

*Abstraksi*

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**ABSTRAKSI**

Kebutuhan air baku di Kabupaten Boyolali semakin meningkat sejalan dengan pertumbuhan penduduk dan pertumbuhan kabupaten. Saat ini penyediaan air baku diselenggarakan oleh Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM), akan tetapi kapasitasnya belum bisa mencukupi kebutuhan seluruh warga kabupaten. Untuk itu Pemerintah dalam hal ini Dinas Pengelolaan Sumber Daya (PSDA) berupaya mengembangkan sumber air baku baru dengan membangun embung. Sebagai suatu tampungan air dimusim hujan, embung juga dapat digunakan secara efisien dimusim kemarau. Selain sebagai sumber air baku untuk keperluan sehari-hari, sektor pertanian dan peternakan, embung juga menjadi alternatif penanggulangan banjir di daerah hilir sungai.

Berdasarkan analisis studi, embung ini didesain dengan tipe embung urugan tanah homogen dengan kapasitas tampungan air sebesar  $987.046,66 \text{ m}^3$  pada elevasi 134 dpl. Kebutuhan air baku masyarakat di sekitar embung sebesar  $0,204 \text{ m}^3/\text{det}$ , hal ini dapat terpenuhi dengan dibangunnya embung tersebut. Volume tampungan air embung tersebut cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air baku masyarakat di sekitar embung. Untuk memperpanjang umur efektif embung diperlukan penggelontoran yang berfungsi sebagai pengendali sedimen dan penanganan reboisasi (penghijauan) di sekitar daerah aliran sungai.

## ABSTRACT

The needs of water supply in Boyolali Regency have increasing in line with the growth of population and urban development. Lately the standard water supply has carried out by Municipal Water Supply Company (PDAM), however its capacity had not yet answer the demand of entire regency population. Therefore, government- in this case Resources Management Department (PSDA)- conducting efforts to develop new water supply source by building small dam. As storage of run-off water in rainy seasons, this small dam can also efficiently used in dry season. Besides as standard water sources for daily use, agriculture and farming, the small dam can alternatively overcoming floods in downstream area.

Based on the study analysis, the Cakaran small dam is designed in homogeny landfill small dam which is having water storage capacities as  $987,046.66\text{ m}^3$  on elevation of 134 m above sea level. The need of standard water community around the small dam is  $0,778\text{ m}^3/\text{second}$ , this demand can be fulfill by the small dam development. Water storage volume of the reservoir has been enough to fulfill the demand of water supply for surrounding community. From sedimentation approach, the watershed included in middle category that is 145.85 ton/Ha/year, thus makes the effective life time of the small dam can reaches 10 years. Therefore, it needs flushing to control the sediment and reforestation in drainage basin surrounding area.