

ABSTRACT

GEOLOGY AND METAMORPHIC FACIES STUDY LOCATED IN TAKALOT AND SURROUNDING AREA, UUT MURUNG DISTRICT, MURUNG RAYA, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

SAMUEL ISIR

111 110 085

The research area is administratively located in Takalot and surrounding area, District Uut Murung, Murung Raya, Central Kalimantan Province. Located at coordinates 205333mE - 207291mE and 10006417mN - 10011583mN with mapping the area that is 10Km². The discussion covers aspects of geology, geomorphology, and facies metamorphic rocks. Geomorphology is divided into two units of the original form, which is the original form of structural landforms complex hills (S1) and the hills homoklin (S2), the unit of fluvial origin that form alluvial plains (F1) and the body of the river (F2). The drainage pattern that developed complex flow patterns based on the classification of Howard in 1967. Stratigraphy consecutively Unit schist Busang (Permian-Triassic) which has not aligned relationship in the form of Nonconformity with mudstone Batuayau Unit (Late Eocene). Claystone unit Batuayau harmoniously covered by sandstone unit Batuayau (Late Eocene). Both of these units on environmental terendapatkan Transitional Lower Delta Plain (J. C. Horne, 1978). On it were covered in Units not aligned by alluvial deposits (Holocene-Resen). There are geological structures such as faults horizontal bua (Normal Left Slip Fault), and Stump (Shear Joint) based classification Rickard 1972.

Regional carefully situations included in the greenschist metamorphic facies, with a mineral assemblage of quartz-muscovite-chlorite-epidote as mineral. With metamorphic facies zone is divided into a zone of chlorite and garnet zone. Included into the type Barovian. Formed at temperatures ranging from 400°-500° C and a pressure range from 2.5 to 3.9 kb (0,25-0,39Gpa) with a depth of 6-10 km inside the Earth's surface.