SARI

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh sedikitnya data geologi pada daerah penelitian dan seringnya dijumpai fosil foraminifera besar pada batuan karbonat yang dapat digunakan sebagai penciri lingkungan pengendapan yang relatif akurat sehingga penting rasanya untuk diteliti lebih lanjut dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Rontu, Kecamatan Rasanae Timur, Kota Bima, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Pengambilan data dimulai dari titik koordinat (UTM) 0693263, 9061955 sampai titik koordinat 0693118, 9062037. Pengukuran stratigrafi pada Formasi Batugamping Berlapis bertujuan untuk mengetahui fasies, lingkungan pengendapan dan dinamika sedimentasi dari Formasi Batugamping Berlapis. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode pengambilan data lapangan dan analisa laboratorium. Metode pengambilan data lapangan dilakukan dengan pengukuran stratigrafi skala 1 : 100 menggunakan tongkat jacob. Data yang diambil berupa urutan, hubungan, ketebalan, jenis dan karakteristik pada batuan. Analisa laboratorium dilakukan untuk mengetahui komposisi penyusun batuan dan identifikasi fosil terutama foraminifera besar pada sayatan tipis batuan yang terpilih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan total ketebalan batuan yang terukur pada daerah penelitian 59,2 m dan terbagi menjadi 5 fasies yaitu fasies *amphistegina floatstone* – sisipan *packstone, Austrotrilina grainstone* – perselingan *packstone, miogypsinds packstone* – sisipan *grainstone, cyloclypeous grainstone* – perselingan *packstone,* dan fasies *miogypsinds grainstone* – sisipan *packstone.* Lingkungan pengendapan yang berkembang relatif berubah antara *forereef* dan *backreef* dengan pola semakin muda berubah kearah *backreef.* Dinamika sedimentasi pada daerah ini menghasilkan endapan yang bersifat berselingan antara progradasi dan retrogradasi. Fosil foraminifera besar yang berkembang yaitu jenis *Lepidocyclina, amphistegina, miogypsinds, Austrotrilina,* dan *Cycloclypeous.*

Kata kunci : *Batugamping, lingkungan pengendapan, dinamika sedimentasi*

ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by the lack of geological data in the study area and often found large foraminifera fossils in carbonate rocks which can be used as a marker of relatively accurate depositional environments so it is important to be investigated further in this study. This research was conducted in Rontu Village, East Rasanae District, Bima City, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Data retrieval starts from the coordinate point (UTM) 0693263, 9061955 to the coordinate point 0693118, 9062037. Stratigraphic measurements on Layered Limestone Formations aim to determine facies, depositional environment and dynamical sedimentation of Layered Limestone Formations. The study was conducted using the method of field data collection and laboratory analysis. Collecting field data was carried out with measured stratigraphic method using a Jacob stick with 1: 100 scale. Data taken in the form of sequence, relationship, thickness, type and characteristics of rocks. Laboratory analysis was conducted to determine the composition of the constituent rock and fossil identification especially large foraminifera in thin section of rock that elected. The results showed the total rock layers measured in the study were 59.2 m and were divided into 5 facies namely amphistegina floatstone - packstone insertion facies, austrotrilina grainstone – packstone alternation facies, miogypsinds packstone – grainstone insertion facies, cyloclypeous grainstone – packstone alternation facies, and miogypsind grainstone - packstone insertion facies. The depositional environment that developed relatively changes between the forereef and the backreef with the pattern the more young layers changed towards the backreef. Dynamical Sedimentation in this area produce deposits that alternation between progradation and retrogradation. Large foraminifera fossils that develop are types of Lepidocyclina, amphistegina, miogypsinds, Austrotrilina, and Cycloclypeous.

Keywords: Limestone, depositional environment, dynamical sedimentation