MERAPI & BOROBUDUR TRIP

- Preparation: sun hat, long sleeves, sport shoes
- Depart from hotel at 07.30 LT, by bus
- Arrive at Hotel at 17.00 LT
- Detailed schedule is presented in the guide book



Merapi Volcano & Yogyakarta

Stop sides for field trip

- 1.Putih River
- 2.Borobudur Temple
- 3.Merapi Museum



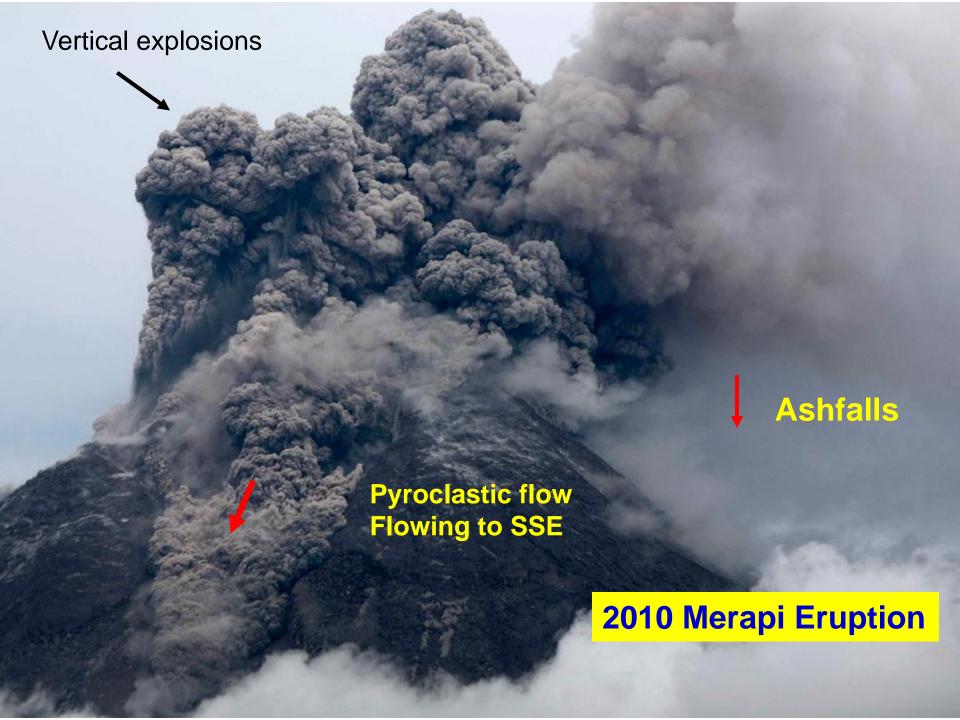
Panorama of Merapi Volcano from the north

STRATIGRAPHY & VOLCANIC HISTORY

Method	Age
Historical records (Kusumadinata, 1979)	1548 AD
¹⁴ C dating (Newhall et al., 2000)	9630 ± 60 yrs BP
Geologic interpretation	- 8000 – 60.000 yrs, (G. Turgo – G. Plawangan) -> 400.000 yrs, Pre Merapi (G. Bibi) -3,44 Ma (G. Gendol Muntilan)

ROCK COMPOSITION

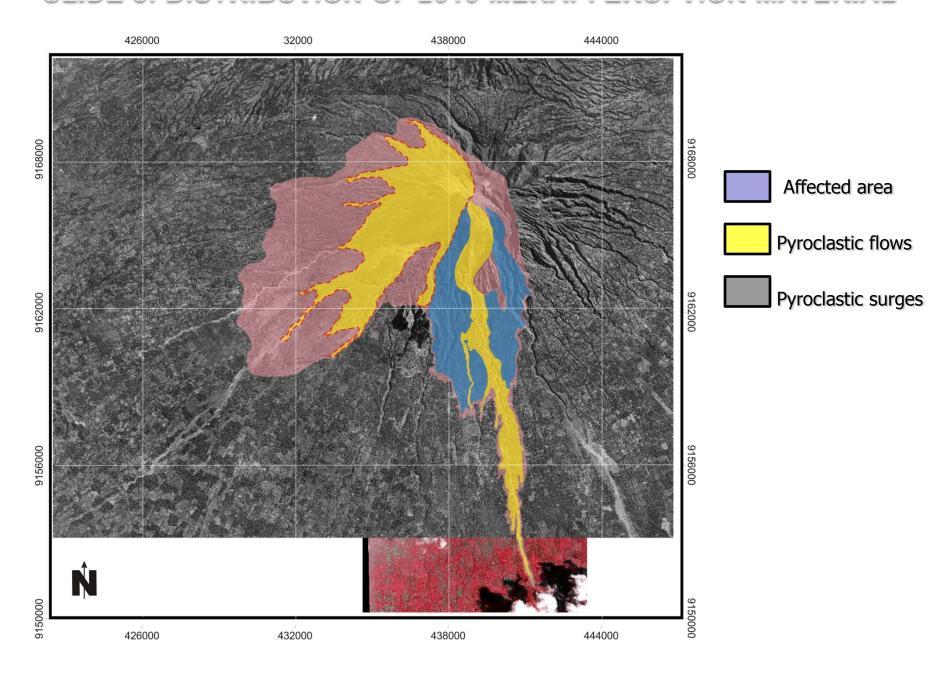
- Comprising lava flows & domes (igneous extrusive rocks), volcanic breccias (pyroclastic & lahars) & tuffs (typical strato/ composite volcano)
- In average having basaltic andesite in composition (52–58 wt.% SiO₂)
- Volcano Explosivity Index (VEI): 0-4
- Construction phase

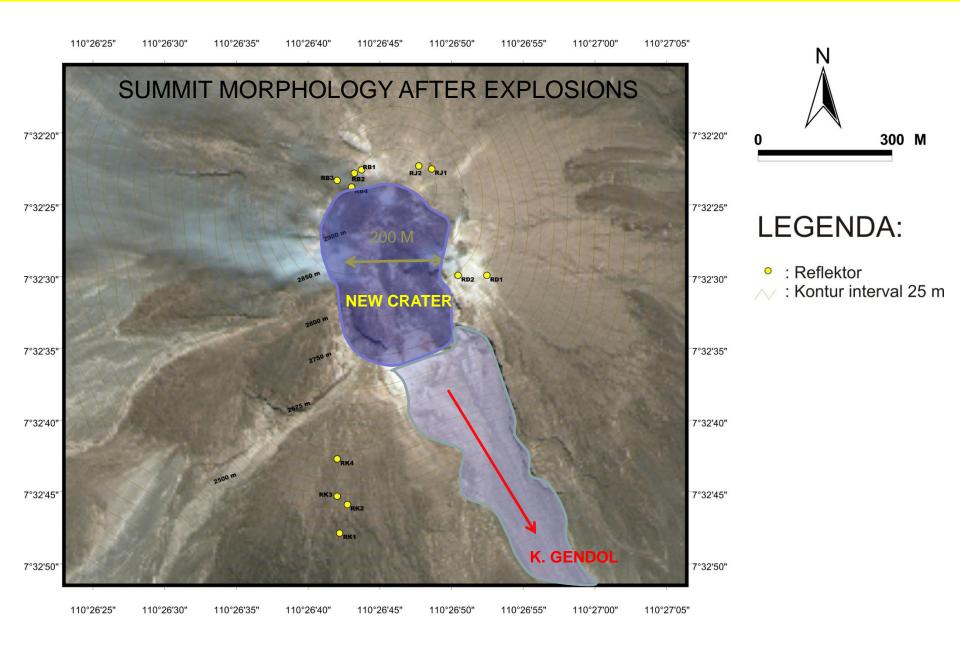


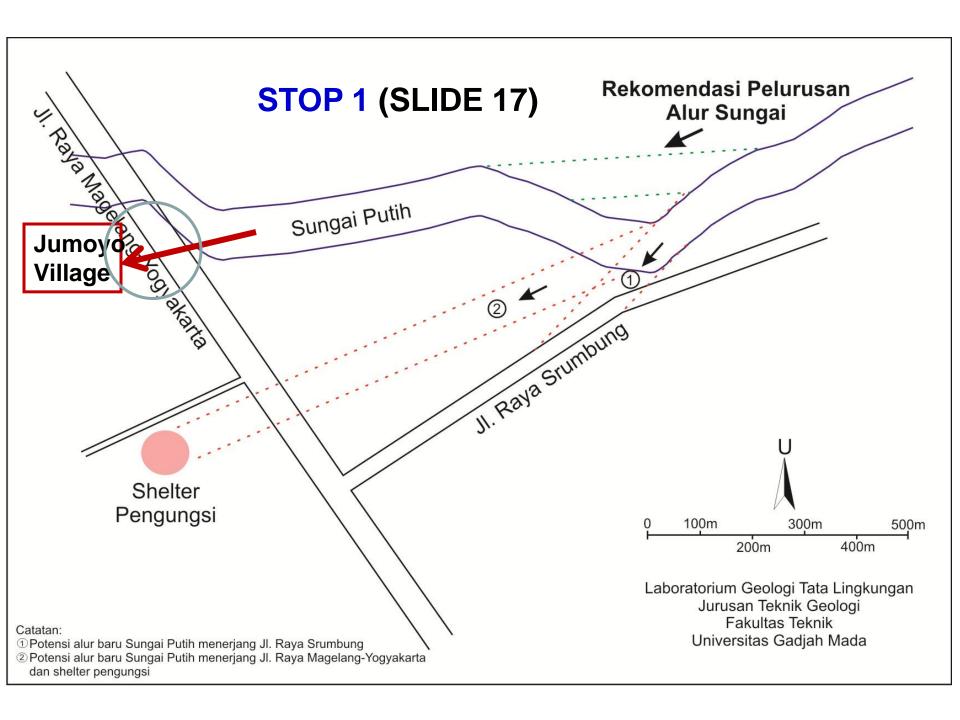
SLIDE 1: CHRONOLOGY OF THE 2010 MERAPI ERUPTION

- On September 10, 2010, the status of Merapi alert level was increased from first alert level (NORMAL) into second alert level (WASPADA), and on October 21, 2010, the status of Merapi alert level was increased from the second alert level (WASPADA) into third alert level (SIAGA)
- On October 25, 2010 at 06:00 LT, the status of Merapi alert level was increased from the third alert level into fourth alert level (AWAS, the highest alert level). The save area for local people is at out side of 10 km radius from the summit
- On October 26, 2010, at 17:02 LT the first eruption occurred producing a pyroclastic flow that flowed down away from the summit as far as 7.5 km.
- On November 3, 2010 the Merapi activity increased again. It was shown by continuous formation of pyroclastic flows from 11:11 LT to 15:00 LT. The maximum distance of pyrolastic flows up to 9 km away from the summit.
- On November 3, 2010, at 15.05 LT it was decided that the safety area is at outside of 15 km from the Merapi summit.
- On November 4, 2010 at 00:00 LT, the explosion that had occurred since November 3, 2010 erupted
 pyroclastic flows that distributed in all upstream rivers around Merapi with the maximum flow distance
 was 14 km away from the summit.
- On November 5, 2010 at 01:00 LT the safe area was decided at outside of 20 km radius from the summit. The explosions were heard as far as 28 km from the Merapi summit. The height of eruptin column was up to 5 km.
- After that the Merapi activity declined, on December 3, 2010 the alert level was decreased to third alert level, December 30, 2010 step down into second alert level, and since September 15, 2011 it has returned into NORMAI (first alert level).
- Rain generated lahars (debris flows or mudflows) destroyed villages and some public facilities along rivers around Merapi during the 2010 rainy season.
- This coming rainy season, starting early of November 2011 lahar hazards may still threaten.

SLIDE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF 2010 MERAPI ERUPTION MATERIAL







SLIDE 15: Lahar hazard map. Red color shows distribution of overflow lahars Salamsari, 11 Km dari puncak, 625 mdpl Srumbung, 14 Km dari puncak, mdpl Jumoyo, 18 Km dari puncak, mdpl Seloiring, 17 Km dari puncak, mdpl Seloboro, 20 Km dari puncak, mdpl DAGRAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA Sirahan, KABUPATEN SKEMAN 24 Km dari puncak, mdpl







Broken dam due to flowing lahar at Putih River in Sirahan Village (left), Krapyak Village (middle), and Ngepos Village (right).





SLIDE 12



Broken dike caused by lahars in Putih River at Krapyak Village (left & middle), and Karanggowang Village (right).



SLIDE 10

A broken sabo dam destroyed by lahars at Putih River, Salamsari, Mranggen Village





Lahar channels and broken sabo dam in the upstream of Putih River, NE Salamsari, Ngepos Village, Kecamatan Srumbung as the highest location point for lahar observation.





Broken sabo dam due to lahar flow at Putih River (left), and a new channel from Putih River entering into Batang River (right).

SLIDE 13



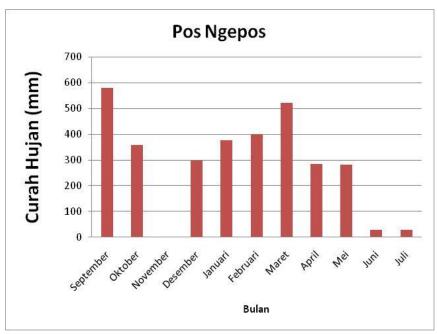


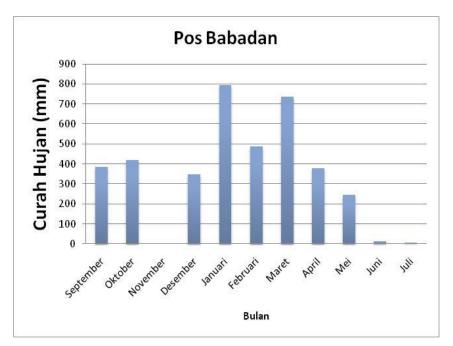
Mass movement or rock collapsed at Putih riverbank due to erosion of flowing lahars in the junction of Putih – Blongkeng Rivers (left) and at Krapyak Village (right).

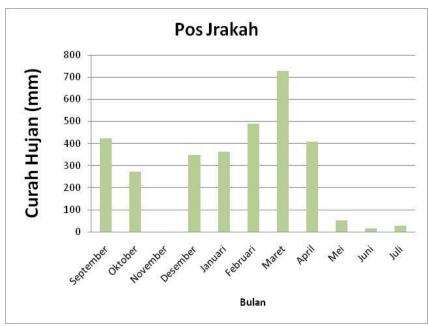
PARAMETERS FOR RAIN GENERATED LAHARS

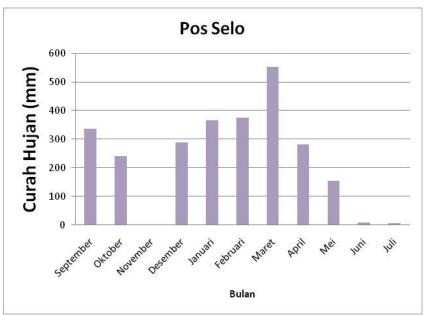
- Pyroclastic deposits (new eruptive products, loose material)
- Volcanic/river slopes
- Rainfalls

SLIDE 7: Rainfalls in every volcano observatory around Merapi Volcano

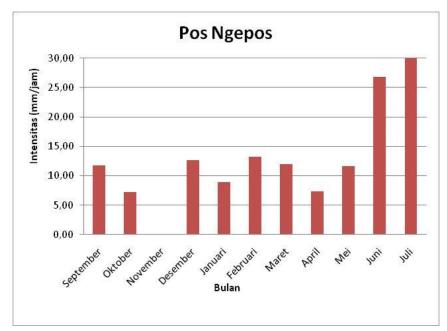




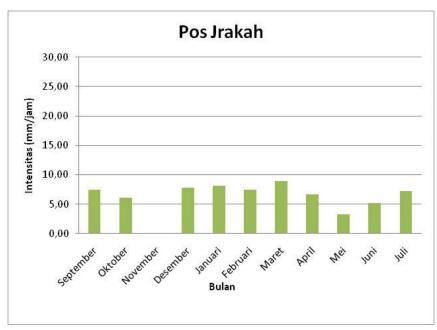


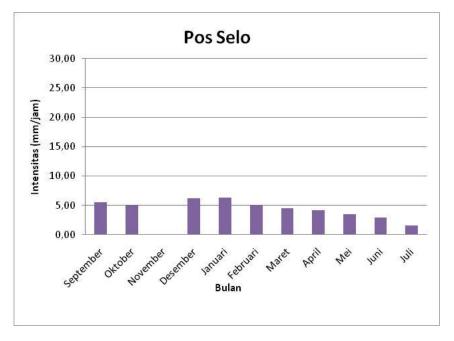


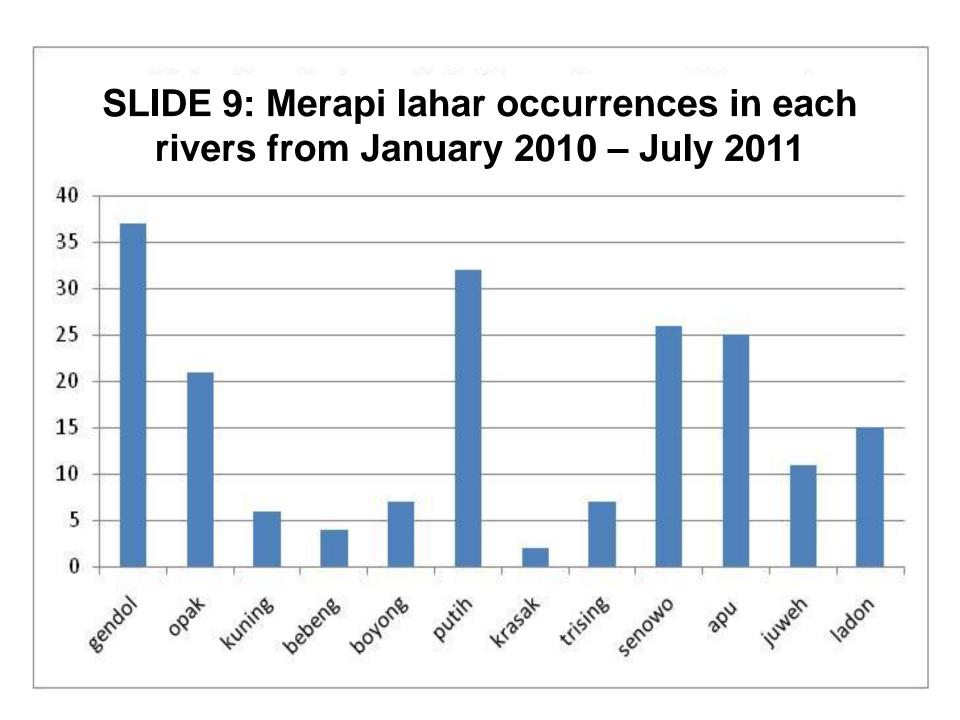
SLIDE 8





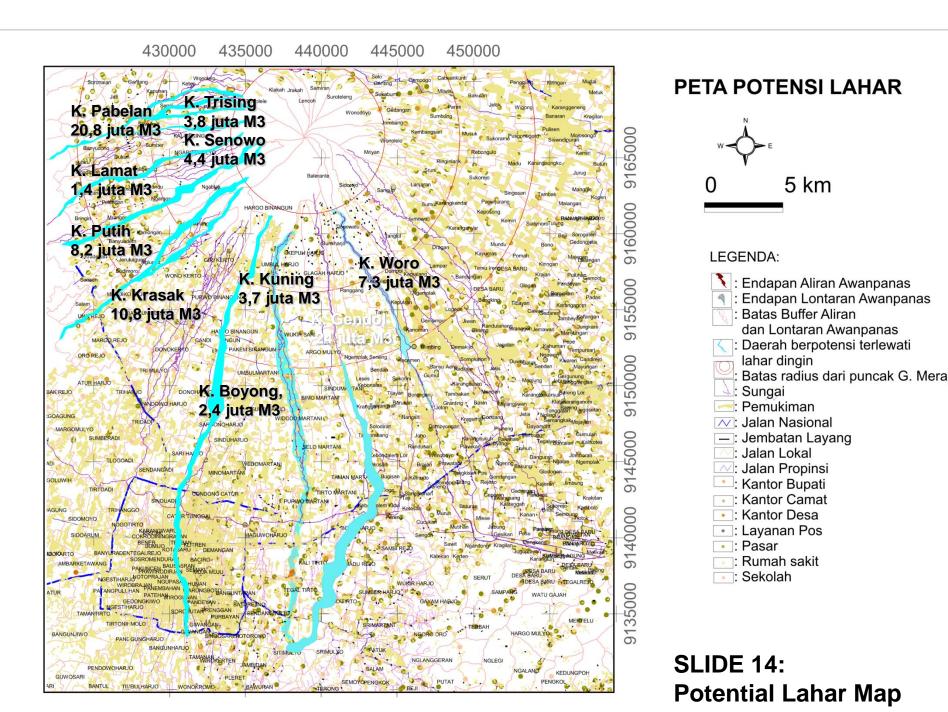






SLIDE 16: Villages destroyed by lahars along Putih River

4	K. Putih	Cabe Lor	Srumbung	
		Srumbung	Srumbung	
		Seloiring	Jumoyo	
		Gempol		
		kadilogo		
		Seloboro	Seloboro	
		Krapak		
		Klumpukan		
		Sukowati		
		Semua dusun	Sirahan	



SLIDE 6: Merapi Volcanic **Hazard Map**

PETA KAWASAN RAWAN BENCANA GUNUNG MERAPI DAN AREA TERDAMPAK LETUSAN 2010



VASAN RAWAN BENCANA I

Rawan sebagai serah panjir dan kensangkin pendagan serah panjir dan kensangkin

Raves behalte bler i bege den konses porkesen zwan penas.

Anna kerdenpak konses 2010

Arca tordampul: languary lotour 201

A 2941 Percak Game

Kovah

Software Formarela

Per Pengantan Gasangan
 Balai Penyelidikan dan Pengan

Paut Kouluta Mayarka

Kantor Bapati

Kantor Kozeratas

Kantor Desa

Lokan Preganguer
Station Oldrings
Hander Udars

Arah posyelamatan diri Sama tinggi setiap 100 meter

Cek dan

Dan Konsoldasi

Dam Konotidasi

Jolan stama

Jolan kolan II

John setipak
Rel kereta api

t Conti

Peta dasar disusus dari hasi perkecilan peta Rapabuni, ikala 1 - 25.010, 2801 (BAKOSURTANAL), Lembar 1608-521, 1408-522, 1468-411, 1408-243, 1408-244, 1608-323, 1408-321, 1468-242, 1468-3311, 1408-223, 1408-224, 1408-331





ETA KAWASAN RAWAN BENCANA GUNUNGA

Peta Kawasan Rawan Bencana Gamungapi adalah peta petunjuk ingla gerawanan bencana sastud derirah pabiha terjadi letusan kegaiatan gunungan eta ini menjelaskan tertang jenis dan sifat bahaya gunungapi, darelah rawa ocama, arah jalar penyelamatian diri, lokasi pengungsian dan pos-pengungan pengungan bencana. Peta Kawasan Rawan Bencana Ci Merapi disasa perdahalu, penelitian dan stadi Japangan.

retaminal, Politettimi dan sanah Uplangang, dapat mengancara jiwa manasi dan harata benda terdiri dasa swan panasi, hujan abu lebat dan lootaran babata (pijar dan lahar. Dalam membagi tingkat kerawanan, mengacu pada Sandar Nasional filonosisi (SNI 13-4659-1988) tentang penyasuanan Peta Kawasan Rawat Bencana Gamungapi, Selanjunya Peta Kawasan Rawat Bencana Gamungapi, Selanjunya Peta Kawasan Rawat Bencana Gamungapi, Selanjunya Peta Kawasan Rawat Bencana Gamungapi.

wasan Rawan Bencana II

Kawasan Kawan Bencana III adalah Kawasan yang tetaknya deki lengan sumber bahaya yang sering terlanda awan pansa, dilma lava, gugura oatu, lontaran batu (pijar) dan hujan abu lebat. Oleh karena tingkat kerawan ang tinggi, kawasan ini tidak diperkenankan untuk humian tetap. Batus Kawas tawan Bencana III didasarkan pada sejarah kegiatan dalam waktu 100 tahu

Kawasan Rawan Bencana 111 G. Merapi iti merupakan kawasan yan paling mwan terkena letusan, papuan jenis dan besamya letusan. Letusan norma Merapi puda umumnya mempunyai indeks letusan skala VEI 1 - 3, denga jangkauan awan panas maksimum 8 km, sedangkan letusan besar dengan skal VEI 4 jangkauan awan panas maksimum 8 km, sedangkan letusan besar dengan skal

awasan Rawan Bencana II

wasan Rawan Bencana II terdiri atas dua bagian yaitu : Aliran massa berupu : Awan punas, aliran lava dan lahar

Pada Kswasan Rawan Bencana II masyankat dihuruskan mengangsi at ratipa feningkatun kegiana gamangpi sensai dengan sanan Pust Vakunologi in Mitigasi Bencana Geologi sampai daerah ini dinyatakan aman kembali. myatatan babus haris mengangsi, tetap inggal di terapat, dan kendana sadah ana kembali, dipatuskan oleh Peneriratah Derah sesuai dengan ketentuan ge berlaku. Batas usawasan rawan bencana II dientuksa derlasaksan sajambar giatan lebih itau diri. 100 uhun, dengan indeis crupsi VEI 3-4, baik untuk haya aliran massa satapuna bahaya material awan panas. Di dalam peta,

nwasan kecawan netengan ia ugambarkan berwarna meran midal. Bila terjadi enempis beata, Kawasan Rwana Bencana Il yang terlanda. Bila terjadi nemenengah beberapa lembah sungai di Ferreg utan, bural, buraldya, atatan dan tenggara. Berdasakana spisah kepitah Merapi, bata Kawasan kwan Bencana II ututik alina wawn patans sejain 17 Km atau lobh. Perubahan refrolego pranggungan abbah perambangan pasi dapat meminbilan perlusasan rabah perambangan pasi dapat meminbilan perlusasan arabah perambangan pasi dapat meminbilan perlusasan, akhab tawasan pasi dapat meminbilan perlusasa, atau betwanappa panggungan dapat memperbat subruan awa panas sehinggara, berkurangan panggungan dapat memperbata subruan awa panas sehinggara.

usan Rawan Rencana

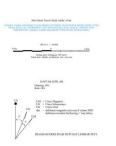
Assistance Revision Receivant I adults have summy your perspectives of certain sea finise love. Later deads that men seek requirement of mental states are likely as a finise love. Later deads that men seek requirement are mental under the particular seek requirement and the composition of the comp

Area Terdampak Letusan G. Merapi 2010

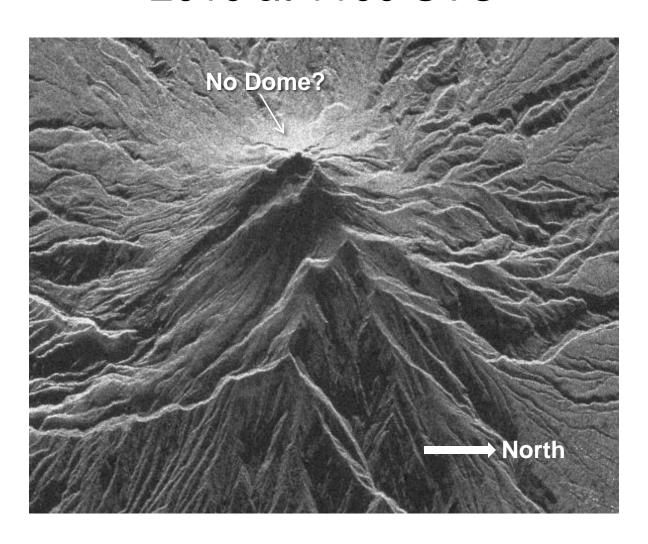
Area terdampak letusan G. Merapi 2010 adalah area yang terlanda awan panas pada letusan G. Merapi 2010, baik karena aliran/jatuhan piroklastik, efek panas dan kimia gas.

ea Terdampak Langsung Letusan G. Merapi 2010

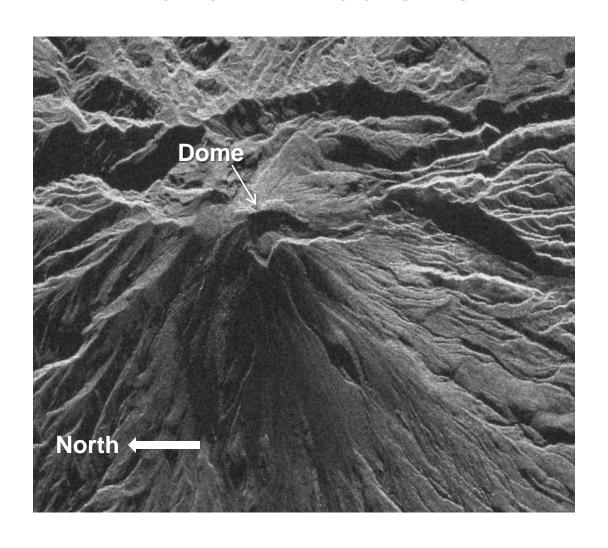
irea terdampak langsung letusan G. Merapi 2010 adalah area yang terlanda oleh wan panas pada letusan G. Merapi 2010, yang menimbulkan korban jiwa,



SLIDE 4: RadarSat2: Merapi 6 November 2010 at 1100 UTC



SLIDE 5: RadarSat2: Merapi 6 November 2010 at 2200 UTC



MANY MORE PHOTOS 7 BLOCK DIAGRAMS IN STOP 3: MERAPI MUSEUM THANKS & SEE YOU TOMORROW