SARI

Secara adminstratif daerah telitian berada pada Daerah Citorek Kidul, Kecamatan Cibeber, Kabupaten Lebak, Provinsi Banten. Secara astronomis Daerah Citorek Kidul terletak pada koordinat UTM (*Universal Transverse Mercator*) Zona 48 S yaitu X : 645500mE- 648500mE dan Y : 9255500 mN- 9258500 mN.

Berdasarkan aspek-aspek geomorfologi, Daerah Citorek Kidul dibagi menjadi 6 satuan geomorfik yaitu : Perbukitan Vulkanik Terdenudasi (V24), Lereng Vulkanik (V25), Dataran Vulkanik (V26), Gosong Lengkung Dalam (F12), Gosong Sungai (F13), Tubuh Sungai (F22).

Stratigrafi Daerah Citorek Kidul dibagi menjadi 3 dari tua ke muda yaitu : satuan batulapili Citorek (Tpbci) berumur Pliosen, satuan tuf (Tpt) berumur Pliosen dan satuan endapan aluvial (Kha) berumur Resen.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis pengukuran arah umum kekar, tegasan utama maksimum Daerah Citorek Kidul dibagi menjadi 1 yaitu tegasan utama timurlaut-baratdaya (NE-SW). Struktur geologi yang berkembang dibagi menjadi 1 periode. Pliosen Akhir berarah baratlaut-tenggara (NW-SE) yang diwakili oleh sesar mendatar kiri Citaraje (NW-SE) dan sesar mendatar kanan naik Cisuwen (NW-SE). Kemudian berarah timurlaut – baratdaya sesar mendatar kanan naik Cijarab (NE-SW).

Himpunan mineral yang dijumpai di lapangan dapat dibagi menjadi 2 zonasi alterasi yaitu, zona alterasi mineral illit-montmorilonit-kuarsa (argilik) dan zona alterasi klorit (kloritisasi). Mineralisasi yang terdapat di daerah penelitian antara lain adalah pirit. Litologi di sepanjang Daerah Citorek Kidul telah mengalami alterasi yang cukup intensif berupa alterasi tipe kloritisasi dan argilik. Selain itu, Daerah Citorek Kidul memiliki kemiringan lereng yang cukup curam yaitu berkisar antara 16-35 derajat, hal tersebut merupakan salah satu faktor mendukung terjadinya bencana gerakan tanah selain karena pengaruh alterasi argilik.

Berdasarkan analisa *X-ray diffraction* dari sampel yang diambil dari lokasi penelitian, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa gerakan tanah yang terjadi di lokasi penelitian salah satu faktornya disebabkan karena kontrol mineral lempung, seperti illit dan montmorilonit. Kehadiran illit dan montmorilonit pada Daerah Citorek Kidul menjadi salah satu faktor pemicu terjadinya gerakan tanah pada daerah ini. Kandungan mineral lempung seperti illit dan montmorilonit pada batuan bersifat impermeable menyebabkan tanah kedap air sehingga batuan di atasnya menjadi longsor.

Kata Kunci : Struktur Geologi, Alterasi, Argilik, Mineral Lempung, Gerakan Tanah

ABSTRACT

The administrative of research area is located in Citorek Kidul, district Cibeber, Lebak regancy, Banten province. Astronomically of research area lies in 48S UTM zone with coordinate X : 645500mE- 648500mE and Y : 9255500 mN- 9258500 mN.

Geomorphology of research area is divided into six units landforms named Denudation Volcanic Hills Unit (V24), Volcanic Slope Unit (V25), Volcanic Plains Unit (V26), Inside Curve Sandbar Unit (F12), River Sandbar Unit (F13), River Bodies Unit (F22).

Stratigraphy of research area is divided into three stratigraphic units from old to young : Citorek batulapili unit (Tpbci,), Pliocene tuf unit (Tpt) Pliocene and Aluvial Sediment Unit (Kha) resent.

The results of measurement analysis of the general direction joints, the maximum stress In Citorek Kidul is divided into one, that is the maximum stress northeast-southwest (NE-SW). There is one period of structure that developed in research area. Late Pliocene with trend northwest-southeast is represented by Citaraje left slip fault (NW-SE) and Cisuwen reverse right slip fault (NW-SE). Then trend northeast-southwest is represented by Cijarab reverse right slip fault (NE-SW).

Minerals assamblage found in field can be devided two alteration zones namely illite-montmorillonite-quartz (argillic) alteration zone, and chlorite (chloriteization) alteration zone. Mineralization in research area is pyrite. Lithology along the Citorek Kidul Region has undergone considerable alteration in the form of chloriteization and argillic alteration. Moreover, the Citorek Kidul area has a fairly steep slope which ranges from 16-35 degree, this is one of the factors supporting the occurrence of landslide disasters other than due to the influence of argillic alteration.

Other than that, based on X-ray diffraction analysis of samples taken from the study location, it can be concluded that the landslide type motion that occurred in the studied location was one of the factors caused by the control of clay minerals, such as illite and montmorillonite. The presence of illit and montmorillonite in the Citorek Kidul Area was one of the factors that triggered the landslide in this area. The content of clay minerals such as illite and montmorillonite in rocks is impermeable causing the soil to become waterproof so that the rocks above become landslide.

***Keyword** : Structural Geology, Alteration, Argilic, Clay Mineral, Landslide*