



## INTISARI

Oleh  
Abdul Khakim Ali T  
97/115532/GE/04361

Penelitian yang dilaksanakan di Pegunungan Karangbolong, Kabupaten Kebumen, Propinsi Jawa Tengah ini bertujuan mengetahui karakteristik bukit karst di daerah ini, serta mengidentifikasi pengaruh faktor struktur geologi, kelerengan umum, elevasi, iklim dan tipe litologi terhadap karakteristik bukit karst di daerah tersebut. Karakteristik bukit karst di Pegunungan dicirikan oleh bentuklahan bukit-bukit sisa berbentuk piramid. Karst Karangbolong yang didominasi oleh bukit-bukit sisa berbentuk piramid ini dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai *kegelkarst*. Hasil analisis morfometri bukit sisa di daerah penelitian memiliki nilai yang bervariasi. Kisaran nilai Ps (kesimetrisan dalam) dari 1 sampai 11, sedangkan nilai Rlw (kesimetrisan keseluruhan) dari 0,52 sampai 2,86. Berdasarkan nilai Ps sebanyak 302 bukit sisa termasuk kategori simetris dan atau agak simetris sedangkan sisanya sebanyak 530 termasuk bukit sisa asimetris. Sedangkan berdasarkan nilai Rlw 237 bukit sisa termasuk kategori simetris dan atau agak simetris sedangkan sisanya 595 termasuk kategori asimetris. Dari 595 bukit sisa asimetris tersebut 415 termasuk tipe 1 sedangkan 180 termasuk tipe 2.

Berdasarkan analisis morfometri tersebut bentuk geometri bukit sisa di daerah penelitian cenderung asimetris. Faktor-faktor geomorfologis yang berpengaruh terhadap variasi bentuk geometri bukit sisa di Pegunungan Karangbolong adalah faktor struktur yaitu kontrol garis kelurusan dan kemiringan lapisan batuan. Besarnya curah hujan (3025,38 mm/th) menyebabkan tingginya proses pelarutan lateral yang menyertai pelarutan vertikal. Proses pelarutan lateral ini menyebabkan lereng kubah-kubah karst di daerah ini cenderung cekung. Faktor elevasi juga menyebabkan perbedaan bentuk bukit sisa. Bentuk bukit sisa dekat pantai cenderung lebih rendah reliefnya dibanding bukit sisa di tempat dengan elevasi lebih tinggi.



## ABSTRACT

By  
Abdul Khakim Ali T.  
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This research's title is The Study of Residual Hills of Karangbolong Mountain at Kebumen Residence, Central Java Province. The aims of this research are recognizing the karst residual hills characteristic at Karangbolong Mountain and identifying the effect of such factors as geological structure, general slope, elevation, climate and the type of lithology toward the characteristic of residual hills at the research's area. The characteristic of residual hills landform is characterized by the pyramid form of residual hills at the mountain. Karangbolong Karst, which is dominated by the pyramid form of residual hills, can be classified as *kegelkarst*. The result of the morphometric analysis in this research is vary. The value of  $P_s$  (internal symmetrical) is ranged from 1 until 11, meanwhile the  $R_{lw}$  value (whole symmetrical) is ranged from 0.52 until 2.86. Based on the  $P_s$  value, there are 302 units of karst residual hills are classified as symmetrical and or symmetrical like, meanwhile, the rest of 530 units can be classified as asymmetrical category. Based on the  $R_{lw}$  value, there are 237 units of the karst residual hills that can be classified into symmetrical-symmetrical like category, while the 595 units remain can be categorized as asymmetrical form. From the 595 asymmetric units, there are 415 units are classified into Type 1, and 180 units are Type 2.

The result of the morphometric analysis of the geometric shape of the karst residual hills landform at Karangbolong Karst Mountain tend to be in asymmetric form. Geomorphologic factors, which influence toward geometric variation of karst residual hills at research area is structural factors such as straight-line control and bedrock slope. Large intensity of rainfall (3025.38 mm/year) causing the highly process of lateral dissolving which follows the vertical dissolving. The lateral dissolving process forms the slope of the karst residual hills into concave shape. Elevation factor also forms many different karst residual hills shape. Near the beach area, the relief tends to be lower than those at the higher elevation.