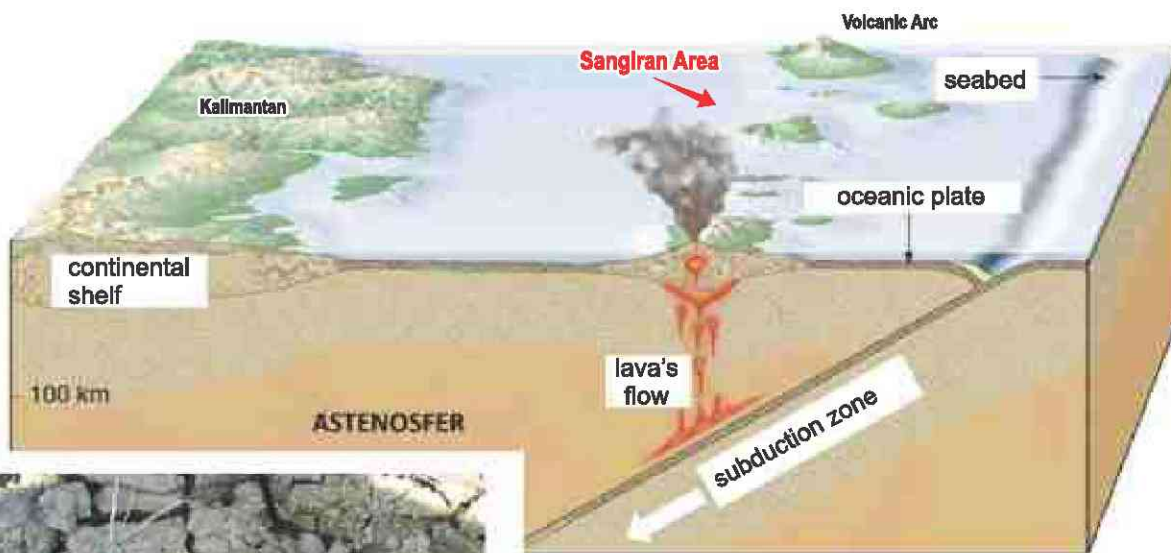


Sangiran Emerged from Marine Environment (2,4 - 1,8 mya)

The oldest stratigraphic of Sangiran is the blue clay of Kalibeng Formation. It is seen from the central part of Sangiran Dome which is Puren River, the branch of Cemoro River. The thick- shell of marine mollusk was abundantly sedimented in this layer, represented the marine environment.

ILLUSTRATION OF SANGIRAN'S MARINE ENVIRONMENT ± 2,4 MYA



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blue-clay sediment of Kalibeng Formation

At around 2,4 mya, Sangiran was a marine environment. In the front area, were volcanic isle and were presented by Ancient Mount Lawu, ancient Mount Merapi, and ancient Mount Merbabu.

In the most front part was the area of collision zones of two plates. The interaction of the two plates in certain depth produced magma. The high temperature magma moved upward to the earth's surface. The area where the magma emerged is known as volcano. The material resulted from volcanic eruption was deposited in surrounding area. The farther, were the smaller deposited material.

Around volcanic isle, were developed the reef-maker organism, along with marine fauna such as sharks, mollusk, etc. The kind of reefs are fringing, barrier, and atoll. The growth of the reef was spread to the high sea in the southern direction.

