

THE GEOMORPHOLOGY OF MAJOR KARST LANDFORM BETWEEN SANGLEN AND KAMAL DOLINE, GUNUNDKIDUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The present paper aims at studying the characteristics of major landforms resulted from karstification. The variables used in this present research are doline morphometry, karst hill morphometry, lineament pattern, lithology, and climate. Lineament pattern and doline morphometries were acquired from aerial photograph interpretation. Field work was also conducted to check the interpretation results and to acquire karst hill morphometry. Lithology and climate were analysis from previous studies. The results show that there are three zones can be identified from the study area, namely southern part, middle part, and northern part. The southern part is karst landform by which the karst landforms are control by marine terraces development. The middle part is the area experiencing longer karstification where thicker soils and symmetrical karst hills be the main characteristics. The northern part is the most recent karstified area which is dominated by asymmetric karst hills facing northward.

Keywords : Geomorphology, major karst, karstification

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