

Hydrological characteristic before and after Langat Dam construction, Hulu Langat, Selangor

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Langat Basin is one of the basin systems, situated at Latitude 3°11'45" and Longitude 101°51'31" in the southeast of Kuala Lumpur. The trend of this basin is more or less north east to south west. Toward the north west there are three rivers, parallel with Langat Basin, viz. Klang, Gombak, and Selangor Rivers. These rivers which flow to the southwest later on merge with Semenyih in the southeast to form Langat River. The boundaries between Klang, Langat and Semenyih Rivers, are characterized by rugged ridges with some culminating points surrounding Langat Basin, such as, Bt. Enggang (338 m), Bt. Arang (556 m), Bt. Chondong (455 m), G. Nuang (1,487 m), Bt. Chenuang (815 m), Bt. Puteh (405 m), Bt. Serdang (177 m), and Bt. Bisa (142 m). These culminating points are high points surrounding the water catchment area for the Langat Basin. The overall size of the Langat Basin cover about 1,990 km². The water catchment of this basin is believed to be topographically controlled, due to differences in rock hardness. The Langat River started from the southern part of G. Nuang flowed to the southwest as long as 50 km until it met with Semenyih river at mile 25. Upland elevation of Langat River is more than 200 metres above sea level, but decrease to 91 metres at mile 20, 39.6 metres at mile 10, fall to 24 metres at Kajang Town and finally drop to 14 metres at the junction with Semenyih River. The purpose of this study is to identify the changes in the physical characters of the Langat River such as rainfall, stream flow regime, depth of river and suspended sediment, before and after Langat Dam construction.
