

**GEOLOGI DAN BIOSTRATIGRAFI FORMASI RAMBATAN DAERAH
CIKADU DAN SEKITARNYA, KECAMATAN WATUKUMPUL,
KABUPATEN PEMALANG, JAWA TENGAH**

SARI

Wilayah studi terletak di kawasan Cikadu dan sekitarnya, Kec. Watukumpul, Kabupaten Pemalang, Jawa Tengah. Metode studi yang digunakan peneliti berupa pemetaan geologi yang meliputi penarikan satuan geomorfologi, unit stratigrafi, analisis petrografi dan struktur geologi, dan biostratigrafi dengan obyek kajian Planktonik dan Bentonik. Lanskap geomorfologi yang diperoleh dari klasifikasi BMB (2006) meliputi Bentang Alam Lipatan, Bentang Alam Gunung Api dan Bentang Alam Sungai. Dengan hasil pemetaan geologi diperoleh satuan stratigrafi dari yang tertua sampai yang termuda yaitu Satuan Batulempung, Satuan Intrusi Diorit, Satuan Batupasir dan Satuan Lava Andesit. Aktivitas tektonik sangat mempengaruhi proses deformasi di wilayah studi, sehingga membentuk struktur geologi seperti Lipatan Antiklin, Sesar Naik, Sesar Turun dan Sesar Mendatar Kiri yang tersebar di wilayah studi. Berdasarkan hasil kajian Biostratigrafi Formasi Rambatan, disimpulkan bahwa paleobatimetri terletak di lingkungan Batial hingga Neritik dengan umur batuan menurut zonasi Blow (1969) N5-N14, yaitu dari Miosen Awal hingga Miosen Tengah. Terjadinya aktivitas tektonik juga mempengaruhi pola pengendapan di Formasi Rambatan akibat proses transgresi dan regresi.

Kata Kunci : Formasi Rambatan, Biostratigrafi, Foraminifera, Batulempung, Tektonik

***GEOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF RAMBATAN FORMATION, CIKADU
AREA AND SURROUNDINGS, WATUKUMPUL DISTRICT,
PEMALANG REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA***

ABSTRACT

The research area is located in the Cikadu area and its surroundings, Watukumpul District, Pemalang Regency, Central Java. The research method used by researchers is in the form of geological mapping which includes of geomorphological units, stratigraphic units, petrographic and geological structure analysis, and Biostratigraphy with Planktonic and Bentonic study objects. The geomorphological units classification obtained by the BMB classification (2006) includes Folded Landscapes, Volcanic Landscapes and River Landscapes. The geological mapping results obtained by the oldest to the youngest stratigraphic units, namely the Claystone Unit, Diorite Intrusion Unit, Sandstone Unit and Andesitic Lava Unit. Tectonic activity greatly influences the deformation process in the study area, thus forming geological structures such as Anticlinal Folds, Reverse Fault, Normal Faults and Strike Slip Fault which are scattered in the study area. Based on the results of the biostratigraphic study of the Rambatan Formation, it was concluded that the paleobathymetry is located in the Batial to Neritic environment with the age of the rocks according to the Blow (1969) N5-N14 zoning, namely from Early Miocene to Middle Miocene. The occurrence of tectonic activity also affects the depositional patterns in the Rambatan Formation due to transgression and regression processes.

Keywords: Rambatan Formation, Biostratigraphy, Foraminifera, Claystone, Tectonics