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Geologi Lembar Buru, Maluku

Geology of the Buru Quadrangle, Maluku

Lembar *(Quadrangle)* : **2512**
Sekala *(Scale)* : **1 : 250.000**

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Keterangan dan peta geologi
Explanatory note and geological map

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Keterangan dan Peta Geologi Lembar Buru, Maluku

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SUMMARY

The Buru Quadrangle (2512) covers Buru and Ambelau Islands and is administered by the Kabupaten (District) of Maluku Tengah, Maluku Province.

Physiographically, Buru Island belongs to the north part of the Non-Volcanic Outer Banda Arc, and Ambelau Island lies on the Volcanic Inner Banda Arc.

The oldest rock unit in this sheet is the Early Permian Wahlua Complex which consists of green schist to low amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks, locally overlain unconformably by green schist facies metamorphic rocks of the Late Permian Rana Complex. Both complexes are made up of flysch-like sedimentary rocks and they are overlain unconformably by the Triassic flysch-like Dalan Formation and Ghegan Formation consisting of limestone. The two formations interfinger and were deposited in a littoral to neritic environment. During the Jurassic Period, the submarine volcanic rocks of the Mefa Formation were formed and are characterized by pillow lavas including a diabase intrusion. The Kuma Formation of Late Jurassic to Eocene age interfingers with the top of the Mefa Formation, characterized by polimic conglomerate and deposited in a bathyal environment. During the Oligocene, fine grained clastic sediments of the Waeken Formation were deposited in a neritic to bathyal environment. During the Miocene, the Ftau Formation was formed, consiting of submarine volcanics, intercalated with graywacke and interfingering with the Hotong Formation which consists of turbidites of littoral to neritic environment. In the Miocene, reef limestone of the Wakatin Formation was deposited. During the Pliocene, andesitic volcanic rocks were formed at Amelau Island and an andesite intrusion took place along the south coast of Buru Island. Simultaneously, the Leko Formation consisting of shallow marine clastic rocks was deposited. During the Quaternary, coastal and river terraces were formed and reef limestone, lake sediments and alluvium were deposited.

The geological structure consists of normal faults, lateral faults and folds. Normal faults are numerous. Lake Rana was formed by block faulting. Lateral faults are generally oriented southwest - northeast and northwest - southeast. Initially, fold axes of the pre-Tertiary sediments were oriented northwest - southeast. At the end of the Tertiary, the fold axes changed orentiation to an east - west direction. The south coast of Buru Island is in a stage of submergence and the north coast is being uplifted.