



Tsunami impact on soil and groundwater condition

Djati Mardiatno (1,2)

Junun Sartohadi (2)

(1) PhD Student at the Institut of Geography, University of Innsbruck, Austria

(csag1695@uibk.ac.at / Fax: 0043-512-5072895 / Phone: 0043-512-5075430)

(2) Research Center for Disaster, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

(junun@geo.ugm.ac.id / Fax: 0062-274-589595 / Phone: 0062-274-902332)

Tsunami event on December 26, 2004, is the biggest tsunami event during 40 years. After one year, that event still leaves some environmental problems, such as on soil and groundwater condition. It results seriously impact on them, especially on their quality.

Example from Aceh case, some soil samples proved that tsunami deposit has contaminated the soil. It was also proved by the incidence of salt content in the soil body. It is necessary to be recovered. However, the process will take annual term.

Other evidence was also found in the groundwater. Some water samples from the well also showed that almost all groundwater had been contaminated by saline water. Some of them might not be used anymore. Nevertheless, they partially still can be used for domestic purposes, except for drinking water.

Keywords: *tsunami impact, recovery, saline water*