

SARI

Artefak Hindu-Buddha (seperti lingga, yoni dan arca) ditemukan di Geopark Nasional Karangsambung-Karangbolong (GNKK) dan sekitarnya, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Informasi mengenai sebaran, komposisi, dan sumber artefak Hindu-Budha sangat penting untuk mendukung pengembangan dan pengelolaan GNKK, khususnya pada situs geologi dan budaya. Survei lapangan geologi dilakukan untuk menghasilkan peta sebaran artefak, kemudian di-*overlay* dengan peta geologi Banyumas dan Kebumen lembar skala 1:100.000. Sebanyak 9 artefak Hindu-Budha tersebar di daerah penelitian, dikelompokkan menjadi 3 daerah, yaitu daerah Perbukitan Karangbolong, Kebumen, dan Kebumen bagian selatan. Selanjutnya, 9 sampel artefak dikumpulkan dan dianalisis secara petrografi dan geokimia untuk memperoleh karakteristik, komposisi dan sumber litologi artefak. Pengambilan 5 sampel Formasi Gabon dan Formasi Halang dilakukan di 5 titik pengamatan untuk dianalisis petrografi dan dibandingkan dengan karakteristik litologi artefak. Litologi penyusun artefak antara lain *tuffaceous sandstone*, andesit, dan *sandy micrite*. Berdasarkan persebaran dan analisis petrografi, artefak tersebut terbuat dari andesit (Situs Lingga Pejarakan, Situs Lingga Tugu, Situs Lingga-Yoni Sumberadi, Situs Trasidi, Situs Yoni (Batu Celeng), Situs Yoni Rowo), *tuffaceous sandstone* (Situs Kuwu Panjer), dan *sandy micrite* (Situs Arca Ganesha Kejawang) yang bersumber dari Formasi Halang sedangkan batuan andesit penyusun Situs Batu Kalbut bersumber dari Formasi Gabon.

Kata kunci : Artefak Hindu-Buddha, Geopark Nasional Karangsambung-Karangbolong (GNKK), karakteristik, komposisi, sumber.

ABSTRACT

Hindu-Buddhist artifacts (e.g., phallus, yoni and statues) were discovered in the Karangsambung - Karangbolong National Geopark (KKNG) and surrounding areas, Kebumen, Central Java, Indonesia. The information related to the distribution, composition, and source of Hindu - Buddhist artifacts is very important to support the development and management of KKNG, especially on geological and cultural sites. A geological field survey was conducted to produce a distributions map of the artifacts, then overlaid with the geological map of Banyumas and Kebumen sheet scale 1:100,000. Totally 9 Hindu-Buddhist artifacts were distributed in the research area, grouped into 3 areas, namely the Karangbolong Hills area, Kebumen, and the southern Kebumen area. Furthermore, 9 samples of artifacts were collected and analyzed petrographically and geochemical methods to acquire their characteristics, composition and preliminary resources. The sampling of 5 samples of the Gabon Formation and Halang Formation were collected from 5 points stations for petrographic analysis and then comparison with the lithological characteristics of the artifacts. The lithology that composes the artifacts include *tuffaceous sandstone*, andesite and *sandy micrite*. Based on their distribution and petrographical analyses, the artifacts were made of andesite (Linga of Pejarakan, Linga of Tugu, Linga and Yoni of Sumberadi, Trasidi, Yoni (Celeng Stone), Yoni of Rowo)), *tuffaceous sandstone* (Kuwu Panjer), and *sandy micrite* (Ganesha Statue of Kejawang) were sourced from Halang Formation. Meanwhile, andesite rocks that compose Kalbut Stone was sourced from Gabon Formation.

Keywords: Hindu-Buddhist Artifacts, Karangsambung - Karangbolong National Geopark (KKNG), characteristics, composition, sources.