

## SARI

Lokasi penelitian yang berada pada daerah Kalisalak, Kecamatan Margasari, Kabupaten Tegal, Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada koordinat UTM 49S 0277342T 9215888S hingga UTM 49S 0277728T 9215808S yang merupakan salah satu daerah yang merupakan bagian dari persebaran Formasi Tapak berdasarkan peta geologi regional lembar Majenang. Namun berdasarkan observasi awal tidak ditemukan ciri litologi Formasi Tapak pada lokasi penelitian. Maksud dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan pengukuran stratigrafi terukur yang berisi pengukuran jurus dan kemiringan lapisan, serta ciri fisik di lapangan secara megaskopis. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pengukuran stratigrafi terukur dengan skala 1:50, analisis petrografi dan paleontologi dari contoh batuan terpilih, dan analisa litofasies. Berdasarkan analisa litofasies, lokasi penelitian terbagi menjadi 14 litofasies, yaitu: Fasies mTct-gSct (Perselingan batulanau karbonatan tufaan-batupasir karbonatan tufaan gradasi normal), fasies mTct-gSct-sl (Perselingan batulanau karbonatan tufaan-batupasir karbonatan tufaan gradasi normal slump), fasies mTct-gSt (Perselingan batulanau karbonatan tufaan-batupasir tufaan gradasi normal), fasies mTct-gSt-sl (Perselingan batulanau karbonatan tufaan-batupasir tufaan gradasi normal slump), fasies gSt-mT (Perulangan batupasir gradasi normal-batulanau lentikuler), fasies g<sub>1</sub>GyS (Breksi bergradasi normal menjadi batupasir), fasies gSt-mT-g<sub>2</sub>GyS (Perulangan batupasir tufaan gradasi normal-batulanau lentikuler dengan sisipan batupasir kerikilan gradasi normal), fasies sS (Batupasir berlapis), fasies lensS (Batupasir berlensa breksi), fasies lS-mG-mTt (Perselingan batupasir laminasi-breksi dengan sisipan batulanau tufaan), fasies lS-mG (Perselingan batupasir laminasi-breksi), fasies lS-mG-sl (Perselingan batupasir laminasi-breksi slump), fasies xS (Batupasir silang siur palung), dan fasies chGyS (channel breksi). Umur dari litofasies tersebut berdasarkan analisa paleontologinya berkisar antara N18-N19. Lingkungan pengendapan secara umum dari lokasi penelitian adalah kipas laut dalam pada bagian levee dan middle-fan channel. Dinamika sedimentasi yang terjadi secara umum hanyalah proses shifting yang mengakibatkan berpindahnya channel kipas laut dalam. Berdasarkan karakteristik litofasies yang ada pada lokasi penelitian dari segi geometri, tekstur, struktur, dan lingkungan pengendapan mencirikan Formasi Halang.

Kata kunci: Formasi Tapak, Formasi Halang, Kalisalak, Tegal, Litofasies, Kipas laut dalam, levee, middle-fan channel, Dinamika sedimentasi

## ABSTRACT

*The location of this research is in Kalisalak, Margasari Sub-District, Tegal District, Central Java Province on the coordinate UTM 49S 0277342E 9215888S until UTM 49S 0277728E 9215808S, and this location is part of Tapak Formation depend on regional geological map of Majenang. However, depend on first observation there are no sign of litological characteristics of Tapak Formation. The purpose of this research is to do a measure section which consist of strike and dip measurement, and megascopic physical characteristic recording in the field. The metode that used in the research are measure section with 1:50 scale, paleontology and petrographic analysis, and litofacies analysis. Depend on litofacies analysis, there are 14 litofacies in the location, there are: mTct-gSct Facies (Interbed of calcareous-tuffaceous siltstone and calcareous-tuffaceous sandstone normal grading), mTct-gSct-sl Facies (Interbed of calcareous-tuffaceous siltstone and calcareous-tuffaceous sandstone normal grading with slump structure), mTct-gSt Facies (Interbed of calcareous-tuffaceous siltstone and tuffaceous sandstone normal grading), mTct-gSt-sl Facies (Interbed of calcareous-tuffaceous siltstone and tuffaceous sandstone normal grading with slump structure), gSt-mT Facies (Repeatation of tuffaceous sandstone normal grading and lenticular siltstone), g<sub>1</sub>GyS Facies (Graded bedding breccia to sandstone), gSt-mT-g<sub>2</sub>GyS Facies (Repeatation of tuffaceous sandstone normal grading and lenticular siltstone with insertion of normal grading gravelly sandstone), sS Facies (Bedded sandstone), lensS Facies (Lenticular sandstone), lS-mG-mTt Facies (Interbed of laminated sandstone and breccia with insertion of tuffaceous siltstone), lS-mG Facies (Interbed of laminated sandstone and breccia), lS-mG-sl Facies (Interbed of laminated sandstone and breccia with slump structure), xS Facies (Through cross-bedded sandstone), chGyS Facies (Channeled breccia). Age of the litofacies depend on paleontology analysis is about N18-N19. Depositional environment generally is on submarine fan at levee and middle-fan channel. Sedimentation dynamics that happen generally is only shifting process which was resulting on submarine fan channel movement. Depend on litofacies characteristics in research location such as geometry, textures, structures and depositional environment, the litofacies is same as Halang Formation*

*Keyword: Tapak Formation, Halang Formation, Kalisalak, Tegal, Litofacies, Submarine fan, levee, middle-fan channel, sedimentation dynamics*