INFORMASI FOSI

- Pada tanggal 6 Mei 1997 yang lalu, Alit Ascaria Ngakan telah memberikan ceramah makan siang FOSI. Pertemuan makan siang itu dilakukan di Gedung Bapindo Plaza dengan ceramah berjudul 'Carbonate Sedimentology of the Tacipi Formation, Sengkang Basin, South Sulawesi'. Pertemuan ini dihadiri oleh sekitar 20 orang dari perusahaan-perusahaan minyak (Lasmo, Shell, Lapindo), service company (PT Geoservices, Elnusa) dan dari kalangan pendidikan (pengajar Universitas Trisakti).

- FOSI menyediakan beberapa buku gratis untuk perguruan tinggi di Indonesia. Buku-buku tersebut disponsori oleh SEPM dengan topik sedimentologi. Perguruan tinggi yang berminat dapat menghubungi FOSI dan buku tersebut akan dikirimkan dengan cuma-cuma.

- FOSI dan SEPM mencari penyalur buku-buku terbitan SEPM. Bagi anda yang berminat untuk menjadi penyalur buku dapat menghubungi FOSI.

- Bagi anda yang berminat untuk menjadi pembicara dalam pertemuan makan siang FOSI berikutnya, dapat menghubungi pengurus FOSI. Pertemuan ini akan dilaksanakan akhir tahun ini.

Daftar peminat baru FOSI:

John Chambers	Lasmo
G. P. Allen	University of Queensland, Australia
Arse	Lapindo
Wahyu	Lapindo
F. Hasan Sidi	University of Queensland Australia
Alit A. Ngakan	Consultant

Mengenai Gambar Sampul

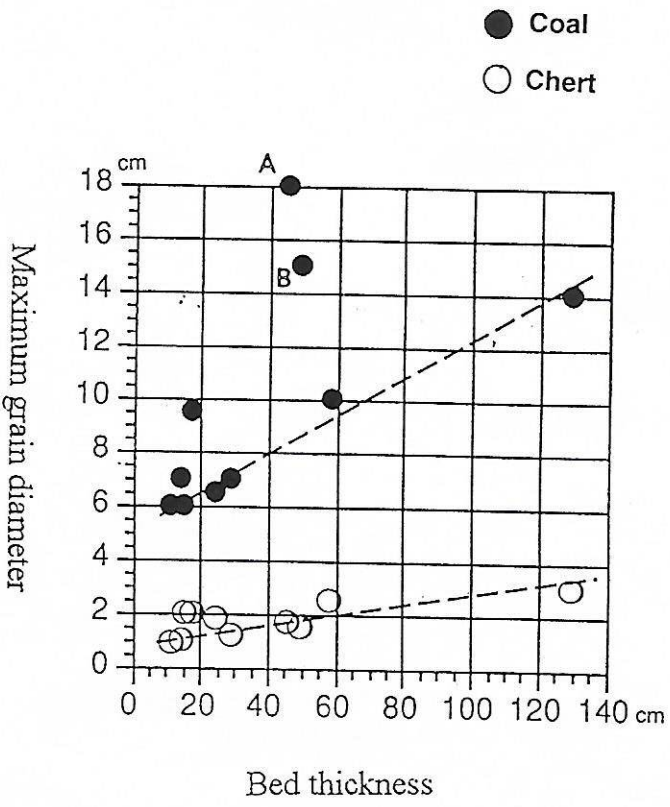
Singkapan konglomerat Formasi Tutut ini menunjukkan channel bodies yang terpotong oleh channel body yang lebih mudah. Formasi ini merupakan endapan sungai Kuarter di Jalan Raya Subulussalam - Singkil, Kecamatan Subulussalam, Kabupaten Tapaktuan, Propinsi Aceh. (Foto: Y. Zaim)

Sedimentology of Coal Conglomerate Deposits within Channel Facies in Samarinda Region, East Kalimantan, Indonesia*

Herman Darman (University of Aberdeen)
Yahdi Zaim (Institute of Technology, Bandung)

Conglomerate beds with generally rounded to subrounded coal fragments are common in channel deposit facies in Samarinda Region (East Kalimantan), beds occur as interbeds within Balikpapan Formation. The coal fragments are possibly transported and sedimented wood cuts or transported coal fragments from an older coal seam. This study compares the bed thickness with the diameter of the coal fragments and the other fragments. The cross plot of the bed thickness and grain size gives a better understanding of the sedimentation processes (Figure 1). Anomaly diameter of the coal fragments indicates wood fragments origin coals, also showed by the texture, the gradual changes of colour and the shape of the fragments. Small fragments (<1 cm) is hard to distinguish due to unclear texture and shape. There are two possibilities of the small coal fragments origins, coal clastics or small high density wood cuts. Coal fragments characteristics in conglomerate beds and typical Gp and Sp facies characteristics show that the coal fragment were deposited in a point bar controled by a flooding process and the Gms facies was deposited in proximal channels (Figure 2).

*This paper was presented in the 33rd. British Sedimentological Research Group, 1994, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK.



The comparison of coal and chert in bed-thickness vs. maximum diameter chart. The coal conglomerate cross-plot distribution shows a general trend which almost the same with the cross-plot of the chert grains. The difference is caused by the density. This chart shows that the coal fragments have had the same processes as the chert grains. Anomaly A and B are possibly the "floater" woods fossil.