

Dry Period Analysis for Determination of Dry Season in the District of Indramayu West Java Indonesia

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Abstract

Indramayu District is one of regencies in West Java which is a regional center for agriculture and some agricultural areas still depend on rain. In the rain fed, seasonal factors and information about the availability of water is very important to note because plants cannot survive in poor condition, even if it could then not be expected optimal results.

In this study, dry periods are defined using the approach of rainfall <5 mm/day, assuming it includes conditions that are bad for growth stages of plants, especially some types of horticulture and vegetables due to low water availability in the soil. This approach is taken based on the criteria of Meteorological Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) that rainfall <5 mm /day was rainy with very light intensity and the rate of evapotranspiration from the agricultural area is about 5 mm/day.

The maximum value of dry period occurred in August to zone season forecast for number 33 and 42 and in September for 43 and 44. This shows that the month is the peak season. Meanwhile, the minimum value of dry period occurred in January to zone season forecast for number 33, 43, and 44 and in February to zone season forecast for number 42. This shows that the month is the peak rainy season.

Based on the frequency of dry periods can be determined the onset of dry season period. When compared with the period of the dry season made by rainfall ten-day BMKG based, then the period of the dry season is approaching with the calculation of the frequency of dry periods on five chances of $> 50\%$ for zone season forecast number 33, 42, 43, and 44.

Key Words: Dry Period, Zone Season Forecast.

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