Prediction and mapping of landslide hazard in North Sumatera

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Article Info	ABSTRACT				
Article history:	Mapping of landslide hazard in North Sumatera is very important to identify				
Received, May 4, 2020	the areas potential. In this study we try to predict and mapping of landslide hazard in North Sumatera using scoring and GIS. Compare to the ground				
Revised, May 18, 2020	movement vulnerability and rainfall series, the areas with steep topography				
Accepted, May 27, 2020	have landslide hazard forecasts, which are dominated by zones with medium hazard forecasts. High-level landslide hazard forecast maps are in the areas of				
Keywords:	South Tapanuli, Mandailing Natal, Humbang Hasundutan, Central Tapanuli, North Tapanuli, South Nias, West Nias, Padang Lawas, Toba Samosir,				
Landslide,	Langkat, Samosir, Pakpak Bharat, and Karo districts.				
hazard,					
prediction,					
mapping, GIS.	This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY-SA</u> license.				

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mapping of Landslide Hazard might be a simple as map that uses the location of old landslides to indicate potential instability based on variability of rainfall, slope angle, soil type and level of earthquake. In this study we try to use rainfall series to predict the landslide at North Sumatera on June 2020.

Based on its topography, North Sumatra is divided into 3 (three) parts, namely the eastern part which is relatively flat, the middle part is wavy to hilly and the western part is a wavy plain [1], [2]. The East Coast region is a lowland area with fertile areas, high humidity with relatively high rainfall, so that floods and landslides often hit the area due to reduced forest conservation, erosion and silting of rivers [3], [4]. The highlands and the West Coast, which are mostly mountainous, have variations in soil fertility, climate, topography and contours as well as areas where the soil structure is unstable. Several lakes, rivers, waterfalls and volcanoes are found in this area and parts of it are recorded as areas of tectonic and volcanic earthquakes. The condition of the complex geological structure characterized by the shape of the hilly landscape, folded with faults, apart from being an earthquake pathway is also potential to cause landslides [5], [6].

Landslide or often called ground motion is a geological event that occurs due to the movement of masses of rock or soil to the valley through the sliding plane due to the gravity of the earth [7]. Factors that cause landslides other than high rainfall, slope factors, rock / soil characteristics, water content, vegetation, loads, cliff cutting are factors that cause landslides [8].

North Sumatra has a high level of landslide vulnerability, especially in Nias, Mandailing Natal, North Tapanuli, South Tapanuli, Central Tapanuli, Toba Samosir, Labuhan Batu, Simalungun, Dairi, Karo,

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Deli Serdang, Langkat, Nias Selatan districts, Humbang Hasundutan, Pakpak Bharat and Samosir [9]. So far, the danger of landslides can only be known in prone areas without knowing when landslides will occur so that the Deli Serdang Geophysical Station feels the need to create a landslide early warning system.

The task and function of determining the potential for landslide hazards is the authority of the Center for Volcanology for Mitigation and Geological Disaster (PVMBG) under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. BMKG only conducts further, more detailed analysis based on the landslide hazard map issued by the PVMBG.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, using the soil movement vulnerability zone map data from the PVMBG and the interpolation map of monthly rainfall forecast data for June 2020 in the North Sumatra region from the Sampali Climatology Station. For data processing and analysis methods using GIS software [10]. The steps taken in this study can be seen in the diagram in Figure 1.

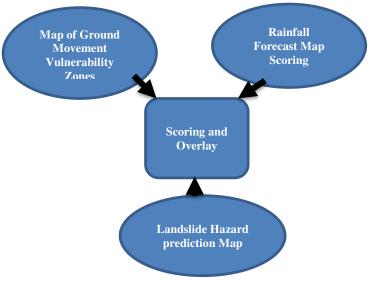


Figure 1. Mapping Flowchart

In the figure 1, provides a score on the map of the ground motion vulnerability zone. The higher the level of vulnerability the greater the score given. Interpolate rainfall data to produce a rainfall forecast map. Then the classification is carried out to provide a score for each area with different rainfall. The higher the rainfall the greater the score given. Overlay the soil movement vulnerability map and the rain forecast map. The results of the overlay are then analyzed to obtain a landslide hazard forecast map.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, information on the level of vulnerability of soil movement in the North Sumatra region to be hit by ground motion, so that areas that will experience ground movement problems such as landslides can be identified [11]. The soil vulnerability zone in this map is divided into 4 zones, namely the very low soil vulnerability zone, the low soil vulnerability zone, the medium soil vulnerability zone and the high soil vulnerability zone. The following table contains the scores for each ground motion susceptibility zone.

able	1. Scoring of Ground Movement Vulnerability				
	Zone	Score			
	Very Low	1			
	Low	2			
	Midle	3			

High 4

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This map contains monthly rainfall forecast information for June 2020 to find out the estimated monthly rainfall in the North Sumatra region from district to sub-district level. The zone for forecasting monthly rainfall in this map is divided into 4 zones, namely low rainfall forecast zone, medium rainfall forecast zone, high rainfall forecast zone and very high rainfall forecast zone. The distribution of the zone of the monthly rainfall forecast for June 2020 can be seen in more detail in Figure 2.

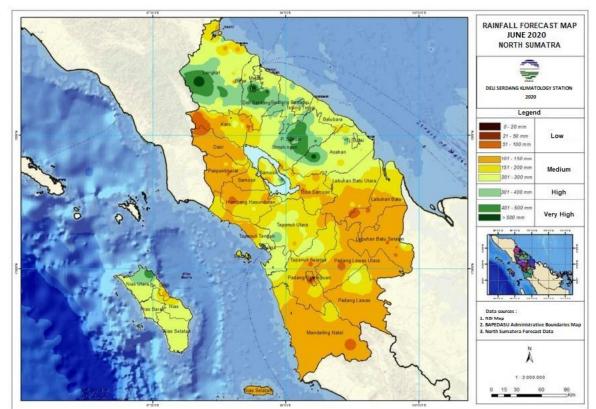


Figure 2. Rainfall Forecast Map for June 2020 in North Sumatra The following table contains the scores for each zone of the rainfall forecast

Table 2. Rainfall Forecast Zone Scoring					
Zone	Score				
Low	1				
Medium	2				
High	3				
Very High	4				

This map is the result of an overlay (merging process) of the mobile soil vulnerability zone map and the monthly rainfall forecast map for June 2020. This aims to identify areas of North Sumatra that are potentially hazardous to landslides. Landslide hazards in this study are divided into three classes of hazard levels, namely low, medium and high levels. Map of landslide hazard estimates in the North Sumatra region can be seen in more detail in Figure 3.



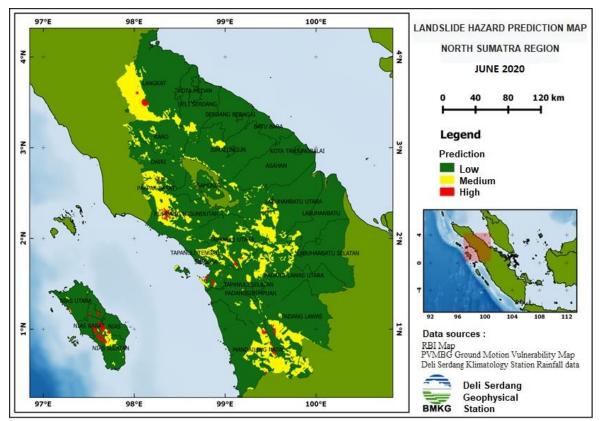


Figure 3. Landslide Hazard prediction Map for June 2020

In the landslide hazard prediction map above, green areas have low landslide potential because they are areas with flat to sloping topography. Areas in yellow are areas with moderate potential for landslides. This area has a steep topography but due to low rainfall forecasts, it has the potential for medium level landslide hazards. The area in red has a steep topography and a high rainfall forecast so that it is included in the high potential landslide hazard forecast.

Sub-District	District	Sub-District	District	Sub-District	District	Sub-District	District
STM HULU	DELI SERDANG	PUNCAK SOROK MARAPI	MANDAILING NATAL	UMBUNASI	NIAS SELATAN	SAYUR MATINGGI	TAPANULI SELATAN
PAKKAT	HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN	RANTO BAEK	MANDAILING NATAL	AFULU	NIAS UTARA	SIPIROK	TAPANULI SELATAN
PARLILITAN	HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN	SIABU	MANDAILING NATAL	ALASA	NIAS UTARA	BADIRI	TAPANULI TENGAH
POLLUNG	HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN	TAMBANGAN	MANDAILING NATAL	NAMOHALU ESIWA	NIAS UTARA	KOLANG	TAPANULI TENGAH
TARABINTANG	HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN	BOTOMUZOI	NIAS	BARUMUN	PADANG LAWAS	LUMUT	TAPANULI TENGAH
BARUS JAHE	KARO	HILISERANGKAI	NIAS	SOSA	PADANG LAWAS	PINANGSORI	TAPANULI TENGAH
BATANG SERANGAN	LANGKAT	MAU	NIAS	DOLOK	PADANG LAWAS UTARA	SITAHUIS	TAPANULI TENGAH
BOHOROK	LANGKAT	SOMOLO-MOLO	NIAS	PADANG BOLAK JULU	PADANG LAWAS UTARA	TAPIAN NAULI	TAPANULI TENGAH
BATANG NATAL	MANDAILING NATAL	ULUGAWO	NIAS	KERAJAAN	PAKPAK BARAT	TUKKA	TAPANULI TENGAH
BUKIT MALINTANG	MANDAILING NATAL	LOLOFITU MOI	NIAS BARAT	SALAK	PAKPAK BARAT	ADIAN KOTING	TAPANULI UTARA
HUTA BARGOT	MANDAILING NATAL	MANDREHE	NIAS BARAT	SITELLU TALI URANG JEHE	PAKPAK BARAT	GAROGA	TAPANULI UTARA
KOTANOPAN	MANDAILING NATAL	MANDREHE UTARA	NIAS BARAT	SIANJUR MULAMULA	SAMOSIR	PAHAEJAE	TAPANULI UTARA
MUARA SIPONGI	MANDAILING NATAL	ULU MARO O	NIAS BARAT	SITIO-TIO	SAMOSIR	PAHAEJULU	TAPANULI UTARA
NAGAJUANG	MANDAILING NATAL	AMANDRAYA	NIAS SELATAN	SIPISPIS	SERDANG BEDAGAI	PANGARIBUAN	TAPANULI UTARA
PAKANTAN	MANDAILING NATAL	GOMO	NIAS SELATAN	AEK BILAH	TAPANULI SELATAN	PURBATUA	TAPANULI UTARA
PANYABUNGAN	MANDAILING NATAL	HILIMEGAI	NIAS SELATAN	ANGKOLA SELATAN	TAPANULI SELATAN	SIMANGUMBAN	TAPANULI UTARA
PANYABUNGAN BARAT	MANDAILING NATAL	LOLOMATUA	NIAS SELATAN	ARSE	TAPANULI SELATAN	SIPAHUTAR	TAPANULI UTARA
PANYABUNGAN SELATAN	MANDAILING NATAL	LOLOWAU	NIAS SELATAN	BATANG ANGKOLA	TAPANULI SELATAN	TARUTUNG	TAPANULI UTARA
PANYABUNGAN UTARA	MANDAILING NATAL	MAZO	NIAS SELATAN	SAIPAR DOLOK HOLE	TAPANULI SELATAN	BORBOR	TOBA SAMOSIR
						NASSAU	TOBA SAMOSIR

Table 3. Areas with high landslide potential in June 2020

Based on the processing results, high-level landslide hazard forecast maps are in the areas of South Tapanuli, Mandailing Natal, Humbang Hasundutan, Central Tapanuli, North Tapanuli, South Nias, West Nias, Padang Lawas, Toba Samosir, Langkat, Samosir, Pakpak Bharat and Karo. The distribution of areas with high and medium landslide potential in June 2020 can be seen in table 3 and Table 4.



Table 4. Areas with medium landslide potential in June 2020

During June 2020, a landslide incident was recorded in Hurase Village, Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli Regency, as published on the online media Metro24.co which explained that the landslide incident occurred on Wednesday night, June 3, 2020 after heavy rain. After analyzing the Batang Angkola Subdistrict, it is included in the zone which is predicted to have a high landslide hazard potential.



Figure 4. Landslide incident in Batang Angkola District (Metro24, 2020)

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study of landslide hazard forecasts in June 2020, the areas with steep topography have landslide hazard forecasts, which are dominated by zones with medium hazard forecasts. High-level landslide hazard forecast maps are in the areas of South Tapanuli, Mandailing Natal, Humbang Hasundutan, Central Tapanuli, North Tapanuli, South Nias, West Nias, Padang Lawas, Toba Samosir, Langkat, Samosir, Pakpak Bharat, and Karo districts. The distribution pattern of the landslide hazard prediction area has the same pattern as the distribution pattern of the rainfall forecast area.

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