Studi Distribusi dan Karakteristik Foraminifera Besar pada Formasi Jatiluhur, Sungai Cipamingkis, Kecamatan Jonggol, Kabupaten Bogor, Provinsi Jawa Barat = Study Distribution and Characteristics on Larger Foraminifera of the Jatiluhur Formation, Cipamingkis River, Jonggol District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province

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Abstrak

Sungai Cipamingkis termasuk ke dalam Formasi Jatiluhur yang memiliki umur Miosen Tengah-Miosen Akhir, serta memiliki litologi batuan sedimen campuran silisiklastik dan karbonat dengan kandungan foraminifera besar. Pemahaman mengenai distribusi dan karakteristik foraminifera besar pada batuan sedimen campuran silisiklastik dan karbonat dapat membantu menginterpretasikan lingkungan pengendapan dan sedimentasi pada suatu daerah. Pada studi ini, dilakukan metode stratigrafi terukur dan analisis petrografi dari menghasilkan empat fasies batuan sedimen karbonat yaitu Foraminiferal Packestone, Foraminiferal Rudstone, Foraminiferal Bivalvia Rudstone, dan Coral Foraminiferal Bindstone dan fasies batuan sedimen campuran silisiklastik dan karbonat, yaitu Foraminiferal Algae Sandy Allochem Limestone, Quartz Muddy Sandstone, Foraminiferal Algae Allochem Sandstone, Foraminiferal Bivalvia Sandy Allochem Limestone. Berdasarkan kandungannya, terdapat lima genus foraminifera besar, yaitu Heterostegina (Ht), Operculina (Op), Lepidocyclina (Le), Amphistegina (Amp), dan Cycloclypeus (Cy) yang menunjukan lingkungan laut dangkal dengan salinitas normal. Pengendapan pada daerah penelitian dibagi menjadi empat fase yang berhubungan dengan naik dan turunnya muka air laut, sehingga terjadinya pencampuran berupa punctuated mixing dan facies mixing. Lingkungan pengendapan daerah penelitian masuk ke dalam lingkungan laut zona foreslope hingga open shelf.
.....The Cipamingkis River is included in the Jatiluhur Formation which has a Middle Miocene-Late Miocene age, and has a sedimentary rock lithology of mixed of siliciclastic and carbonate with large foraminifera content. An understanding of the distribution and the characteristics of large foraminifera in a mixed siliciclastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks can help interpreting the depositional and sedimentary environment of an area. In this study, measured stratigraphic methods and petrographic analysis were carried out to produce four carbonate sedimentary rock facies, namely Packestone Foraminiferal, Rudstone Foraminiferal, Bivalvia Rudstone Foraminiferal, and Bindstone Coral Foraminiferal and a mixed siliciclastic and carbonate sedimentary rock facies, namely Algae Sandy Quartz Foraminiferal, Foraminiferal Muddy Sandstone, Foraminiferal Algae Allochem Sandstone, Foraminiferal Bivalvia Sandy Allochem Limestone. Based on the content, there are five larger foraminifera genera, namely Heterostegina (Ht), Operculina (Op), Lepidocyclina (Le), Amphistegina (Amp), and Cycloclypeus (Cy) which show a shallow marine environment with normal salinity. Sedimentation in the study area is divided into four phases associated with the rising and the falling of sea levels, resulting in a mixing in the form of punctuated mixing and facies mixing. The depositional environment of the study area falls into the marine environment, from the foreslope zone to the open shelf.