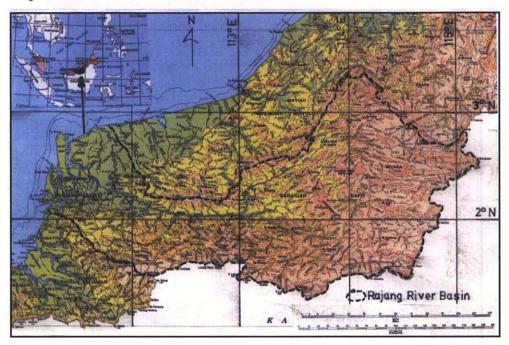
# **Rajang Batang**

# Map of River

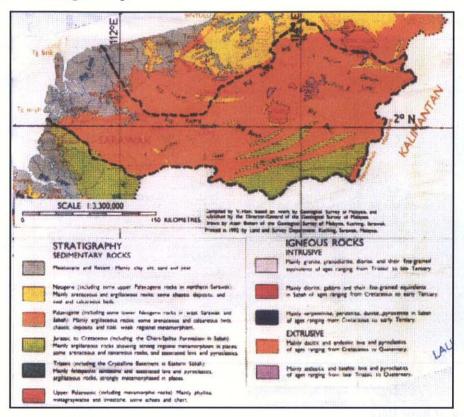


# **Table of Basic Data**

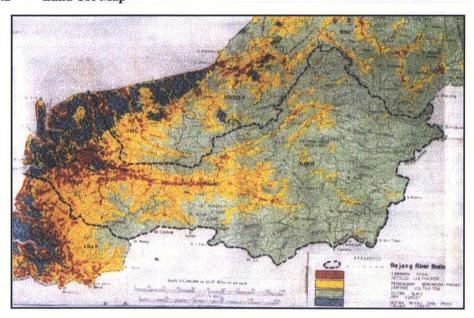
Name: Rajang River							
N 1° 4′ 52″ ~ 3° 21′ 37″	E 111° 9′ 28″ ~ 115° 14′ 19″						
Length of main stream: 4 River)	eam: 432 km (up to confluence with Balui						
Origin: Mt. Makati (1 360 m) Highest point: Mt. Tiban (2 074 m)							
Outlet: South China Sea Lowest point: River mouth (0 m)							
ocene; sandstone, shale, slate							
m²), Balui (15 354 km²), Belaga Riv	ver (2 907 km²)						
up to 1992) (Basin average)							
t (1983~1990)							
Population: 419 320 (1991) Main cities: Sibu, Sarikei, Kapit							
	Length of main stream: 4 River)  Highest point: Mt. Tiban of Lowest point: River moutl scene; sandstone, shale, slate m²), Balui (15 354 km²), Belaga Riv up to 1992) (Basin average) tt (1983~1990)						

# Geographical Information Geological Map 2.

# 2.1



#### 2.2 Land Use Map



### 1. General Description

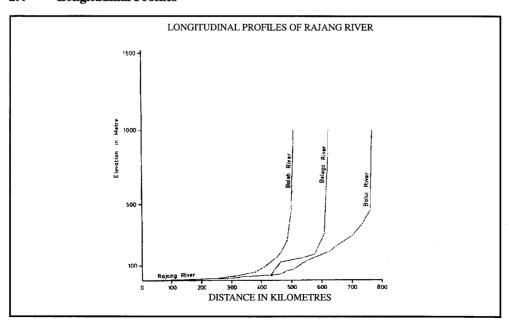
The Rajang which has a catchment area of 50 707 km², is the longest river (432 km) in Sarawak, a state of Malaysia. It originates from Mt. Makati (1 360 m) and runs through the central part of Sarawak before discharging out into the South China Sea. The basin area is in the tropical rain forest and has an average annual precipitation of 3 820 mm. The mean annual discharge at Kapit (34 053 km²) has been 2 510 m³/s (1983~1990). The river segments above Belaga and above Kapit in the Baleh River are considered the upper remote areas, and consist of mountains and a plateau (Usun Apau). In these mountainous areas, the population is small (71 846 in 1991). Despite the vast area of 30 677 km², the cultivation consists of small plots of hill paddy. The middle segment (Sibu to Kapit) is also mountainous with rubber plantations, pepper vine, cocoa beside the cultivation of hill paddy. The lower part of the basin (below Sibu) consists of low siltland (delta basin) with rubber, pepper vine, cocoa, and citrus fruit as the main plantations. The basin population in 1991 has been 419 320.

### 2.3 Characteristics of River and Main Tributaries

No.	Name of river	Length [km] Catchment area [km²]	Highest peak [m] Lowest point [m]	Cities Population (1991)	Land use [%] (1991)
1	Rajang (Main River)	432 20 030	Mt. Mubau, 1 442	Sibu, Kapit Sarikei, etc. 396 751	A (1.5) F (97.28)
2	Baleh (Tributary)	241 12 416	Mt. Tibau, 2 074	(Population included in No. 1)	O (0.1) P (0.95)
3	Balui (Tributary)	341 15 354	Mt. Makati, 1 360	Belaga	U (0.1)
4	Belaga (Tributary)	192 2 907	Usun Apau West, 1 220	22 569	

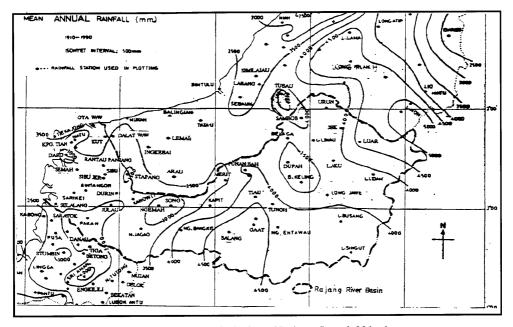
A: Other agricultural field F: Forest O: Orchard P: Paddy field U: Urban

### 2.4 Longitudinal Profiles



# 3. Climatological Information

# 3.1 Annual Isohyetal Map and Observation Stations



Based on data from Hydrology Branch, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Sarawak, Malaysia.

### 3.2 List of Meteorological Observation Stations

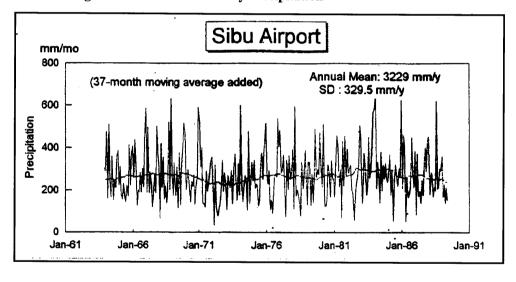
Station No.*	Station Name	Elevation [m]	Location	Observation period	Mean annual precipitation [mm]	Observation item
1544001	Long Singut	290	N 1° 34′ 20″ E 114° 26′ 00″	1980~1992	4 465	P (TB)
1726041	Nanga Bangkit		N 1° 46′ 10″ E 112° 38′ 05″	1964~1992	4 143	P (TB)
1731001	Nanga Balang	80	N 1° 45′ 40″ E 113° 09′ 55″	1986~1992	4 935	P (TB)
1816029	Pakan		N 1° 53′ 50″ E 111° 40′ 25″	1963~1992	3 610	P (TB)
1836042	Nanga Entawau	80	N 1° 49′ 20″ E 113° 40′ 35″	1964~1992	4 316	P (TB)
2013001	Selalang		N 2° 00′ 50″ E 111° 21′ 45″	1983~1992	3 411	P (TB)
2025012	Song		N 2° 00′ 40″ E 112° 32′ 50″	1950~1992	2 630	P (TB)
2029002	Kapit NHW	20	N 2° 01′ 00″ E 112° 56′ 50″	1986~1992	3 512	P (TB)
2218017	Sibu JKR		N 2° 15′ 30″ E 111° 50′ 35″	1911~1992	3 255	P (TB)
2333001	Punan Bah	60	N 2° 23′ 05″ E 113° 20′ 40″	1986~1992	4 001	P (TB)
2346001	Long Lidam	515	N 2° 20′ 15″ E 114° 38′ 50″	1980~1992	3 557	P (TB)

#### 3.2 **List of Meteorological Observation Stations** (Continued)

Station No.*	Station Name	Elevation [m]	Location	Observation period	Mean annual precipitation [mm]	Observation item
2615009	Matu	2	N 2° 40′ 40″ E 111° 31′ 45″	1935~1992	3 082	P (TB)
2737103	Belaga	40	N 2° 42′ 28″ E 113° 46′ 46″	1970~1992	3 541	P (TB)
2843001	Long Jek	520	N 2° 48′ 35″ E 114° 19′ 05″	1987~1992	3 961	P (TB)
3041002	Long Urun	200	N 3° 01′ 00″ E 114° 11′ 40″	1986~1992	3 620	P (TB)

Serial Number used by Hydrology Branch, Department of Irrigation & Drainage, Sarawak, Malaysia. Precipitation TB: Tipping Bucket with recording chart.

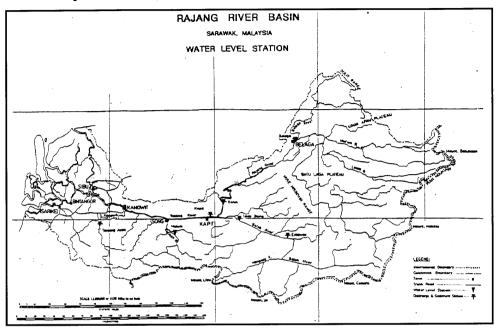
#### 3.4 **Long-term Variation of Monthly Precipitation**



P:

### 4.

# Hydrological Information Map of Streamflow Observation Stations 4.1

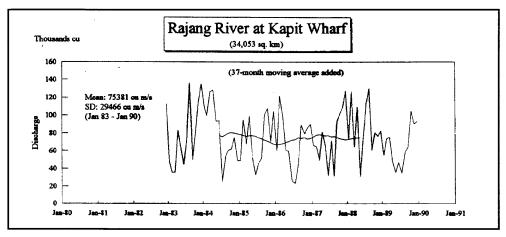


#### **List of Hydrological Observation Stations** 4.2

No.*	Station	Location	Catchment area (A) [km²]	Observation period	Observation items 1) (frequency)
1826401	Mukeh, Nanga	N 1° 50′ 50″ E112° 37′ 45″	2 273	1979~1990	Q(3m)
1836401	Entawau, Nanga	N 1° 49′ 20″ E113° 40′ 35″	6 422	1989~1990	Q(3m)
1918401	Tanjong Ayam	N 1° 56′ 40″ E111° 53′ 55"	1 587	1987~1990	Q(3m)
1932408	Telok Buing	N 1° 59′ 50″ E113° 13′ 20″	9 522	1965~1990	Q(3m)
2029401	Kapit Wharf	N 2° 01′ 05″ E112° 56′ 30″	34 053	1971~1990	
2130405	Benin, Nanga	N 2° 09′ 55″ E113° 04′ 10″	21 273	1966~1990	Q(3m)
2737413	Belaga	N 2° 42′ 50″ E113° 46′ 50″	18 261	1966~1990	Q(3m)

<sup>\*:</sup> Serial number used by Hydrology Branch, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Sarawak, Malaysia.
1): Q: Discharge; 3m: 3-monthly

# 4.3 Long-term Variation of Monthly Discharge



Note: Data from Jan 1983 - Jan 1990, after this the record is not complete.

## 4.6 Annual Maximum and Minimum Discharges

### At Kapit Wharf [34 053 km<sup>2</sup>]

Year	Maximum		Minimum		Year	r Maximum		Minimum	
	Date	[m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Date	[m <sup>3</sup> /s]		Date	$[m^3/s]$	Date	[m <sup>3</sup> /s]
1971	8.26	9 034	5.11	643.9	1982	6.01	6 723	7.05	630.8
1972	11.21	6 398	1.19	776.9	1983	9.17	10 799	7.30	305.2
1973	6.03	7 994	1.29	694.0	1984	1.04	8 546	8.20	367.8
1974	9.25	7 070	3.25	663.8	1985	5.27	8 297	7.07	367.8
1975	7.24	6 954	6.29	745.4	1986	3.18	7 141	8.22	457.5
1976	5.05	6 946	6.04	640.6	1987	12.17	6 900	7.11	443.0
1977	2.28	6 885	9.06	745.4	1988	8.24	7 872	7.30	694.0
1978	12.24	7 671	7.26	643.9	1989	12.27	5 470	8.09	627.5
1979	11.22	7 024	5.26	643.9	1990	11.04	7 408	7.11	704.1
1980	10.18	7 188	9.14	673.8	1991	2.04	6 503	8.19	798.1
1981	1.14	7 188	8.15	643.9	1992	6.15	7 503	6.30	766.3

Note: All instantaneous observation by manual reading

### 5.4 Major Floods

Date	Rainfall [mm] Duration	Meteorological cause	Dead and missing	Major damages (Districts affected)
1963. 1.04 ~1963. 2.28	975 (1.01~2.28)	Northeast Monsoon	4	Public utilities and agricultural losses. Kanowit, Song, Kapit, Belaga
1971. 8.19 ~1971. 8.24	171 (8.13~8.25)			Disruption of road communication. Kanowit, Song, Kapit, Belaga
1979. 1.04 ~1979. 1.08	356 (1.04~1.08)	Northeast Monsoon	an no na ar ar	Disruption of road communication. Kanowit, Song, Kapit, Belaga
1983. 9.17 ~1983. 9.20	75 (9.14~9.21)		3	Disruption of road communication. Kanowit, Song, Kapit, Belaga
1983.12.29 ~1984. 1.01	243 (1983.12.26~ 1984. 1.03)			Disruption of road communication. Kanowit, Song, Kapit, Belaga

### 6. Socio-cultural Characteristics

The Rajang River is rich in cultural heritage. The River is the main mode of communication for all communities living along it. It has also, in the past, provided a means of segregation and protection for some communities through rapids and falls. There are six major communities living in the catchment. Most Malay communities are in the coastal area and fishermen by nature. The Chinese communities who are mostly engaged in trade are in the main towns along the river. The Iban are mainly in the hilly areas. The Kayan and Kenyah communities are in the mountainous areas. Most of these communities are engaged in agricultural farming. The Penan occupy the most interior and live on hunting and collecting jungle products.

### 7. References, Data Books and Bibliography

Department of Agriculture (1991): Agricultural statistics of Sarawak, Sarawak. (Section 2.3)

Department of Irrigation and Drainage, *Hydrological data*, compiled by Hydrology Branch, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Department of Statistics Malaysia (1992): Yearbook of statistics, Sarawak Branch. (Table of Basic Data, 2.3)

Geological Survey of Malaysia, Geological map, Kuching, Sarawak.

Land and Survey Department, Topography and land use maps, Sarawak. (Table of Basic Data, 2.3)