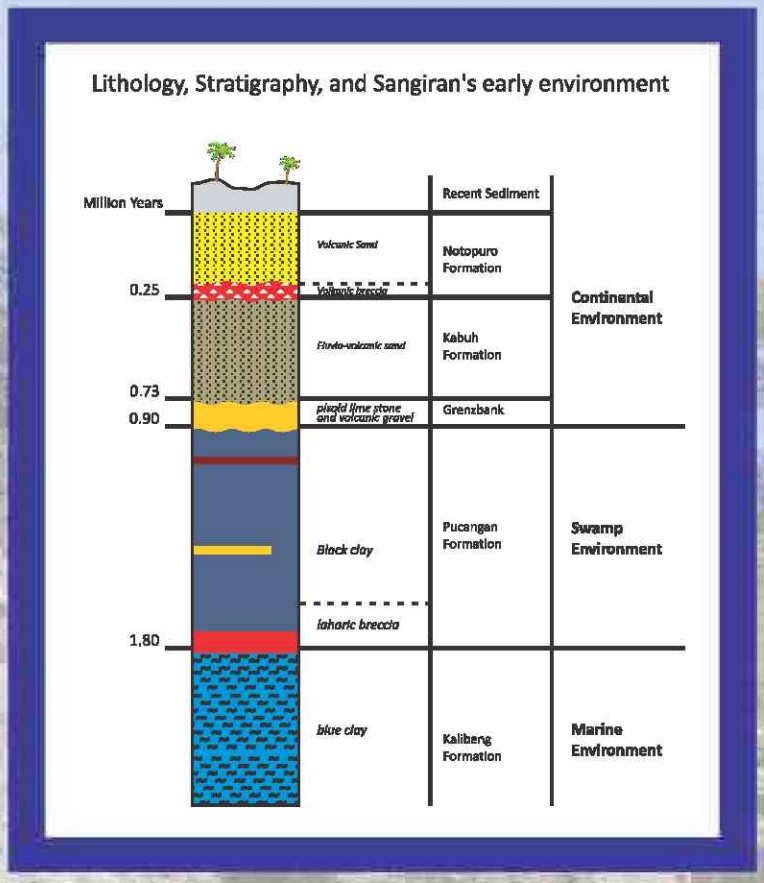
Sangiran Stratigraphy and Early Environment

Sangiran Stratigraphy was formed by soil layers for more than 2. 4 millions of year, and until today, uninterruptedly deposited. It is the most complete stratigraphy in Asia Continent. The order of Sangiran stratigraphy, from the oldest to the youngest are Kalibeng Formation, composed by the blue marine clay sediment (2,4 – 1.8 mya), black clay sediment known as Pucangan Formation (1,8 – 0,9 mya), in the upper part is calcite cemented conglomerates, called as grenzbank (0,9 – 0,73 mya) cross bedding-structure of Kabuh Formation sand (0,73 – 0,25 mya), volcanic sediment of Notopuro Formation (0,25 mya – 11.000 years ago), terrace sediment and alluvial sediment (11.000 years ago – today).



Through geological process by collision of tectonic plates, volcanic activities, and sea level fluctuation for more than 2,4 million years, Sangiran at least experienced 4 times environmental sedimentation changes during the global lifting Java island. Started from marine environment, step by step to be transitional environment, swamp environment, and finally, to be land as today's environment. The information of environmental sedimentation changes are gained from the observation to the stratigraphy and the fossils, because every layer and the fossils have different information about the sedimentation environment at certain time.