

SARI

Penyebaran endapan batuan sedimen kuarter di Indonesia cukup luas, dan salah satunya pada satuan terumbu koral kuarter yang tersebar merata di sepanjang lengan timur Sulawesi. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Bunga, Kecamatan Luwuk Utara, Kabupaten Banggai, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh sedikitnya data geologi yang ditemukan sehingga topik mengenai fasies yang berkembang menjadi topik yang menarik untuk diteliti. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada sebuah tebing di titik koordinat 0053'57,57.1'' LU-122054'43'6'' BT. Pengukuran stratigrafi bertujuan untuk mengetahui fasies, lingkungan pengendapan, dan mekanisme sedimentasi yang berkembang di area penelitian. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode pengambilan data lapangan dan Analisa laboratorium. Metode pengambilan data lapangan dilakukan dengan pengukuran stratigrafi skala 1:50 dan pengambilan beberapa sampel batuan. Analisa laboratorium yang dilakukan berupa analisa paleontologi dan petrografi yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui komposisi penyusun batuan dan identifikasi fosil terutama foraminifera pada sayatan tipis batuan yang terpilih. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan total ketebalan batuan yang terukur pada daerah penelitian 15 m dan terbagi menjadi 5 (lima) fasies. Fasies yang dijumpai pada lintasan stratigrafi daerah penelitian adalah fasies *rudstone*, fasies batupasir karbonatan, fasies batulempung, fasies *floatstone*, dan fasies konglomerat polimik-batupasir karbonatan. Tipe lingkungan pengendapan batugamping dan batupasir karbonatan di daerah penelitian adalah pada *foreslope*, sedangkan fasies konglomerat termasuk ke dalam lingkungan pengendapan *fan delta*. Secara keseluruhan, dinamika sedimentasi di daerah ini berada pada lingkungan berenergi rendah hingga tinggi, yang mengindikasikan bahwa fasies yang berkembang diendapkan dengan mekanisme aliran yang berbeda beda.

Kata kunci: Sedimen Kuarter, fasies, lingkungan pengendapan, dinamika sedimentasi.

ABSTRACT

The distribution of Quaternary sedimentary rock deposits in Indonesia is quite extensive, one of which is the Quaternary coral reef unit that is evenly spread along the eastern arm of Sulawesi. The research was conducted in Bunga Village, North Luwuk District, Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. This study was motivated by the lack of geological data found, making the topic of facies development an interesting subject for research. Data collection was carried out on a cliff at coordinates 0053'57,57.1'' N-122054'43'6'' E. The aim of the stratigraphic measurement was to determine the facies, depositional environment, and sedimentation mechanisms developed in the study area. The research was conducted using field data collection and laboratory analysis methods. Field data collection involved stratigraphic measurement at a scale of 1:50 and the collection of several rock samples. Laboratory analysis included paleontological and petrographic analysis to determine the rock composition and fossil identification, particularly foraminifera, in selected thin sections. Based on the research results, the total measured thickness of the rocks in the study area was 15 m and was divided into five facies. The facies encountered in the stratigraphic section of the study area were rudstone facies, carbonate sandstone facies, claystone facies, floatstone facies, and polymictic conglomerate- carbonate sandstone facies. The depositional environment of limestone and carbonate sandstone in the study area is on the foreslope, while the conglomerate facies belongs to the fan delta depositional environment. Overall, the sedimentary dynamics in this area are in a low-to-high energy environment, indicating that the developed facies were deposited by different flow mechanisms.

Keywords: Quaternary sediment, facies, depositional environment, sedimentation dynamics.