



Abstrak

Dalam 400 tahun terakhir sudah terjadi sekitar 184 kali kejadian tsunami yang melanda wilayah Indonesia. Di daerah selatan Pulau Jawa pernah mengalami tsunami Banyuwangi dan Pangandaran. Oleh karena itu, daerah selatan Pulau Jawa memiliki potensi terkena gelombang tsunami. Endapan tsunami akan terendapkan dengan baik paada morfologi *beach* swale. Daerah Lebak, Banten merupakan daerah yang tersusun atas morfologi *beach ridge* dan *swale*, maka penelitian ini difokuskan pada daerah Lebak, Banten. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan adanya endapan tsunami purba yang terendapkan di lingkungan *swale* di daerah Lebak, Banten, dan, mengidentifikasi karakteristik endapan tsunami purba yang ada di daerah Lebak, Banten dengan metode analisis granulometri, analisis foraminifera, analisis LOI, dan analisis mineralogi berdasarkan sampel bor tangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 2 endapan tsunami yang terdapat di dalam swale di daerah Lebak. Pertama lapisan pada kedalaman 14,8-24 cm dan pada kedalaman 42-53 cm. Endapan tsunami dicirikan pada kurva frekuensi yaan unimodal dan memiliki sortasi *well – moderately sorted*. Kandungan material organik dan material karbonat pada endapan tsunami rendah. Pada endapan tsunami ini kandungan fosil sangat jarang. Serta terdapat kandungan mineral glaukonit dalam endapan tsunami.

Kata kunci: Lebak, Karakteristik endapan, Tsunami purba,



Abstract

In 400 years, there have been 184 tsunami event occur in Indonesia region. In south Java had happened tsunami in Banyuwangi and Pangandaran. So, that means south Java region have a potential to struck by tsunami. Tsunami sediment would preserve in beach swale properly. Lebak, Banten which located in south Java, is a place that consist of beach ridge and swale, so this study is focused at Lebak area. This Study objectives is to prove that there is paleotsunami sediment preserved in swale at Lebak area, and to identify the characteristic of paleotsunami sediment at Lebak, Banten by doing some method such as grain size analysis, foraminifera analysis, LOI analysis, and mineralogy analysis base on hand drill samples.

The result of the research showed there are 2 layers that became paleotsunami sediment which are in depth 14,8- 24 cm and 42-53 cm . The paleotsunami sediment characterized bay unimodal frequency curve and have well – moderately sorted. Composition of organic material and carbonate material in paleotsunami sediment is very low and so that the foraminifera composition of the paleotsunami sediment. Paleotsunami sediments have glauconite content in mineralogy composition.

Key words: Lebak, *Characteristic sediment, Paleotsunami,*