

ABSTRAK

GEOLOGI DAN GEOKIMIA ZONA SAPROLIT, DAERAH UKO – UKO DAN SEKITARNYA, KECAMATAN POMALAA, KABUPATEN KOLAKA, PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGGARA

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Secara administratif daerah telitian termasuk dalam wilayah Desa Uko – Uko, Kecamatan Pomalaa, Kabupaten Kolaka, Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. Daerah telitian terletak pada koordinat 343000 – 345000 mE dan 9526000 – 9531000 mN, zona 51 belahan bumi selatan. Daerah telitian dibagi menjadi 3 satuan geomorfik, antara lain Satuan Perbukitan Berlereng Agak Curam – Curam, Satuan Perbukitan Landai – Miring, dan Satuan Tubuh Sungai.

Daerah telitian terdiri dari beberapa satuan batuan dari tua ke muda, antara lain Satuan Peridotit, Satuan Serpentin, Satuan Konglomerat Langkowala, dan Satuan Endapan Aluvial. Struktur yang berkembang pada daerah telitian adalah kekar dengan arah umum relatif barat laut – tenggara. Tidak ditemukan struktur sesar maupun lipatan dalam daerah telitian.

Kadar Ni, Fe, Mg, dan SiO₂ didapat dari sampel pada zona saprolit daerah telitian yang kemudian dianalisa kimia. Dari analisa hubungan unsur Ni dengan unsur dan senyawa lain pada zona saprolit dengan menggunakan grafik dan peta kontur kadar Ni, Fe, MgO, SiO₂, kenaikan maupun penurunan unsur Ni relatif berbanding lurus dengan Fe dengan persebaran relatif meningkat kadarnya pada bagian selatan daerah telitian. Kenaikan dan penurunan kadar unsur Ni relatif berbanding terbalik dengan senyawa MgO dan SiO₂ yang memiliki persebaran relatif meningkat kadarnya pada bagian utara dan barat laut daerah telitian. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kadar dan persebaran Ni, Fe, Mg, dan SiO₂ pada daerah telitian dipengaruhi oleh morfologi dan tingkat pelapukan atau pencucian batuan dasar.

ABSTRACT

GEOLOGY AND SAPROLITE ZONE GEOCHEMISTRY, UKO – UKO AREA AND ITS SURROUNDING, POMALAA DISTRICT, KOLAKA CITY, SOUTHEAST CELEBES PROVINCE

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Administratively, the location of the research area included in Uko – Uko Village, Pomalaa District, Kolaka City, Southeast Celebes Province. Geographically located between X : 343000 – 345000 and Y : 9526000 – 9531000, zone 51 southern hemisphere. The research area is divided into three geomorphic units, that are : rather steep – steep sloping hills, gently – angled sloping hills, and river body.

The research area is composed by several rock from old to young, that are : Peridotite Unit, Serpentinite Unit, Langkowala Conglomerate Unit, and Alluvial Deposit Unit. Geological structure that developed in the research area is crack with northwest – southeast general direction. No more geological structure were discovered in the research area, such as fault and fold structure.

Contents of Ni, Fe, MgO, and SiO₂ were obtained from several samples of saprolite zone in the research area that were analyzed about its chemistry contents. According to analysis results by graphic and contour content map of relationship between Ni and another elements, increased and decreased levels of Ni are same with Fe. Both of Ni and Fe have a big content in the south of research area. Increased and decreased levels of Ni are inversly with MgO and SiO₂. MgO and SiO₂ have a big content in the north and northwest of research area. It can be concluded that distribution of Ni, Fe, MgO, and SiO₂ in the research area are affected by morphology and weathering or leaching level of bedrock.