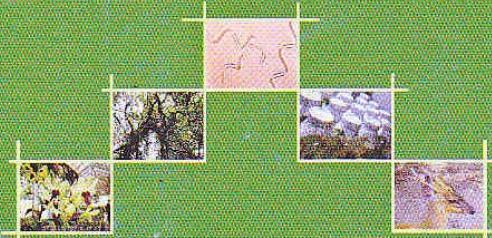


International Seminar

*Advances in Biological Science:
Contribution Towards a Better Human Prosperity*

Yogyakarta, September 7-8, 2007

Program and Extended Abstract Book



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Poster Session

Ecology and Conservation

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Foraminiferal Biostratigraphy and Paleoenviroments of Kali Bentur Section, Ngawenan Area, Blora, Central Java Fauzielly, L.	(PE10)
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FORAMINIFERAL BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND PALEOENVIRONMENT OF KALI BENTUR, NGAWENAN AREA, BLORA, CENTRAL JAVA

Lili Faizielly

Department of Geology , FMIPA , Padjadjaran University
Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km 21 Jatinangor 45363
Email: faizielly@unpad.ac.id/ fzely@yahoo.co.id

3.6.2.1

ABSTRACT

Foraminifera analysis from 18 surface samples of sandstone and siltstone unit, Kali Bentur section, indicate the age of rock is Late Miocene- Early Pliocene (Böll, 1985) or 6.2 My- 2.4 My

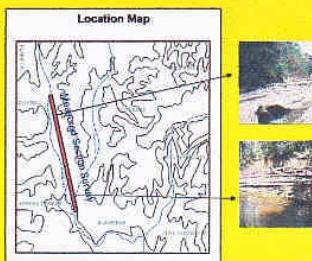
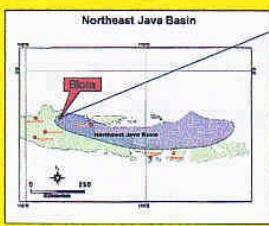
Foraminifera assemblages consist of 39 species (218.128 individu) planktonic and 53 species (16.384 individu) benthonic. The species of foraminifera planktonics which are abundance : *Globigerinoides trilobus imaturus*, *Globigerinoides trilobus trilobus*, *Globoquadrina altispira*, *Globoquadrina dehiscens*, *Orbulina universa* and *Globorotalia menardii* meanwhile foraminifera benthonic are *Bolivina*, *Batisiphon*, *Cibicides*, *Robulus*, *Planulina*, *Uvigerina* and *Stilosstomella*

Biostratigraphy zone is devide into 4 zones: *Globorotalia humerosa* - *humerosa* -*Globorotalia tumida-tumida* interval zone, *Globorotalia tumida tumida* -*Sphaerodinella dehiscens* interval zone, *Sphaerodinella dehiscens*- *Globorotalia miocenica* interval zone dan *Globorotalia miocenica* partial zone

Planktonic / Benthonic ratio is 77% -99%, indicated Lower Slope environment (Grimsdale,1995). Paleoenviroment of silt unit is deeper than sandstone unit

Keyword : Biostratigraphy, Foraminifera, Paleoenviroment

STUDY AREA



Study area is located in Ngawenan area, Blora Regency, Central Java province. The Coordinate point is 111°29'19" - 111°34'19" BT and 7°00' - 7°05' LS.

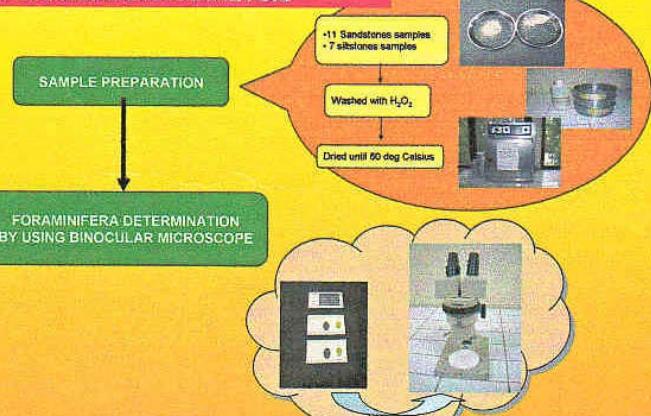
This area overies The North East Java Basin that lies between the Sunda Craton to the north and volcanic arc to the south (the Java axial range). The basin can be classified as a classic back arc basin. It consist largely of a foreland shelf dipping gently outward, which is covered by a relatively thin stratigraphic section.

This area is transisi sedimentary zone/ slope were dominated by clastic and carbonate sediment.

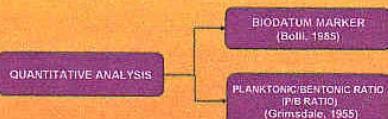
METHOD

Goal of this research is determine of biozone and paleoenviroment Kali Bentur section based on foraminifera analysis

1. FORAMINIFERA ANALYSIS



2. BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND PALEOENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS



RESULT

