

**GEOLOGI DAN KARAKTERISTIK GERAKAN TANAH DAERAH
KALIREJO DAN SEKITARNYA, KECAMATAN KOKAP, KABUPATEN
KULON PROGO, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

The location of research area is in Kalirejo and surrounding regions, Kokap Sub-district, Kulon Progo District, a special region Yogyakarta. Geographically, the research area location on 397000 mE – 402000 mE and 9131000 mE – 9136000 mE UTM (Universal Transverse Mecrator) coordinate 49 Eastern Zone. The extent of research area is 25 km²(5 km x 5 km) with 1 : 25.000 scale.

Based on geomorphological aspects such as lithology, geological structure, morphology with young – mature stages, and obsevation in the field, the research area can be divided into 5 type of landform, including : parasitic cone steep slope (V1), steep slopes of volcanic hills a bit steep (V2), volcanic slopes rather steep – sloping (V3), volcanic plains (V4), antropogenic reservoirs (H1). Basic drainage patterns that have been formed is Parallel and Radial.

Stratigraphy of research area are divided into 4 unformal lithostratigraphy units with succession from the oldest to youngest are lava-andesit unit of Kaligesing Formation (Oligosen – Miosen early), pyroclastic breccia unit of kaligesing formation (Oligosen – Miosen early), litodem intrusion of andesit (Miosen early) and alluvial deposite (Resen).

Geological structure that have been developed in the research area are joint and normal fault, the normal fault including Hargorejo1 normal fault, Hargorejo 2 normal fault, Hargorejo 3 normal fault, Kalirejo 1 nomal fault, Kalirejo 2 normal fault.

Positive geological potency which exist in the research area are utilization of gold metallica minerals and andesite quarry materials.Negative geological potency in the research area is ground movement.

Type of ground movement that can be found in the research area are Debris slide, Debris fall.