

**MARINE SEDIMENT CHARACTERISTICS AT KARIMUN JAVA SEA
BASED ON STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILE ANALYSIS, TOTAL SUSPENDED
SOLID (TSS) AND GRAIN-SIZE ANALYSIS (GRANULOMETRY)**

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ABSTRACT

A sedimentology survey was conducted during “Pelayaran Kebangsaan” research activities with a marine vessel of "Baruna Jaya VIII" in Karimun Java Sea. The objectives of the research were to determine the characteristics of marine water and its sediment, which are important control for coral reef growth in the study area. The survey acquired samples of Total Suspended Sediment (TSS) and gravity coring. Several analyses were then carried out on those samples; TSS analysis to determine the amount of suspended sediments in sea water that reflect the water quality for marine ecology, stratigraphic profile and sediment thickness pattern analyses to determine the sources of sediment, and grain-size analysis based on granulometry to determine deposition energy and grain-size distribution in the area. Those analyses were both conducted on-board Baruna Jaya VIII research vessel and P2O LIPI laboratory in Jakarta. The results showed that in Java Sea nearby Karimun Java Islands, the sediment supply came from the surrounding islands. Two sedimentary units were found in this area. The first units has thickness of tens centimeter from sea bed surface. It is characterized by grayish green color, grain size variation from clay to coarse sand, soft or low density and abundance with shells. The second unit is located beneath the first one, indicated by sharp contact. It is characterized by brownish color, higher density resembling the density of rock, less compacted and can be broken easily by hand, with occasionally thin carbon lenses or remnant of decomposed vegetation, and less shell or fossil. At sea surface, TSS distribution shows value between 0.018 and 0.034 gr/l, with average of 0.025 gr/l, whereas at near bottom sea, it ranges between 0.024 and 0.030 gr/l, with average value of 0.027 gr/l. The granulometry shows that more than 50% of sediment is characterized by the abundance of grain size greater than 3 phi. It suggest that sea water around Karimun Java Islands was clear and the current was relatively calm. These conditions were relatively stable for a long time span. Those sea characteristics were important for successful growth of coral reefs and its complementary marine biotas. However, further studies and researches based on chemical and physical characteristics of sea water, and plankton and microbiology variation and abundances are necessary to confirm those presuppositions.

Keywords: total suspended solid, gravity coring, stratigraphic profile, granulometry, Karimun Java Sea

I. INTRODUCTION

Karimun Java Island is located in the northern off-shore of Central Java Province (Figure 1). Geographically, the islands are located significantly far (about 100 km) to the north from Java mainland Island, and to the south from Kalimantan mainland Island (about 300 km). Therefore, the sea around these islands mainly receive sediment supplies from the surrounding islands, as it is indicated by white to light gray color circling every island, shown in Figure 1. The figure is image of Band 1 (0.45-0.52 μm) from Landsat 7 ETM+ (acquired in

2006), which is commonly used in coastal water mapping and marine sediments studies (Lillesand and Kiefer, 1994).

The amount of materials and its sedimentation process will affect the successful growth of coral reef and other marine biotas. Generally, the environment with clear water or with TSS less than 10 mg/l and sedimentation rate appear to be on the order of 10 mg $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ or less (Rogers, 1990), relatively calm current, and where the sun light can penetrate the water optimally, is the preferred condition for the coral reef ecology.

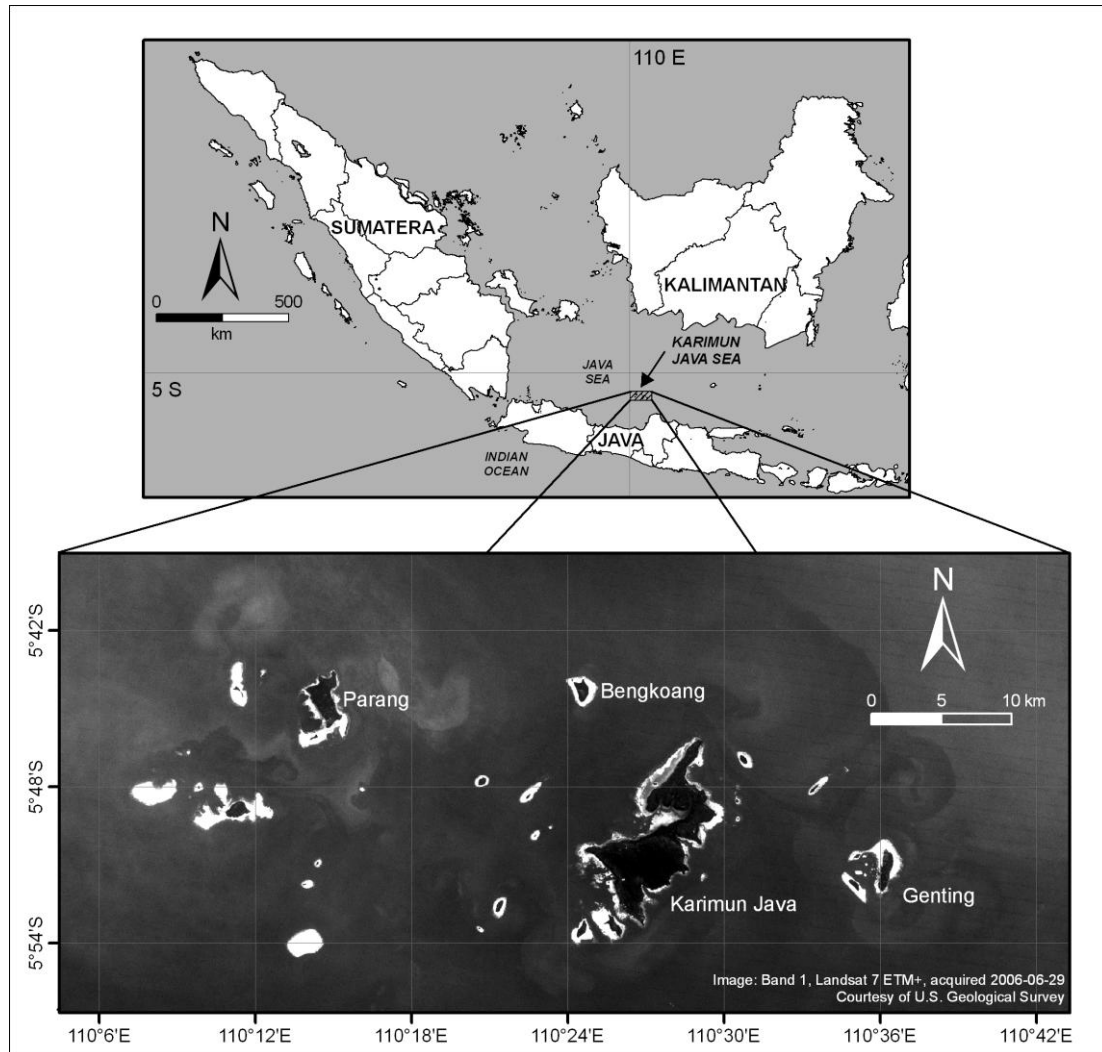


Figure 1. Karimun Java Sea and its surrounding small islands

Sedimentation and marine suspension researches are useful for assessing the ocean condition for coral reef growth and also in monitoring ocean pollution. Rogers (1990), had reviewed the effects of sedimentation on corals reef growth, and suggested that high sediment loads may lower the diversity of reef, lower the percent cover, lower the growth rates of coral species, smaller coral colony or larger coral colony, an upward shift in depth zonation, and a greater abundance of branching forms. Several field observations have confirmed a relationship between suspended sediment levels and coral distributions in a variety of geographic locations including: the Virgin Islands (Rogers, 1983; Hubbard *et al.*, 1987), Fanning Island (Roy and Smith, 1971), Puerto Rico (Acevedo and Morelock, 1988), Florida (Hubbard and Pocock, 1972, Rice and Hunter 1992), Costa Rica (Cortes, 1990), Jamaica (Dodge *et al.*, 1974), and Taiwan (Hsieh, 1995).

Common method to recognize sedimentation and marine suspension include analysis of Total Suspended Solid or Sediment or shortly called TSS (Rice and Hunter, 1992; Hwey-Lian Hsieh, 1995), granulometry analysis (Hubbard and Pocock, 1972; Hsieh, 1995; Rodgers 1990) and analysis of rate of sedimentation (Rodgers, 1990)

In accordance with the above point of view, a marine sediment research in Karimun Java Sea has been conducted by Directorate of High Education under the Ministry of Education of Indonesia (DIKTI – Mendiknas) in collaboration with Center of Ocean Research under Indonesian Institute of Science (P2O LIPI) using Baruna Jaya VIII research vessel. The research was carried out for 4

days, in April 25-28, 2009, and acquired 13 samples.

The aim of the research were to determine the characteristics of marine water and its sediment based on the Total Suspended Sediment (TSS) and sediment distribution at the Karimun Java Sea floor. The result of these research activities can be used and cited by other related research concerning sediment parameter, such as research on biota and chemical content within sediment and sea water in this area.

II. METHOD

Sediment sample acquisition in Karimun Java Sea consisted of 13 observation points or stations, shown in Figure 2. Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) on board of Baruna Jaya VIII vessel was used in real time to obtain the coordinate of samples location.

Two types of samples were acquired during the survey: gravity core and Total Suspended Sediment (TSS) samples.

2.1. Gravity core samples

In gravity core sampling, sediment samples were acquired using PVC pipe which is cement-coated at one end to serve as a gravity-balanced load (Figure 3). Sample acquisition process was carried out by dropping the pipe into sediment location under the ocean water. Since the free falling of the pipe into the sediment were only controlled by the gravity force of heavy pipe, the depth of sampling process are limited by the softness of sediment which can be penetrated by the weight of cement balance-load PVC. This kind of sampling method also limit the number of sample acquired during the survey.

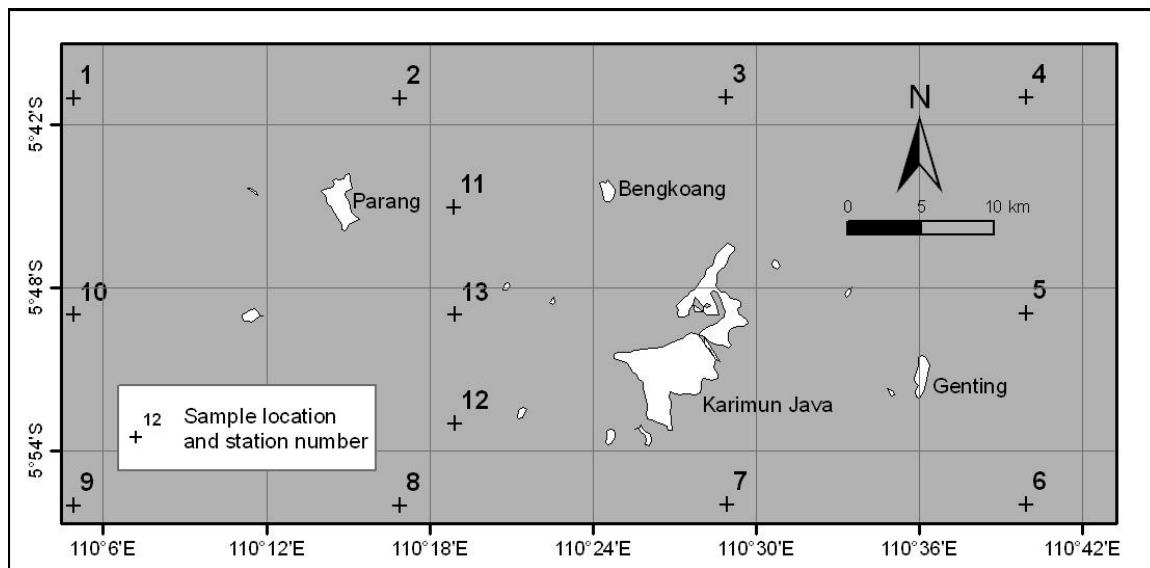


Figure 2. Sample locations.



Figure 3. Gravity core sample tool



Figure 4. Sediment from gravity core sample

In gravity coring, the sample was split into two parts, following the diameter of the pipe, along the depth of sampling (Figure 4). The cross-cut sample obtained from this split provides a clear view of surface to certain depth sediment profile information and its variation within the profile. A profile examination was carried out at every lithological change, which includes description and identification on color, grain size, sedimentary structure, fossil type and its variation and abundances. A lithological change was marked and classified by changes in its color, composition, texture, and grain structure.

A stratigraphic column from each core sample was then generated based on those observations and descriptions. This stratigraphic column showed the depth of paleosoil and its recent sediment thickness, and later be used to construct distribution map of paleosoil depth and recent sediment thickness.

Furthermore, at every lithological change in a core, a total of 200-300 gram sample was collected for grain size analysis (granulometry) that would be conducted at P2O LIPI laboratory in Jakarta. In the laboratory, the samples are sieved with mesh 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.250, 0.125, 0.063 and smaller than 0.063 mm.

The sieved samples were then dried and weighed to determine weight percent and its classification name according to Shepard Triangulation (1954). The sieve size or also called phi will be plotted against cumulative weight percentage in arithmetic probability plot for granulometry analysis (Bassilie dan Tanner, 1995), whereas the name of the sediment according to Shepard Triangulation (1954) was used for the name of the unit in the stratigraphic profile analyses.

2.2. Total Suspended Sediment (TSS) sample

In TSS sampling method, one liter of sea water samples was acquired using niskin at near surface and sea floor depth for each station. A 250 ml water sample was then filtered using 20 micron filter paper (Figure 5) which was weighed prior to measurement. The 20 micron filter was used in order to filter sediment particle with size greater than 0.02 mm.

As soon as the filtering process was finished, the filter paper was dried inside a 60°C oven. After that the filter paper was weighed again. The weight difference before and after filtering was the weight of TSS. The remaining sediment in filter paper was called Total Suspended Sediment or TSS. The value of TSS was subsequently plotted in a map to visualize its spatial distribution.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Marine Sediment Characteristics

Generally, Karimun Java Sea sediment profile can be divided into two stratigraphic units, based on lithology characteristics, mainly on its relative density or soil hardness property which

may reflect the age difference (Figure 6). The stratigraphic profile of each sample of gravity coring is presented in Appendix 1 to 12.

The first sedimentary unit was interpreted as recent in age with tens centimeter of thickness from the bottom sea bed surface down to a certain depth. In few locations the thickness is more than 1.5 m. The sediment was characterized by its softness or low density and the abundance of shells which dominate the sediment fragments.

The shell abundance was generally more than 30% to even until 90%. This shallow sediment was generally grayish green in color and grain size variation from clay to coarse sand. The grain size variation indicates variation of weak to strong deposition energy system. This depositional energy system is still working at present, which is reflected in poorly sorted sedimentation where the grain sizes mix randomly.



Figure 5. Filtering 250 ml water sample using 20 micron filter paper

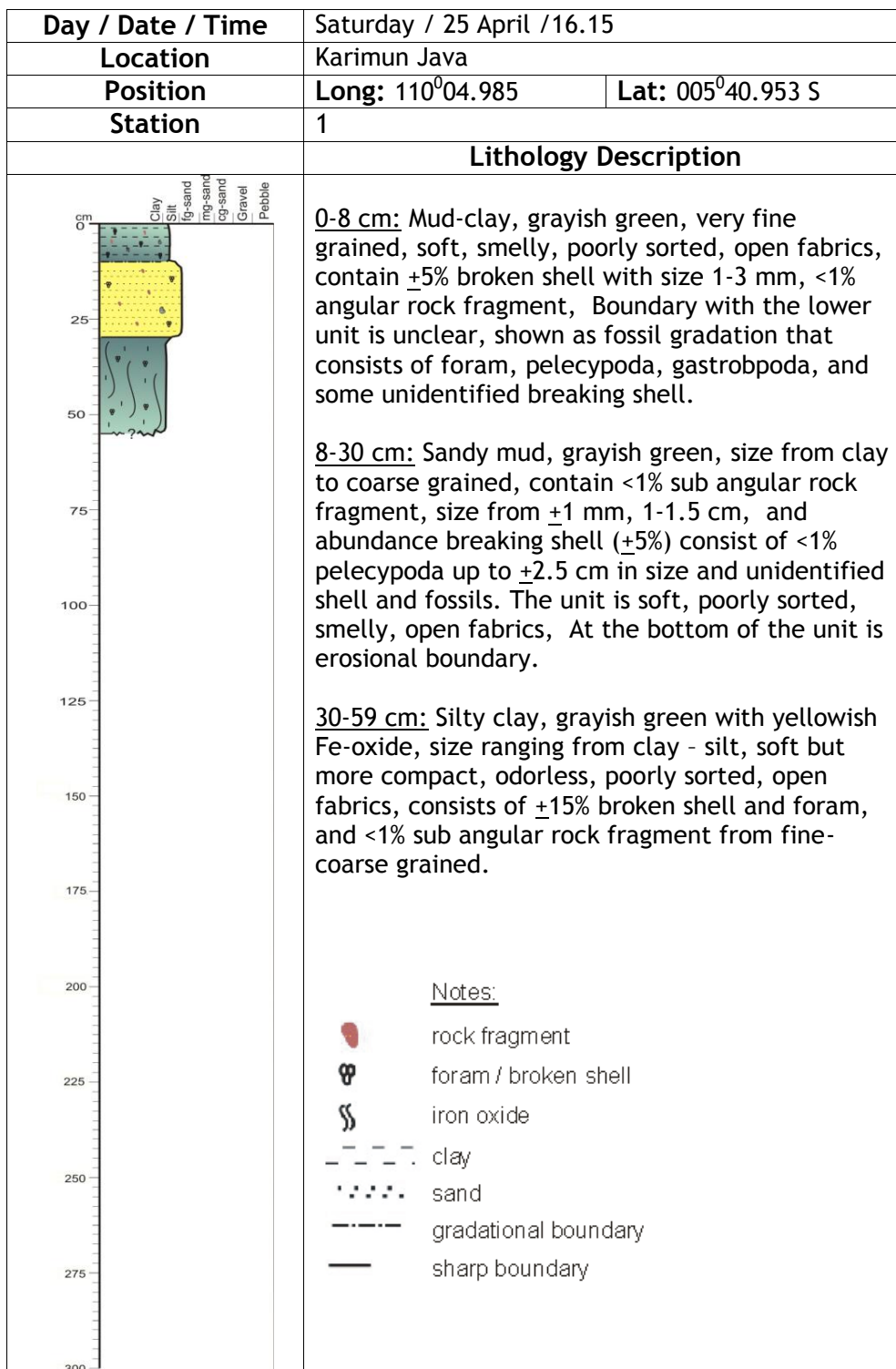


Figure 6. Stratigraphic profile at station ST.1

The second sedimentary unit was indicated by sharp contact with the above, shallower, first sedimentary unit. The main characteristic of this sediment

is its higher density resembling the density of rock, but less compacted and the hardness level is still low, hence can be broken easily by hand. The unit,

generally, is brownish in color, sometimes thin carbon lenses or remnant of decomposed vegetation was found. The abundance of shell or fossil is usually less than 5%. The sediment is possibly Pleistocene in age; however an accurate age determination would still be needed for further confirmation.

3.2. Distribution of Recent Sediment and Paleosoil Depth

Two maps were generated as a result of Karimun Java Sea field work: paleosoil depth and recent sediment thickness maps (Figure 7 and 8).

Paleosoil depth map (Figure 7) was generated by adding total depth from water surface with the thickness of recent sediment, which is determined from core identification. On the other hand the recent sediment thickness was measured from seabed floor surface down to a depth where paleosoil is encountered, or where sediment characteristic changes occurs from soft-low density (first stratigraphic unit) to higher density- less compacted-low hardness (second stratigraphic unit). Table 1 shows the relationship between paleosoil depth and recent sediment thickness.

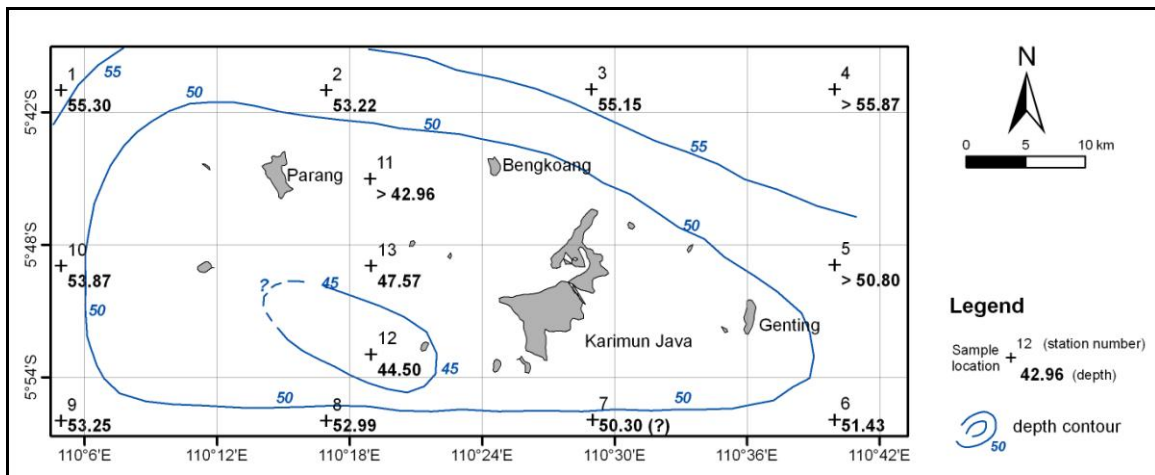


Figure 7. Paleosoil surface depth distribution

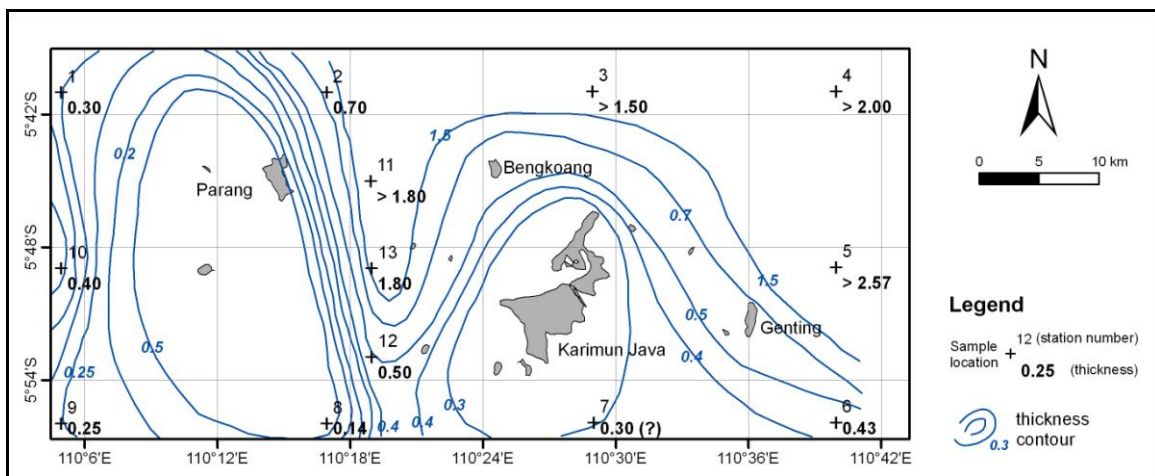


Figure 8. Recent sediment thickness (isochor) distribution

Table 1. Paleosoil depth

| Sample No. | Water depth (m) | Paleosoil depth (m) | Recent sediment thickness (m) |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| ST-01 | 55 | 55.3 | 0.3 |
| ST-02 | 52.57 | 53.27 | 0.7 |
| ST-03 | 53.65 | >55.15 | >1.50 |
| ST-04 | 53.87 | >55.87 | >2.00 |
| ST-05 | 48.23 | >50.80 | >2.57 |
| ST-06 | 51 | 51.43 | 0.43 |
| ST-07 | 50 | ≥50.30 | ≥0.30 |
| ST-08 | 52.85 | 52.99 | 0.14 |
| ST-09 | 53 | 53.25 | 0.25 |
| ST-10 | 53.47 | 53.87 | 0.4 |
| ST-11 | 41.16 | >42.96 | >1.80 |
| ST-12 | 44 | 44.5 | 0.5 |
| ST-13 | 45.77 | 47.57 | 1.8 |

3.3. Discussion on Recent Sediment Distribution

Based on stratigraphic profile at every core sample, erosional boundaries between paleosoil and recent sediment are observed. This evidence shows that at one time, sedimentation process and supply into Karimun Java Sea was stopped. The previous deposited sediment became more massive and at several places peat was formed. After this period a very significant amount of sediment supply was deposited and eroded the previous almost dense and hard sediment. The last sedimentation process is continued until today, forming the recent sediment, while the previous one became the paleosoil. When this research is conducted, it was not known when and why the sediment supply stopped. There are several possibilities to explain the phenomena. Sea level rise may create an almost still current at the bottom of the sea and only suspension soluble sediment like clay can be deposited. Another possibility is there was simply no erosion and hence no sediment supply from the surrounding islands. Those possibilities

needs to be tested since it will help to understand the sudden climate changes that has happened and may also happen in the future that could disturb the ecosystem of Karimun Java Sea and its surrounding area.

Generally, based on paleosoil surface (Figure 7), at the time of recent sediment deposition process, the sea depth are uniform, relatively gentle slope, and sediment materials were deposited at 50-55 cm below present sea floor, except at sample ST-12 location which is slightly shallower, at around 45 cm. The paleosoil would give a pattern of basin layout for the next deposited recent sediment. Assuming there were no disturbance and the sedimentation process worked uniformly throughout the sampling area, the recent sediment pattern distribution would be similar to paleosoil distribution. However that is not the case, as shown in Figure 8. Sediment pattern was distributed into two poles, one is located around Karimun Besar Island in the east, and the other is located in the west part, around Parang Island. The two poles met in the middle area of

study, at sample location ST-2, ST-11, ST-12, ST-13, and ST-8. Thus, it does not suggest a uniform sedimentation process throughout the research area, resulting recent sediment spatial distribution.

Two hypotheses can be proposed to answer the cause of un-uniformity of the deposition process: (1) there is a North-South geological structure around ST-2, ST-11, ST-12, ST-13, and ST-8 sample locations, (2) the amount of samples acquired does not present the true recent sediment distribution, hence resulting two poles pattern. Further studies are required to examine those two hypotheses; geological structure identification and more representative amount of sample points throughout research area.

Apart from any of the above reasons, it is clear that the main sediment source were originated from main islands such as Parang and Karimun Besar in Karimun Java Sea area. Sediment thickness pattern also support this conclusion, where recent sediment thickness near the islands are relatively thinner than the one in the farther area, as the cause of sorting process by marine wave.

3.4. Granulometry Analysis Discussion

Grain size analysis results are summarized in distribution curve of Figure 9 and 10. Those curves are then compared to Bassilie and Tanner’s (1995) grain size versus marine current curve (Figure 11).

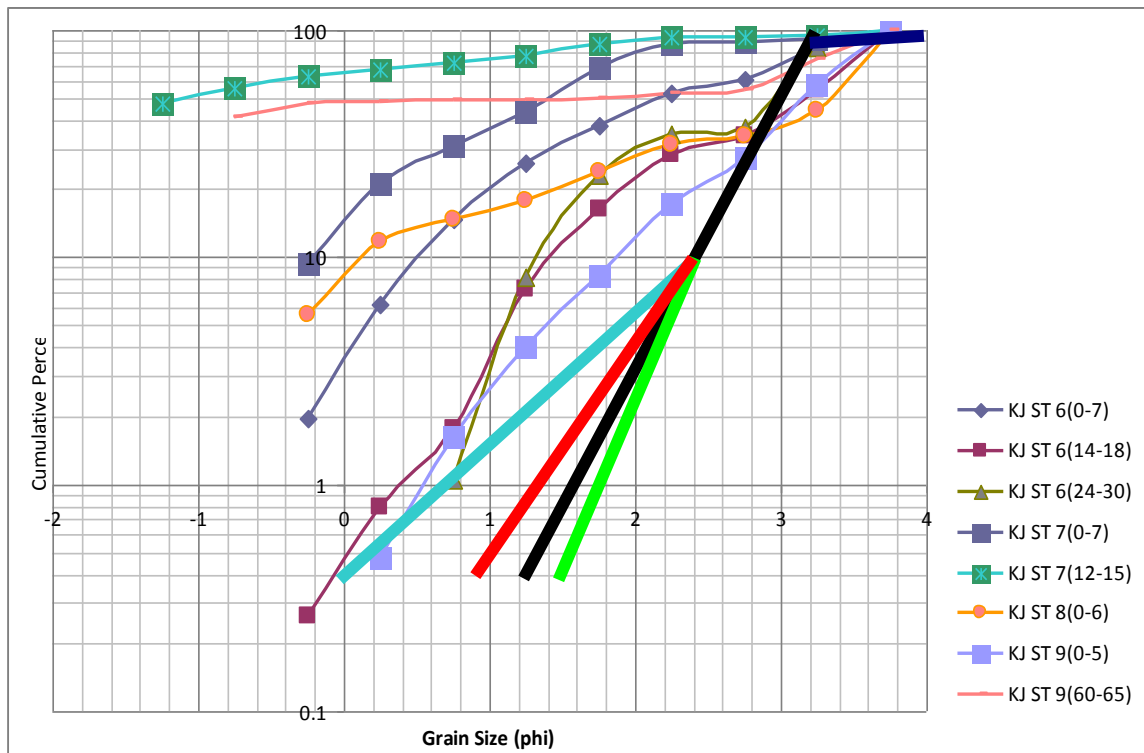


Figure 9. Grain size distribution curve of ST-6 to ST-9

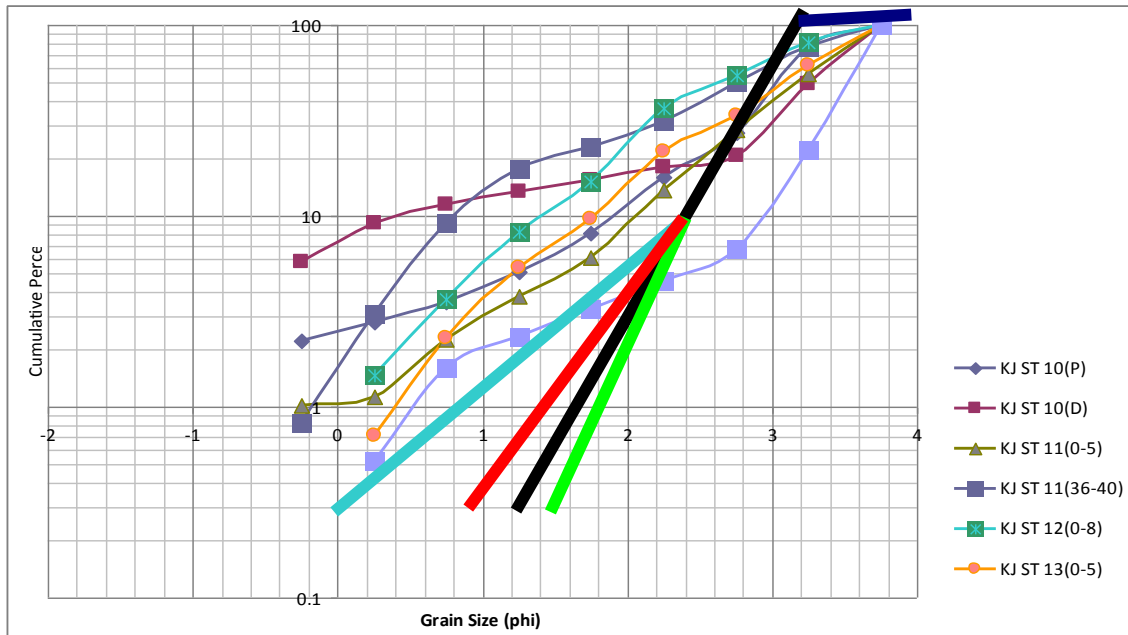
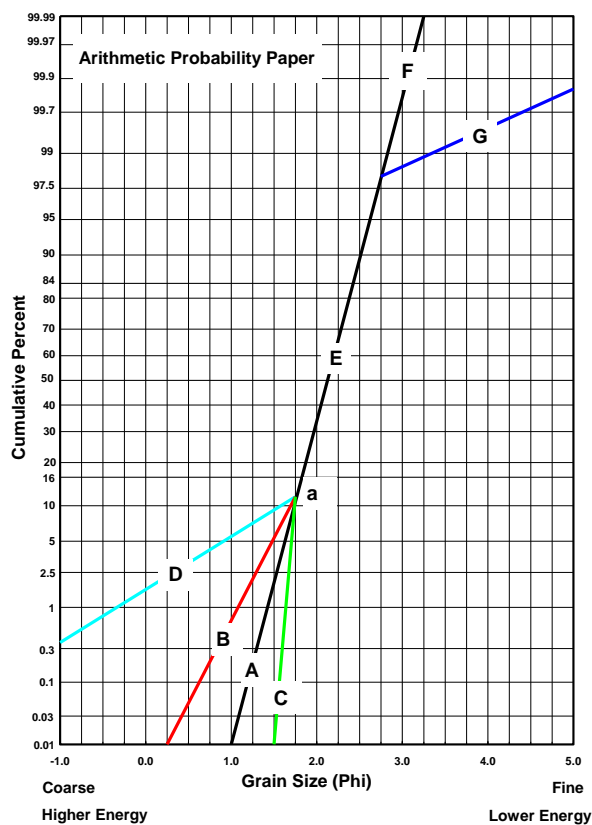


Figure 10. Grain size distribution curve of ST-10 to ST-13



| SEGMENT | DESCRIPTION OF GRANULOMETRIC INTERPRETATION |
|---------|---|
| AEF | The Gaussian distribution. Plots as a straight line on probability paper. |
| B | Indicates that the operating transpo-depositional force element is wave activity; point a relative to segment E is termed the surf break . This slope which is relatively gentle, represents beach sand. The higher the slope of segment B, the higher the wave energy. Note that for sand-sized material, the surf break normally appears for low- to moderate-wave energy conditions. For high-energy waves, point a moves off the plot (toward the bottom) and segment B disappears (<i>i.e.</i> , the wave energy is over-powering even to the coarsest sand available (Savage, 1958; Balsillie, 1999). |
| C | Indicates eolian processes; point a is termed, relative to segment B, the eolian hump . |
| D | Represents fluvial energy; has a steep slope. The greater the slope the higher the energy level. This segment is termed the fluvial coarse tail . It may also represent transpo-depositional tidal current processes. |
| E | Central segment of the sample distribution. |
| G | Represents the low energy tail termed the setting tail and, if present, may indicate lowering of energy for the total distribution or for distribution segments containing coarser sediment. It signifies settling from water. |

NOTE: This tool should be assessed using multiple samples (*i.e.*, sample suites) collected along a bedding plane.

Figure 11. Grain size distribution curve and sea current analysis (Bassillie dan Tanner, 1995)

Grain size comparison of sediment samples in Karimun Java Sea shows more than 50% of sediment was deposited in low energy sea wave environment, which is characterized by the abundance of grain size above 3 phi. This characteristic indicate that Karimun Java Sea was generally calm/quiet, there were no high energy sea wave nor extreme wave and sudden climate changes. Those are ideal environment for the growth of coral reef and its complementary biotas. To confirm this statement, related plankton and microbiology data needs to be studied and examined.

3.5. TSS Analysis Discussion

The TSS analysis result is shown in Table 2. The values of TSS are acquired at sea surface (0-0.30 m) and bottom (at depth shown in the table 2).

At sea surface, TSS distribution shows value between 0.018 and 0.034 gr/l, with average of 0.025 gr/l. The TSS surface spatial distribution is shown in Figure 12. All TSS sample values are very low compared to the threshold value defined by Ministry of Environment (KLH), which is 0.70 gr/l (Kepmen, 1988). The result indicates that Karimun Java Sea is a clean and good marine environment for marine biota, especially coral reef growth.

Table 2. Total Suspended Solid analysis result from Karimun Java Sea in 2009

| Station No. | Position | | Sea depth (m) | Sample depth (m) | TSS (gr/ltr) |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Latitude (S) | Longitude (E) | | | |
| 1 | 5.68 | 110.08 | 55 | 0 | 0.028 |
| | | | | 50 | 0.027 |
| 2 | 5.68 | 110.28 | 52 | 0 | 0.026 |
| | | | | 50 | 0.026 |
| 3 | 5.68 | 110.48 | 53 | 0 | 0.022 |
| | | | | 50 | 0.026 |
| 4 | 5.68 | 110.67 | 53 | 0 | 0.018 |
| | | | | 50 | 0.024 |
| 5 | 5.82 | 110.67 | 48 | 0 | 0.034 |
| | | | | 45 | 0.030 |
| 6 | 5.93 | 110.67 | 51 | 0 | 0.032 |
| | | | | 48 | 0.026 |
| 7 | 5.93 | 110.48 | 50 | 0 | 0.024 |
| | | | | 45 | 0.026 |
| 8 | 5.93 | 110.28 | 52 | 0 | 0.023 |
| | | | | 48 | 0.026 |
| 9 | 5.93 | 110.08 | 53 | 0 | 0.030 |
| | | | | 49 | 0.030 |
| 10 | 5.82 | 110.08 | 53 | 0 | 0.024 |
| | | | | 50 | 0.025 |
| 11 | 5.75 | 110.32 | 41 | 0 | 0.024 |
| | | | | 39 | 0.026 |
| 12 | 5.88 | 110.32 | 44 | 0 | 0.022 |
| | | | | 40 | 0.030 |
| 13 | 5.82 | 110.32 | 45 | 0 | 0.026 |
| | | | | 40 | 0.027 |

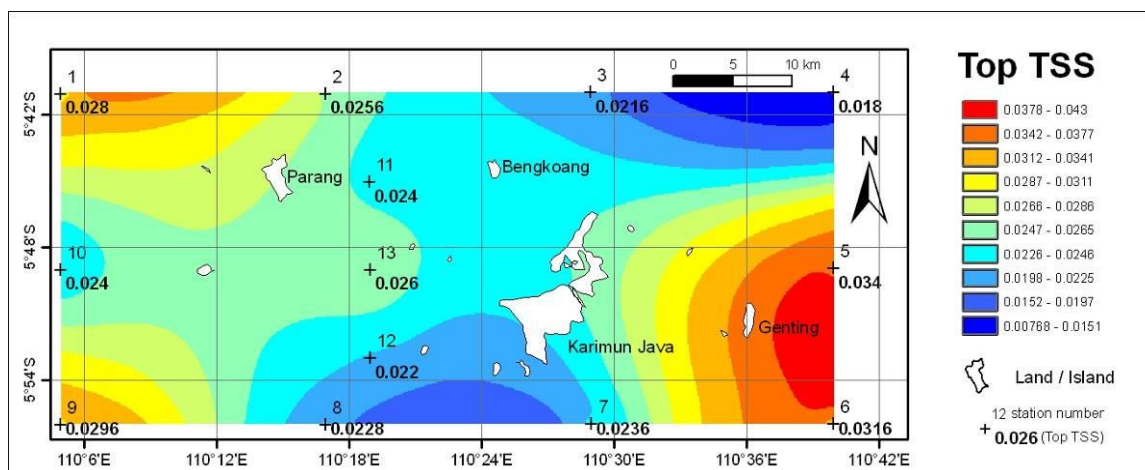


Figure 12. Top TSS (gr/l) surface distribution

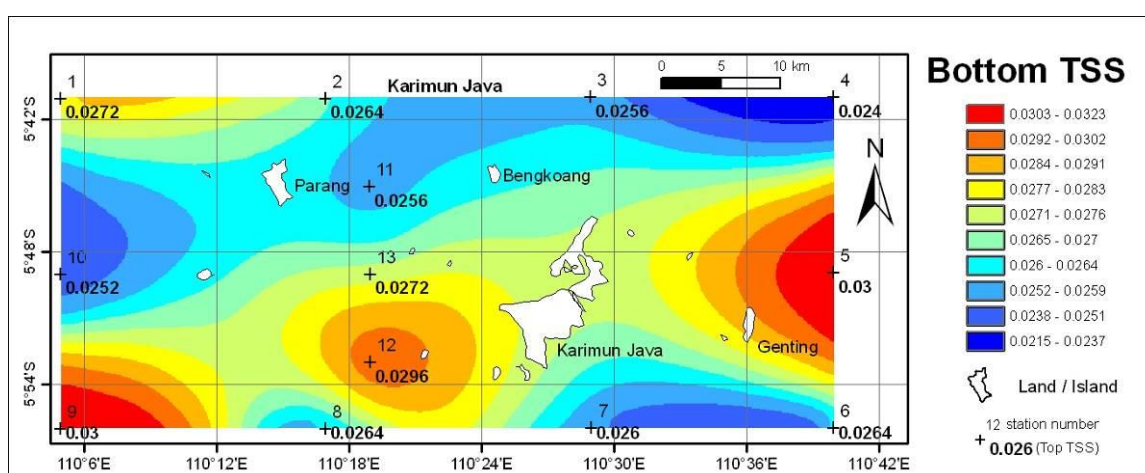


Figure 13. Bottom TSS (gr/l) surface distribution

At bottom sea, TSS distribution shows value between 0.024 and 0.030 gr/l, with average value of 0.027 gr/l. Bottom TSS surface spatial distribution is shown in Figure 13. Although bottom TSS values are generally slightly higher than top TSS values, they are still very low compared to 0.70 gr/l threshold value of KLH. It also indicates a clean and good marine environment for coral reef growth.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on sediment thickness analysis and stratigraphic profile, sediment source in Karimun Java Sea was

originated from the surrounding main islands i.e., Parang and Karimun Besar. Based on grain size analysis, 50% of sediment in the area was deposited at low energy sea wave environment. This indicated that Karimun Java Sea was generally calm/quiet sea. Therefore, there were not high sea wave energy nor extreme wave or sudden climate changes.

The TSS distribution at the sea water surface and near sea bed showed very low value, compared to 0.70 gr/l threshold value defined by KLH, which indicates a clean marine environment. These results indicated that Karimun Java Sea is an ideal environment for coral reef growth of and its complementary biotas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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APPENDIX 1. Stratigraphic Columns

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Day / Date / Time | Saturday / 25 April / 16.15 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 04.985 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 40.953 S |
| Station | 1 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-8 cm: Mud-clay, grayish green, very fine grained, soft, smelly, poorly sorted, open fabrics, contain $\pm 5\%$ broken shell with size 1-3 mm, $< 1\%$ angular rock fragment, Boundary with the lower unit is unclear, shown as fossil gradation that consists of foram, pelecypoda, gastroboda, and some unidentified breaking shell.</p> <p>8-30 cm: Sandy mud, grayish green, size from clay to coarse grained, contain $< 1\%$ sub angular rock fragment, size from ± 1 mm, 1-1.5 cm, and abundance breaking shell ($\pm 5\%$) consist of $< 1\%$ pelecypoda up to ± 2.5 cm in size and unidentified shell and fossils. The unit is soft, poorly sorted, smelly, open fabrics, At the bottom of the unit is erosional boundary.</p> <p>30-59 cm: Silty clay, grayish green with yellowish Fe-oxide, size ranging from clay - silt, soft but more compact, odorless, poorly sorted, open fabrics, consists of $\pm 15\%$ broken shell and foram, and $< 1\%$ sub angular rock fragment from fine-coarse grained.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rock fragment foram / broken shell iron oxide clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Day / Date / Time | Saturday / 25 April 2009 / 19.00 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 16.964 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 41.953 S |
| Station | 2 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-36 cm: sandy clay, grayish green, soft, sand intercalation with shell < 1mm - 2mm, consists of fragments foram + pelec + gastro</p> <p>36-39 cm: broken shell lamination, whitish green, 90% shells broken + foram + pelec + gastro. Shell fragment 1mm - 4mm. Matrix clay, mud, soft. Bed marker?</p> <p>50 cm: Sandy mud/clay similar with the above (0-30 cm), shell fragment < 40%, soft</p> <p>50-60 cm: Sand dominated (silt?), grayish green, shell fragment > 60%, soft, thin, soft, brown, peat</p> <p>70 cm: gradational boundary with peat layer</p> <p>70-91 cm: peat, dark brown, laminated. Compact but not hard</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell iron oxide intercalated peat peat clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 7.50 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 29.060 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 41.084 S |
| Station | 3 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-13 cm: clay sand, grayish green, soft, shell fragment + 20%, angular, open fabric, poorly sorted, shell: pelecyp, gastro, foram</p> <p>13- 25 cm: green bed marker with dominant white dots, shell fragment 80-90% fine grain sand > 2mm, poorly sorted, open-closed fabric, angular fossil: pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram.</p> <p>25-80 cm: sandy clay, shell fragments < 2mm, fragment < 5%, soft, well sorted, closed fabric, fragment pelecyp, gastro, foram</p> <p>80-85 cm: "mix" area or transition from grayish brownish green, soft, sandy clay, fragment < 5%</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 09:45 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ^o 40.009 E | Lat: 005 ^o 40.924 S |
| Station | 4 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| <p>The lithology column shows a sequence of sediment layers. From 0 to 25 cm, it is clay sand with shells. At 25 cm, there is a gradational boundary to grayish green clay. At approximately 140 cm, another gradational boundary occurs. Between 140 and 200 cm, the sediment is brownish clay with fewer shells. Below 200 cm, the sediment becomes darker and more homogeneous. A legend on the right defines the symbols used in the column: a shell icon for forams/broken shells, a pelecypoda icon for pelecypoda, a gastropoda icon for gastropoda, a horizontal line for clay, a dotted pattern for sand, a dashed line for gradational boundaries, and a solid line for sharp boundaries.</p> | <p>0-5 cm: clay sand sample, grayish green, poorly sorted, open fabric, broken shell fragment 40-50%, size < 3mm. Soft shells: pelecyp, gastro, foram</p> <p>20 cm : gradational boundary, grayish green clay, broken shell fragments 1-3%, soft, Pelecypoda ± 3 cm, Gastropoda ± 3 cm</p> <p>± 140 cm: gradational boundary, grayish brownish green</p> <p>± 140- ± 200 cm: brownish clay, shell fragment < 2%, soft</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 11:05 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 39.937 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 49.013 S |
| Station | 5 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-5 cm: clay sand, green, white shell fragment ± 20-30 %, soft, size up to 5mm</p> <p>15-18 cm: abundant intercalated shell fragment layer ± 70%, gastro, pelecya,</p> <p>Clayey sand same as above</p> <p>Abundant intercalated shell fragment layer ± 50-60%, gastro, pelecya, foram < 1-2 mm.</p> <p>Green grayish clay, white shell fragment < 5%, structure not seen, broken brachiopoda shells up to 2 cm.</p> <p>Silty clay, grayish green, same as above</p> <p>Abundant intercalated shell fragment ± 20%, gastro, pelecya, foram < 1-2 mm.</p> <p>Intercalated shell fragment ± 20-30%, gastro, pelecya, foram, size < 1-2 mm.</p> <p>Silty clay, grayish green, same as above</p> <p>Intercalated shell fragment layer ± 20%, gastro, pelecya, foram, size < 1-2 mm.</p> <p>Silty clay, grayish green as above</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell brachiopoda clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 13:10 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 39.918 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 55.905 S |
| Station | 6 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-12 cm: green muddy sand, < 1 mm to > 2 mm, shell fragment ± 50 %, sometimes rock fragment occurred, shell consists of broken coral, pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram, soft, poorly sorted, open fabric, sub-angular fragment, odorless</p> <p>12cm: gradational boundary</p> <p>12-42 cm: clayey silt, green, dense but weak, shell fragment < 3%, < 1mm, shell fragment pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram</p> <p>39-42 cm: transition between green silt and brown peat, there is peat boulder embedded within silt</p> <p>42-56 cm: brown peat, clay size, dense but weak, shell/organism are not seen (?). layering or lamination structured are observed (?)</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda peat boulder coral clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 14:45 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 28.825 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 56.015 S |
| Station | 7 | |
| Lithology Description | | |
| | <p>0-10 cm: conglomerate, brownish yellow, fragment consists of yellow sediment boulder (oxidation/weathering product?), up to 3 cm, broken shell fragment pelecypoda (\pm 3cm - 1mm), gastropoda (\pm 2cm - 1mm), foram 1-2 mm, broken coral up to 4cm, matrix composed of finer broken shell (1-3 mm). Landslide product (gravitational mass waste ?)</p> <p>24 cm: sharp boundary with its lower silty clay unit.</p> <p>24-30 cm: silty clay, grayish green, rock fragment occurred, shell fragment \pm 1-2 %, medium sorted, rounded angular</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda conglomerate coral clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 16:36 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ^o 16.974 E | Lat: 005 ^o 56.034 S |
| Station | 8 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0 - 6 cm: grayish green conglomeratic sand with rarely clay matrix. Fragment size; coarse sand to pebble, fragment consists of shell pelecyp (up to 5 cm). Rounded yellow sedimentary < 1mm - ± 10 mm, whole gastropoda not yet broken ± 20 mm, foram, poorly sorted, open fabric, soft</p> <p>14 - 35 cm: dense but weak, compact brown green clay, there are coarse sand layering rich in grayish green shell same as above. Layering size up to 4cm, poorly sorted, open fabric. Clay color brown, possibly high contain in carbon/organic</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda conglomerate coral clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Date | Sunday / 27 April 2009 / 11:30 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ^o 04.946 E | Lat: 005 ^o 55.925 S |
| Station | 9 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| <p>The lithology column shows a vertical scale from 0 to 300 cm. The top 6 cm is clay sand. Between 6 and 15 cm, there is a layer with various fossils (forams, pelecypods, gastropods, burrowing, and rock fragments). At 15 cm, there is a gradational boundary leading to a conglomerate layer. From 25 cm to 54 cm, the sediment is gray dense clay with brown modules. At 54 cm, there is a color gradational boundary. From 60 to 65 cm, the sediment is brownish yellow dense clay. The rest of the column (65-300 cm) is not detailed in the diagram.</p> | <p>0 - 6 cm: clay sand, grayish green, poorly sorted, open fabric, shell fragment < 10% of gastropoda (up to 2 cm), foram, size of grain: clay to medium sand, soft.</p> <p>15 cm: gradational boundary around 15 cm depth, conglomerate, rock fragment > 70%, angular-subrounded, size 1-4 cm. Matrix: sand and clay, shell < 1%, gastropoda 5 cm.</p> <p>25 cm: gray dense clay, brown modules (iron oxide), burrowing ± 5 cm filled with fossil shell rich sediment, shell ± 3%, subangular.</p> <p>54 cm: color gradational boundary</p> <p>60 - 65 cm: brownish yellow dense clay, fossil shell ± 1%; foram, coral, poorly to medium sorted.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda burrowing conglomerate rock fragment clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 27 April 2009 / 10.20 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 04.993 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 49.021 S |
| Station | 10 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-5 cm: sandy clay, soft, shell fragments, foram 30-40%, size <1 mm, poorly sorted, open fabric, broken shells pelecypoda up to 4 cm at position approximately 20 cm.</p> <p>35 - 40 cm: green conglomerate with 1 - 2cm rock fragment, sand-clay matrix, shell fragment 1-3%, subrounded, soft.</p> <p>40 cm: erosion sharp boundary with lower unit Batas erosi dan tegas dengan unit dibawahnya.</p> <p>48 - 52 cm: silty clay, green, yellowish brown modules, remains of carbon/vegetation (black) < 0.5%, well sorted, compact-dense but weak, Yellow nodule (oxide)</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda conglomerate rock fragment light brown nodule (iron oxide) clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Saturday / 25 April 2009 / 20.16 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ⁰ 18.983 E | Lat: 005 ⁰ 45.093 S |
| Station | 11 | |
| Lithology Description | | |
| <p>The lithology column shows a vertical profile from 0 to 300 cm. The top 36 cm is sandy mud. A distinct laminated layer of 90% shell/fossil is present between 36 and 46 cm. Below this, the material is clay with some silt and sand. A legend indicates symbols for forams, shells, clay, sand, gradational boundaries, and sharp boundaries.</p> | <p>0-36 cm: sandy mud, grayish green, smelly, soft, poorly sorted, open fabric, shell fragment size < 1mm- 2mm, pelecypoda fossil, foram, gastropoda, broken coral, sub angular fragments, fossil ± 30%.</p> <p>36-46 cm: bed marker, laminated from 90% shell / fossil, clay matrix, soft, green with dominant white dots, fragment size: coarse sand, angular-sub angular, poorly sorted, almost closed fabric, lamination structure from landslide, fossil: pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram < 1mm-3mm.</p> <p>46-180 cm: clay grayish green, soft, well sorted, closed fabric, small amount of silt as fragment < 0.5%, foram and broken shell < 5%, medium hardness but not yet dense</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell foram clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 26 April 2009 / 18:34 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ^o 19.027 E | Lat: 005 ^o 53.078 S |
| Station | 12 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| <p>The lithology column shows a vertical scale from 0 to 300 cm. The top 50 cm is colored green and contains symbols for clay, silt, and various fossils (forams, shells, pelecypoda). At 50 cm, there is a sharp boundary to a yellowish-green layer containing red nodules and a crab's tweezer fragment. Below 50 cm, the sediment becomes sandy clay with brown green color and red nodules. The bottom of the column shows intercalated peat/carbon layers.</p> | <p>0-8 cm: clay sand, grayish green, odorless, poorly sorted, open fabric, grain size from clay up to medium sand, sometime shell fragment pelecypoda occurred up to 1.5 cm, rock fragment up to 1 cm, gastropoda shell foram fosil ± 20%, soft.</p> <p>30 cm: crab's tweezers like broken fragment ± 2 cm.</p> <p>50 cm: color gradational boundary</p> <p>50 - 95 cm: sandy clay, brown green, red nodules (iron oxide / hematite), dense but weak, open fabric, poorly sorted, shell / foram fragments < 1%, rock fragments. intercalated peat/ carbon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell crab's tweezers like broken fragment pelecypoda foram / broken shell red nodule clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |

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| Day / Date / Time | Sunday / 27 April 2009 / 7:40 | |
| Location | Karimun Java | |
| Position | Long: 110 ^o 18.975 E | Lat: 005 ^o 48.999 S |
| Station | 13 | |
| | Lithology Description | |
| | <p>0-5 cm: sandy clay, gray green, size clay to medium sand, soft, odorless, poorly sorted, open fabric, shell fragments pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram, cangkang ± 15%, subangular fragments.</p> <p>47 - 48 cm: clayey sand intercalation, abundant broken shell fragments of foram, pelecypoda, gastropoda.</p> <p>93 cm: density gradational boundary</p> <p>95 - 100 cm: sandy clay, brownish gray green, medium dense, poorly sorted, open fabric, shell ± 10 %, fragments ± 1 cm rounded - sub rounded, shells: pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram, koral.</p> <p>120 cm: color gradation, grayish light brown, silt clay, dense, dark yellow nodules (iron oxide), shell fragments < 1%, consists of broken pelecypoda, gastropoda, foram, coral.</p> <p>180 - 200 meter: brown peatish clay, very dense Lempung gambutan coklat sangat padat, intercalated carbon ± 2-3 cm = %.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foram / broken shell pelecypoda gastropoda conglomerate rock fragment light brown nodule (iron oxide) intercalated carbon clay sand gradational boundary sharp boundary | |