



## INTISARI

Endapan batugamping Pra-Tersier dari Formasi Kuantan di daerah Bukit Karang Putih mengalami pengangkatan pada Jaman Perm dan proses karstifikasi mulai berkembang seiring dengan tersingkapnya batugamping akibat proses denudasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuklahan hasil proses karstifikasi dan kondisi perkembangan morfologi karst yang berlangsung di daerah penelitian Bukit Karang Putih.

Metode penelitian yang diterapkan adalah dengan mengkaitkan antara morfologi bentuklahan yang teridentifikasi terhadap kondisi lingkungan fisik daerah penelitian yang tergambarkan melalui data-data litologi, struktur geologi, iklim, relief dan tutupan lahan. Dari hasil analisis morfologi dan proses dapat diketahui kondisi perkembangan morfologi karst di daerah penelitian.

Bentukan *karren* sebagai morfologi minor dijumpai pada singkapan-singkapan batugamping, sementara morfologi mayor yang terlihat adalah pematang bukit menyerupai *labyrinth* disertai kerucut asimetris yang mulai berkembang. Kawasan karst Bukit Karang Putih termasuk kedalam stadia muda evolusi karst karena sebagian besar daerahnya masih tertutupi material *overburden* non karbonat yang mengakibatkan perkembangan morfologi menjadi tidak sempurna dan karakteristik bentuklahan belum lengkap.

**Kata kunci:** *topografi karst, proses karstifikasi, perkembangan morfologi*



## ABSTRACT

The Pre-Tertiary limestone deposits of the Kuantan Formation in Karang Putih Hill area had suffered a sequential uplifting during the Perm-age, karstification process then started to develop successively as limestone was exposed by denudational process. The main achievement of this research is to acknowledge the landform formed by the karstification process and to examine its morphological development condition upon the research area.

The research method applied in this final thesis is to collaborate the identified landform morphology, with the physical environment condition of research area, through several parameters such as lithological characteristic, geological structure, climate, relief and landcover. Therefore, from this morphological analysis and its sequence process, the condition of karst morphology development on research area is then recognized.

Karren features as minor morphology could be discovered on limestone outcrops, while the major morphology could be discovered as raised path hill likely seen as labyrinth-shape, along with asymmetric cone which started to develop. Karst region of Karang Putih Hill is categorized as youth stage of karst evolution because most of its area is still covered with non-carbonatic overburden materials, which caused the morphology development to be imperfect and the landform characteristic have not yet been completely shaped.

**Keywords:** *karst topography, karstification process, morphology development*