EXPLORING THE PROSPECTIVE OF GUNUNGSEWU AREA INDONESIA, FOR A WORLD GEOPARK

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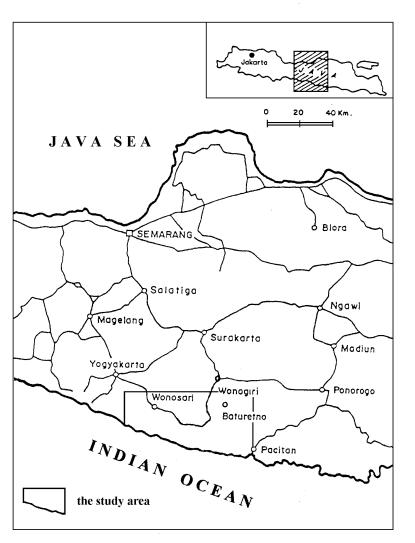
- Landscape Diversity
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- Hydrogeologic Diversity
- Speleology
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INTRODUCTION

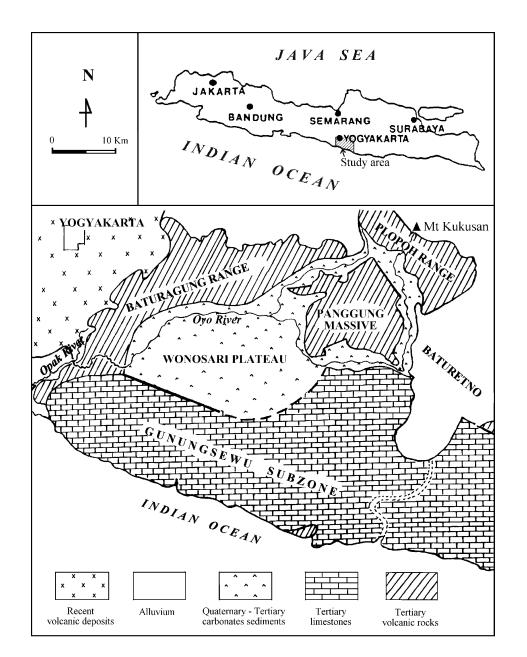
- Gunungsewu is a Tropical karst terrain, a part of the Southern Mountains of East Java, Indonesia,
- Administratively belongs to Gunungkidul Regency Yogyakarta Special Province and Pacitan Regency of East Java.
- It is geographically situated between 6° 10' to 6° 30' N latitude and 99° 35' to 100° E longitude, about 25 km SE of the Yogyakarta city, approximately 109 km NNW from the Pacitan town, and only less than 20km SW from the Wonogiri town.
- The area of Gunungsewu is around 800 km^{2,} already established as one of Yogyakarta tourism destination, easily accessible
- This study is to explore the potential and prospective of Gunungsewu area as one of world geopark.

LOCATION

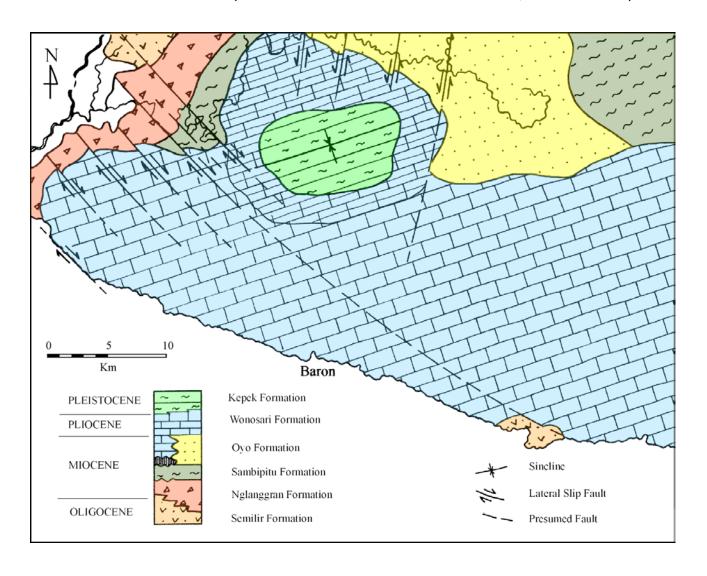




PHYSIOGRAPHY



GEOLOGIC MAP (KUSUMAYUDHA, 2000)



ROCK DIVERSITY



Bedded limestone



Chalky limestone



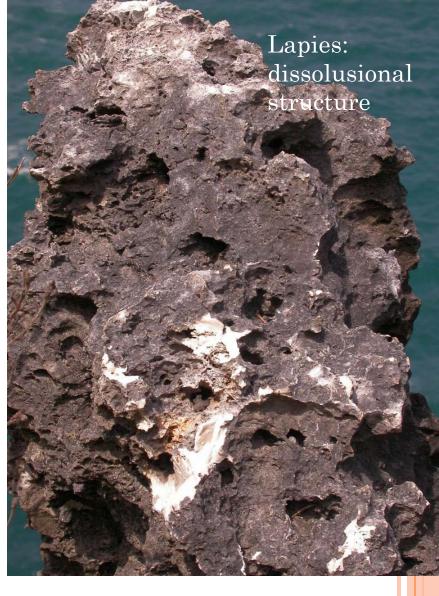
Cavernous boundstone



STRUCTURE DIVERSITY







Conduits controlled by joints

GEOMORPHOLOGIC DIVERSITY



Dome karst



Round top conical hill



Conical hill



Irregular valley

LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY



Cone karst



Dome karst



Scarp



Sunset in Ponjong village

COAST DIVERSITY



Siung Beach



Ngungap Beach



Sepanjang Beach



Parangtritis Beach

DRINI BEACH



SUMANDENG BEACH

HYDROGEOLOGIC DIVERSITY



Umbul Beton Spring



Baron Vocluse



Locva at Paliyan district

SPELEOLOGY



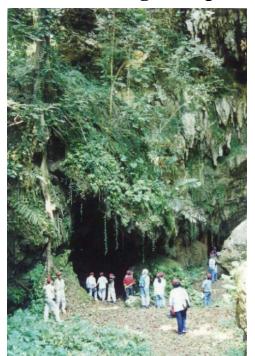
Gua Suci



Gua Cemplong



Song Gilap



Gua Kaligede

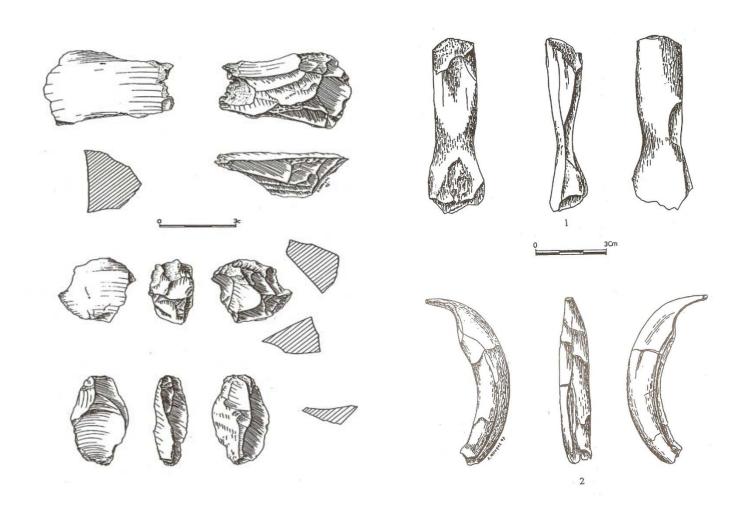


PREHISTORIC:

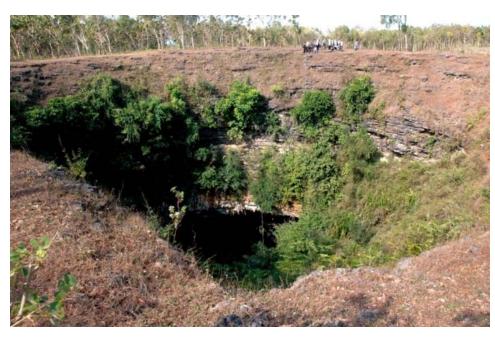
- Paleomethalic
- Neolithic
- Preneolithic
- Paleolithic



ARTIFACTS OF GUNUNGSEWU PREHISTORIC



GEOHERITAGE LUWENG SERPENG





Gua Ngingrong

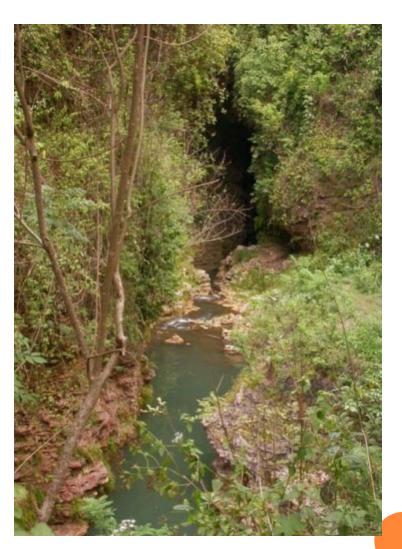
Bengawan Solo Purba



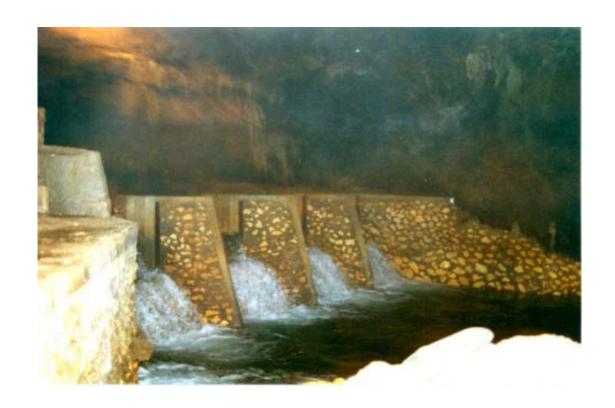


KALI SUCI



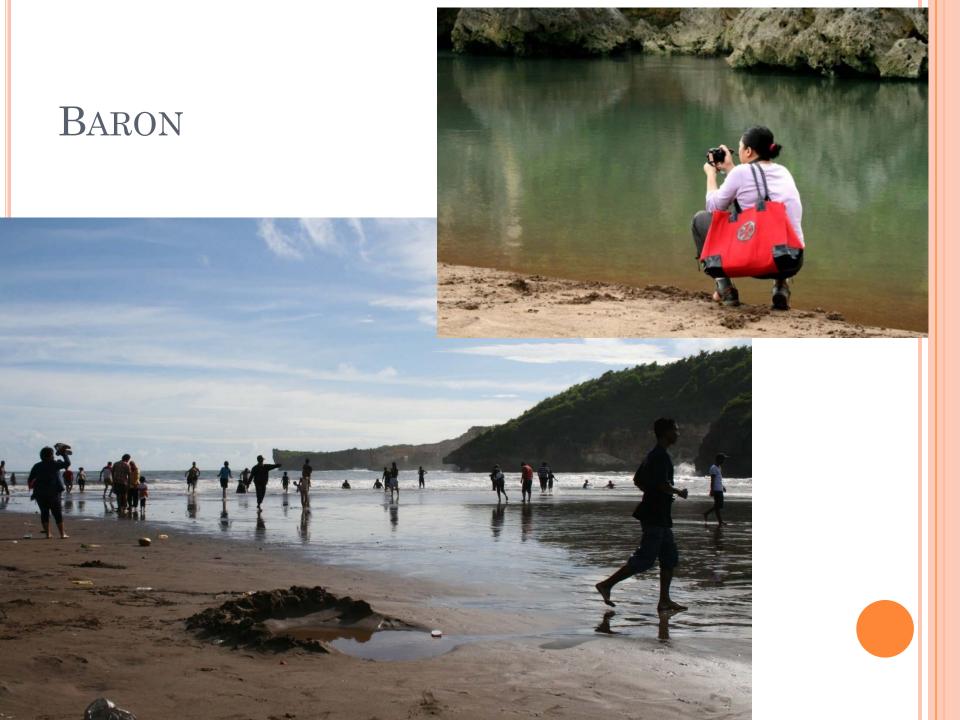


Gua & Kali Bribin



GUA BRAHOLO





GUNUNG KENDIL







Health Therapy

KARST MUSEUM, WONOGIRI



CONCLUSSIONS

- Gunungsewu is a karst Tropic may be the widest spread in Southeast Asia.
- The area is rich of specific eco-geoheritages such as rock, structure, fossil, geomorphology, and hydrogeologic diversities.
- Despite tourism destination, easily accessible, this area is scientifically greatly functioning as natural laboratory for carbonate rocks study, depositional, deformational and erosional structures, karst geomorphology, karst hydrogeology, and karst ecology.
- Therefore Gunungsewu accomplishes all the necessities to be one of the world geoparks.