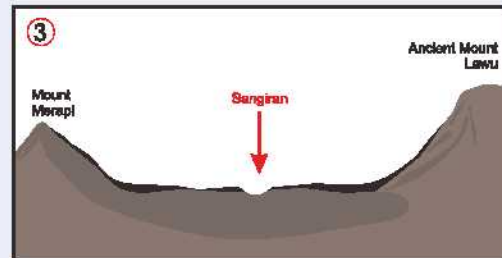


Sangiran's Environmental Evolution

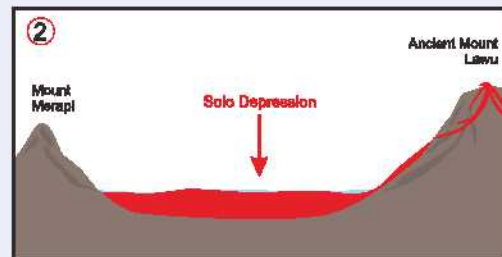
Through Geological process in the form of tectonic plates' shifting, volcanic activities, and the changes of sea level in 2 millions years, Sangiran at least had experienced three environmental changes, from marine to swamp, and to be mainland as we see nowadays. The information of these changes are gained by observing the Sangiran's stratigraphy, since every layer keeps the different information on each environment.



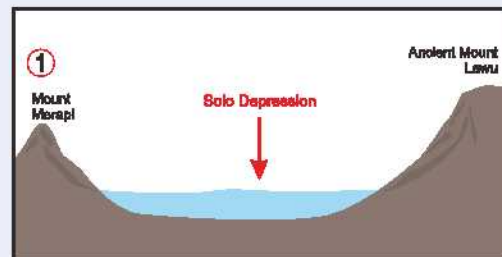
Sangiran's Environmental Changes



At around 0.9 million years ago, there was an eruption in Northern Kendeng Mountain in the form sand and gravel, limestone, from Southern Mountains, sedimented in Sangiran, and formed hard concretion is named as Grenzbank. By those sedimentation, Sangiran was changed from marine sedimentation to land environment. Since then, the marine is forever vanished.



At around 1.8 mya, the lava of Ancient Mount Lawu was sedimented in the place of nowadays Museum. Then, in 1.8 – 0.9 mya, was sedimented the swamp sedimentation and those two sediments were named as Pucangan Formation. This Formation reflects swamp environment in Sangiran which lasted for more than 1 million years.



Kalibeng Formation is 2.4 million years old, represents Sangiran environment which was marine environment in Solo Depression between ancient Mount Lawu and Mount Merapi.