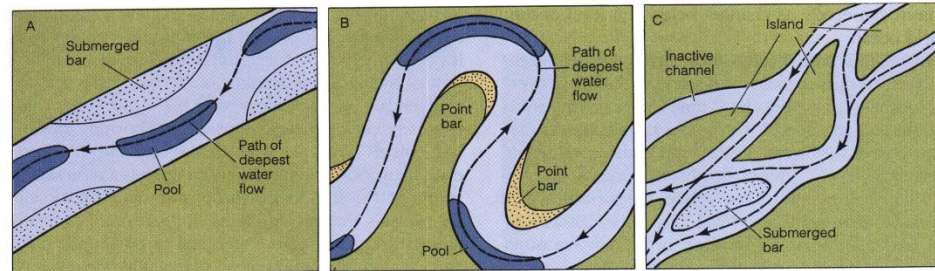


(B) If slope processes can keep pace with downcutting, smooth rolling hills and valleys develop.

DINAMIKA ALIRAN SUNGAI VS LERENG



Arus turbid berasal dari aliran larutan sedimen memasuki lingkungan laut yang tenang

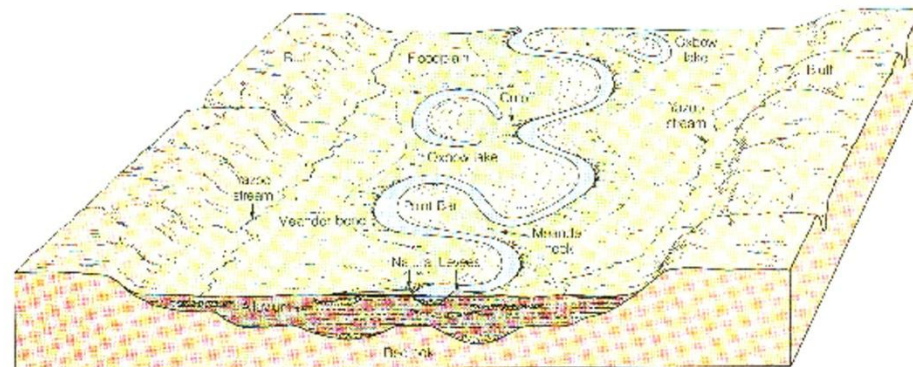


Straight channel

Meandering channel

Braided channel

Perbandingan sungai lurus bermeander dan teranyam



Sistem sungai bermeander

PERKEMBANGAN MEANDER

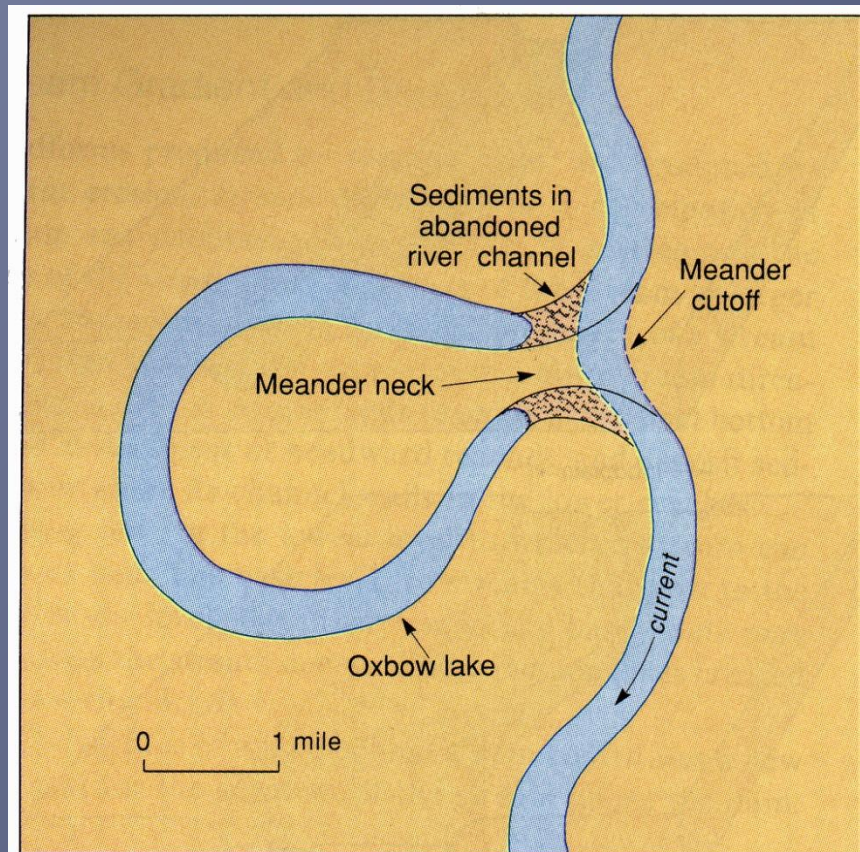
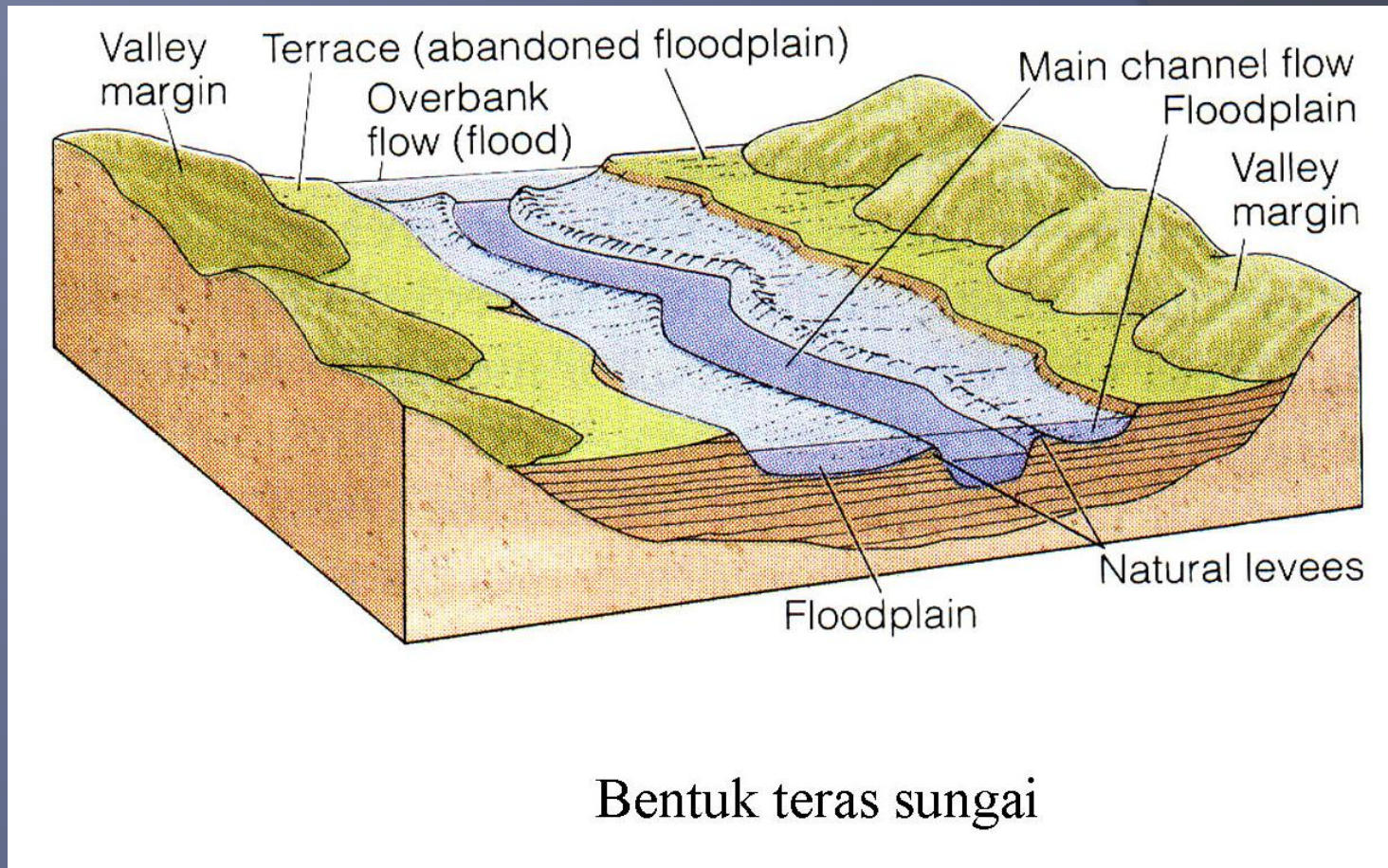


Figure 3.4 Map diagram showing a former river meander that has been severed from the river by a meander cutoff that flows across the meander neck. The ends of the old meander have been filled with sediment, thereby forming a closed depression called an oxbow lake.

DINAMIKA ALIRAN SUNGAI VS LERENG



PERKEMBANGAN ALIRAN SUNGAI

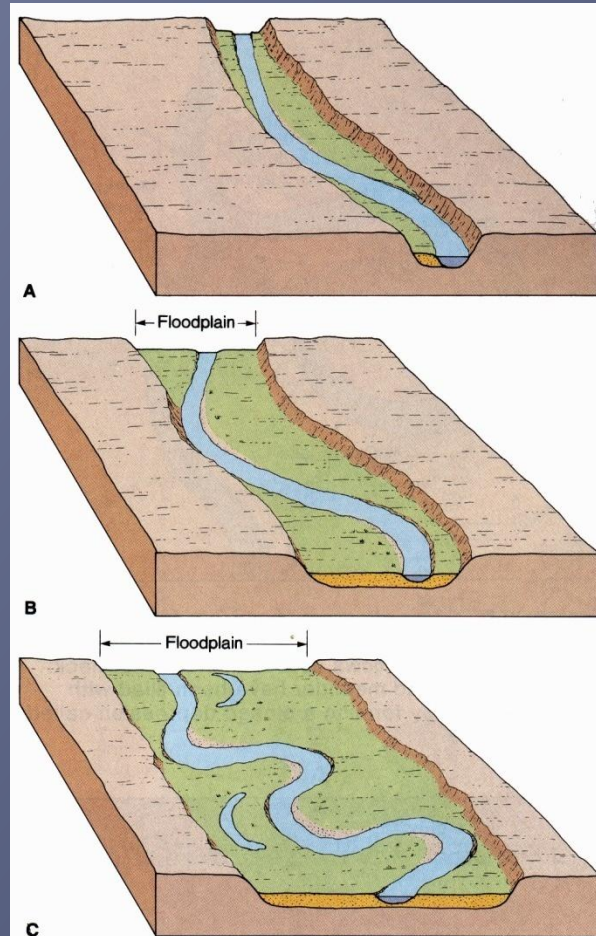
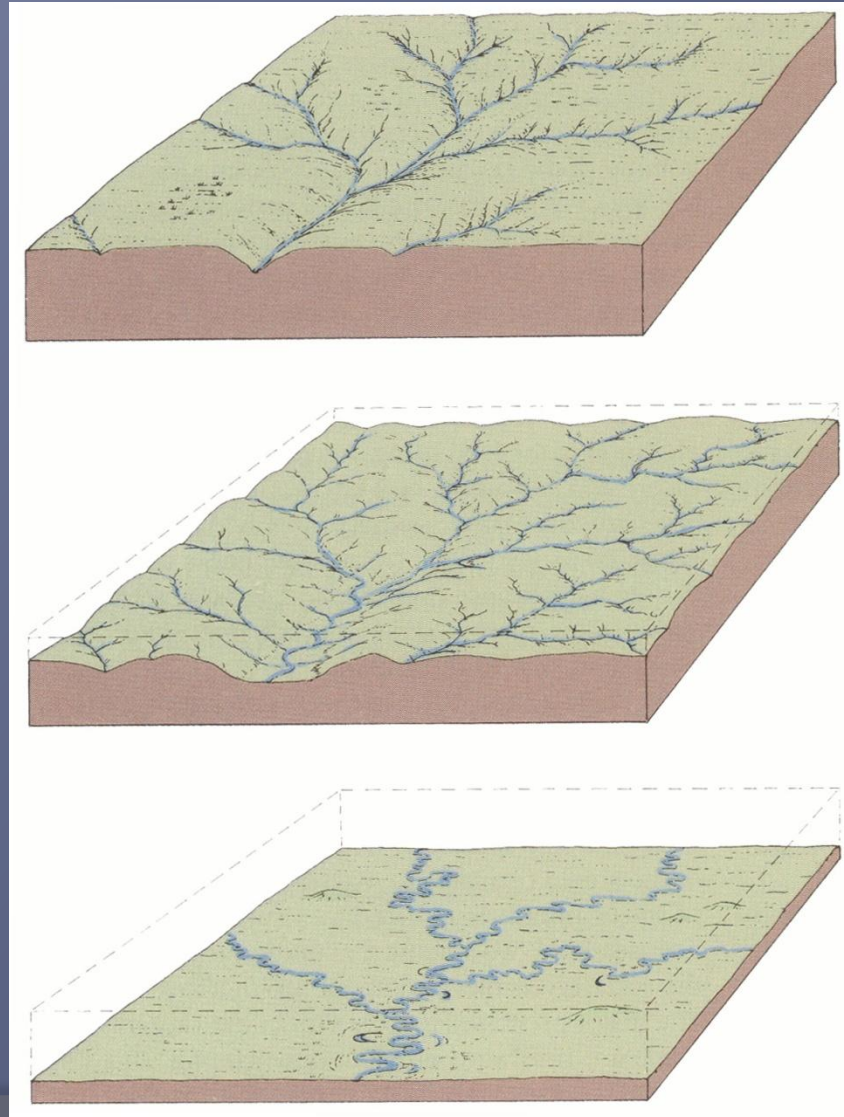


Figure 3.3 The evolution of a floodplain. (A) River widens the valley floor by lateral erosion. (B) Continued lateral erosion widens the valley floor further, and the river course becomes more meandering. (C) The river's course develops meander loops, which become oxbow lakes. (From Carla W. Montgomery, *Physical Geology*, 2d. ed. Copyright © 1990 Wm. C. Brown Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa. All Rights Reserved. Reprinted by permission.)

TAHAPAN EROSI SUNGAI

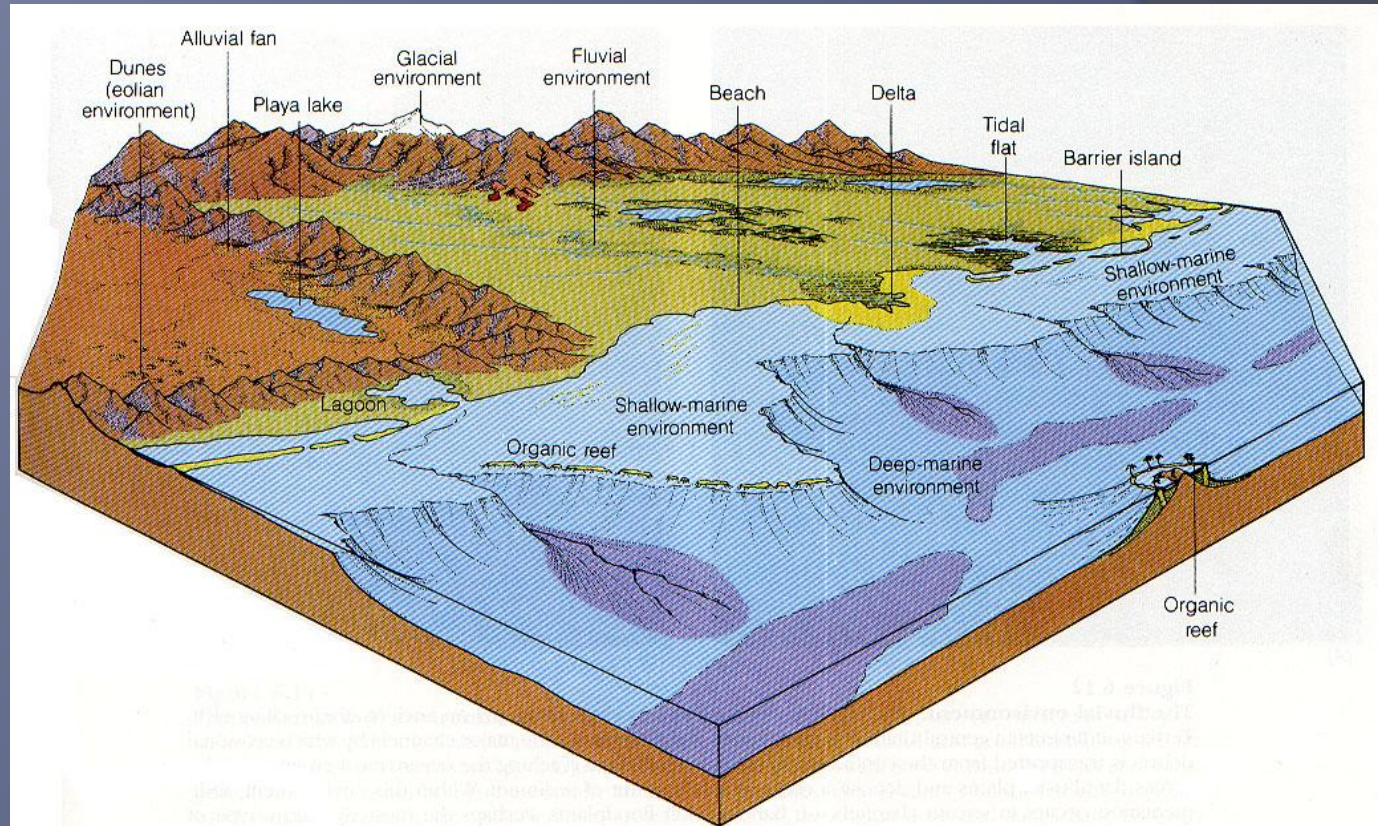


AWAL

INTERMEDIATE

LANJUT

LINGKUNGAN SEDIMENTASI

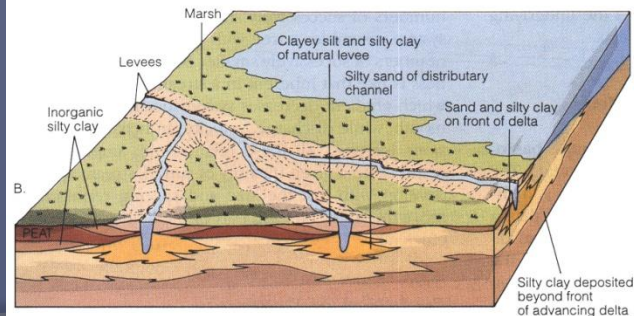
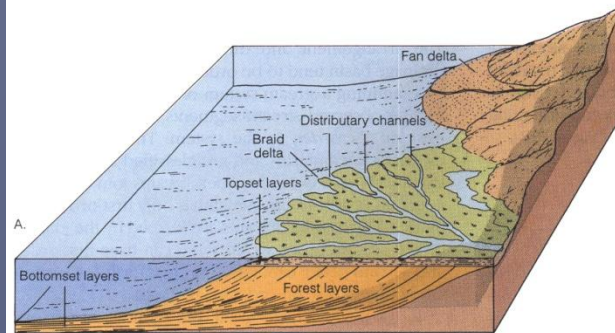


The major sedimentary environments are represented in this idealized diagram. Most sediment moves downslope from continental highlands toward the oceans, so the most important environments of sedimentation are found along the shores and in the shallow seas beyond. Sedimentary environments can be categorized in three groups: continental, shoreline (transitional), and marine. Their important characteristics and the types of sediment that accumulate in each are outlined below.

SISTEM PENGENDAPAN KIPAS & DELTA



Endapan kipas alluvial



Gambaran utama sebuah delta yang berkembang ke danau (A) ke laut (B)

ENDAPAN KIPAS ALUVIAL



Figure 11.32
Alluvial fans form in arid regions where a stream enters a dry basin and deposits its load of sediment.