



Bibliography of Indonesian Geology

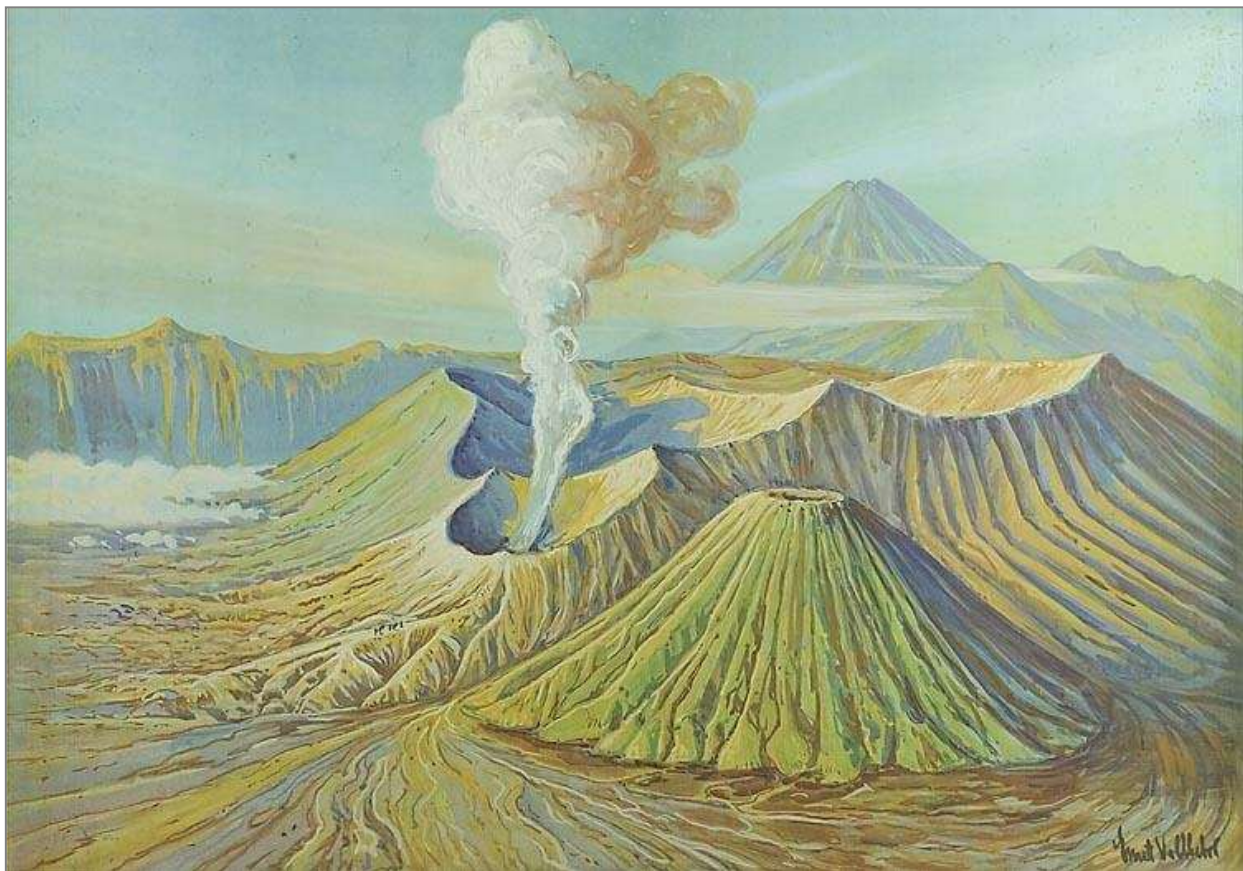
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GEOLOGY OF INDONESIA AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Edition 8.0

February 2026

J.T. VAN GORSEL

III. JAVA, MADURA, JAVA SEA



III. JAVA, MADURA, JAVA SEA

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III. INTRODUCTION

This chapter III of the Bibliography 8.0 contains 374 pages with 2817 titles on the geology of Java, Madura and the Java Sea. It is subdivided into topics, III.1- III.3. The introduction to this chapter is somewhat rudimentary, and omits many aspects of Java geology. For lots more more detail see the milestone Geology of Java book by Peter Lunt (2013; IPA), which is an excellent modern synthesis of the sedimentary geology of Java.

III.1. Java - General, Onshore geology, Forearc

Sub-chapter III.1 deals with papers on the geology of Java, including some from the offshore forearc region, but not including papers on Quaternary volcanics. With >2000 papers it is by far the largest sub-chapter.

The island of Java has a long history of geological studies, dating back to the mid-1800's. Junghuhn (1854) in his famous book on the natural history of Java dispelled the then current notion that all of Java was composed of volcanic rocks. The first monograph dedicated to the geology of Java was by Verbeek and Fennema (1896; with the first geologic map).

Focus areas of Java geology research, all with numerous papers, have been on structure, volcanism, hydrocarbons, Eocene- Recent stratigraphy and paleontology, mineral deposits and Pleistocene hominids and mammal fossils.

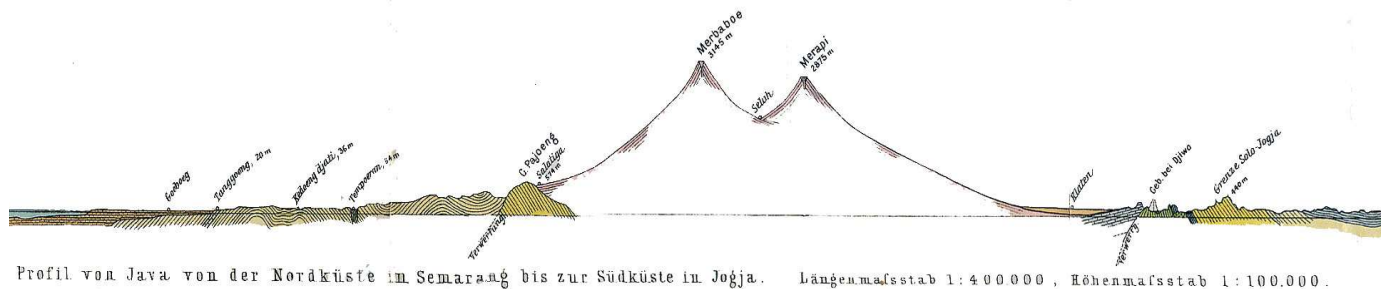


Figure III.1.1. S-N regional cross-section across Central Java, showing folded Tertiary sediments of the Southern Mountains, the volcanic arc (Merbabu, Merapi), etc. (Verbeek and Fennema 1896; part).

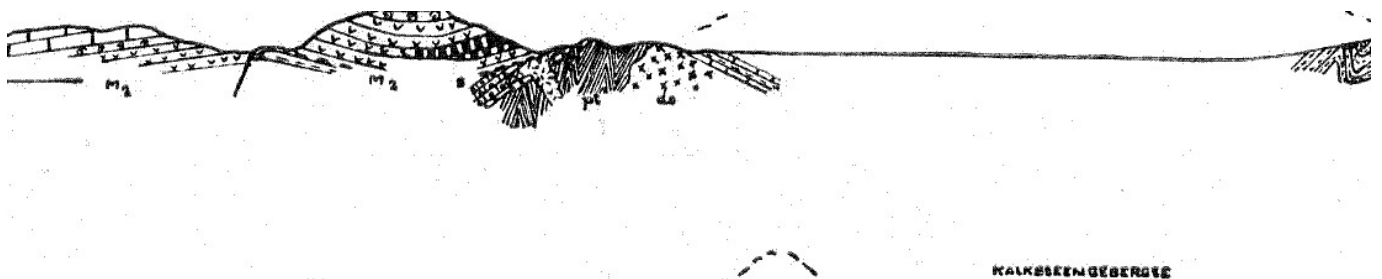


Figure III.1.2. S-N regional cross-section across West Java, showing Nothward thrusting of Miocene sediments at Rajamandala, etc. (Gerth 1931).

Basement rocks

Most of the Java Sea and the western part of Java island are underlain by Sundaland continental and accreted crust, and are a continuation of the Paleozoic- Cretaceous 'Sundaland' continental basement of Sumatra and Kalimantan . Most of Central and East Java island is underlain by Cretaceous and younger accretionary crust, i.e. Late Cretaceous- Eocene accretionary (subduction) melanges, Paleogene arc volcanics, and possibly remnants of oceanic crust, all overlain by less deformed Eocene- Recent sediments (Figure III.1.3)

Several papers on the geochemistry of Quaternary volcanic rocks suggested that parts of East Java may be underlain by oceanic crust, due to the apparent low contributions from continental crustal material.

The presence of inherited Archean-Cambrian age zircons in Early Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanics of the Southern Mountains of SE Java could reflect magma contamination from underlying Australian continental material below (or sediments derived from it) (Smyth et al. 2007).

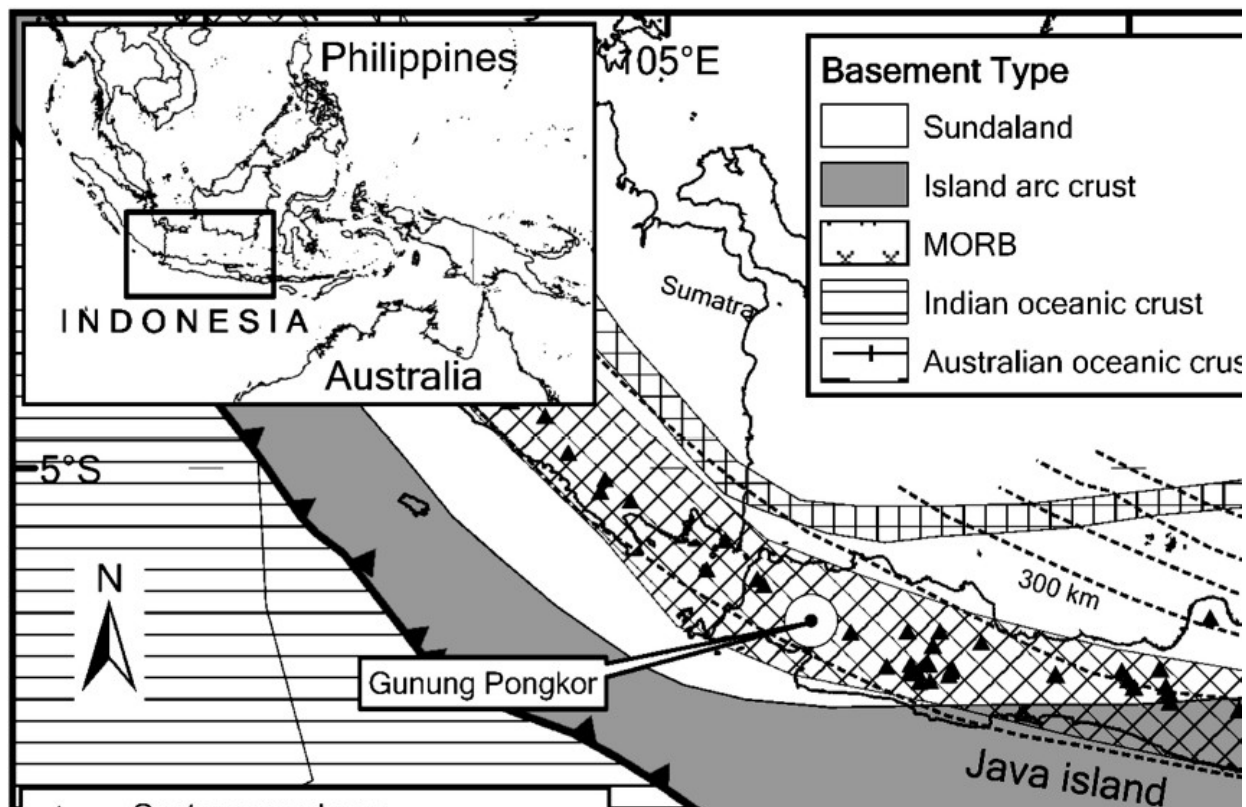


Figure III.1.3. Java basement terranes: Sundaland continental crust in West, island arc- accretionary and possibly oceanic crust in the East (Setijadji et al. 2006). A SW-NE line across the Java Sea marks the SE limit of Cretaceous granites, as identified by Hamilton (1979) (here called Sumatra- Meratus arc).

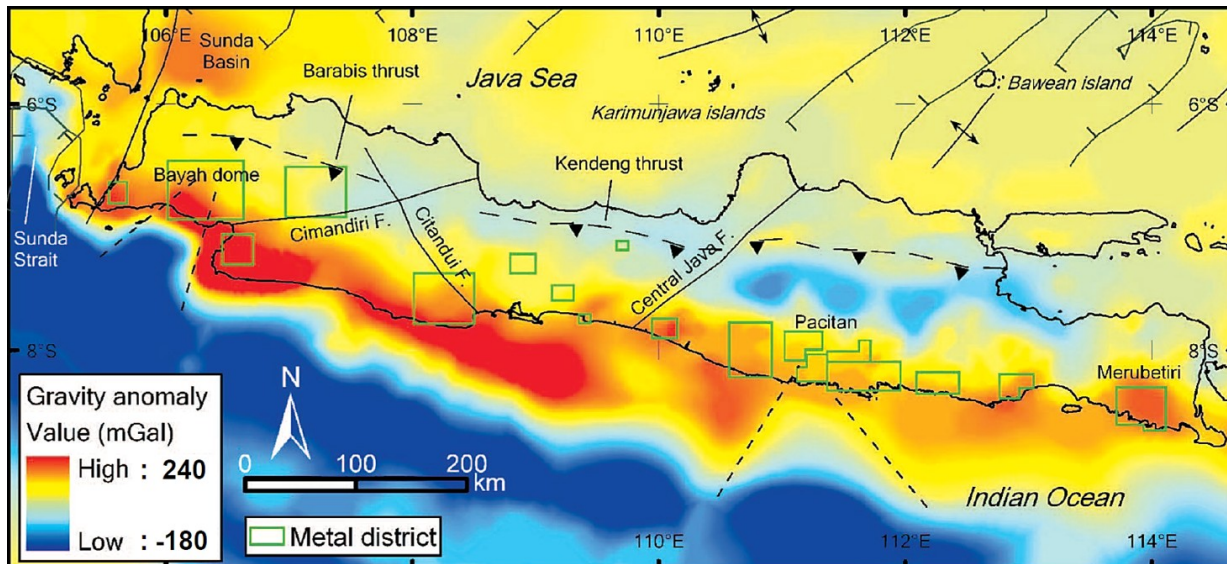


Figure III.1.4. Java Regional gravity map, main faults and important mineral districts (green) (Setijadji et al. 2006). Gravity highs in red along the south coast, reflect the Oligocene- Early Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic arc of the Southern Mountains, which is located South of the modern arc. Blue low gravity zones of northern Java are the Neogene lows of the Bogor Trough- Kendeng zone.

Outcrops of pre-Middle Eocene 'basement' are found in only three relatively small areas: in Luk Ulo/ Karangsambung and Bayat/ Jiwo Hills in Central Java, along the North side of the Southern Mountains (Figure III.1.5; Prasetyadi et al. 2002, 2005, 2006) and the Ciletuh High of SW Java (numerous papers in the Bibliography).

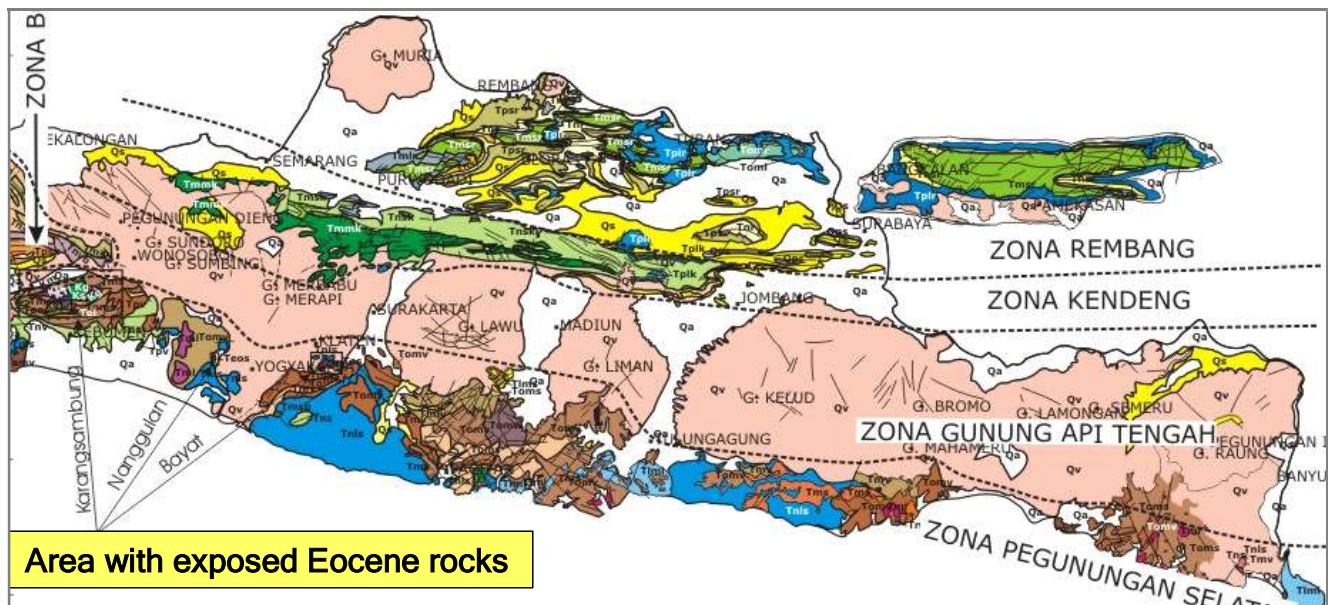


Figure III.1.5. East Java main structural domains, from South to North: Southern Mountains, Volcanic arc, Kendeng zone and Rembang zone (Prasetyadi et al., 2005, after Van Bemmelen, 1949) .

Southern Mountains

The Southern Mountains of Java are essentially the eroded remnants of the Oligocene- Early Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic arc, that is overlain by an extensive carbonate platform (Wonosari Limestone) of mainly Middle Miocene age (Figure III.1.6). Much of this zone was recently uplifted and tilted to the South.

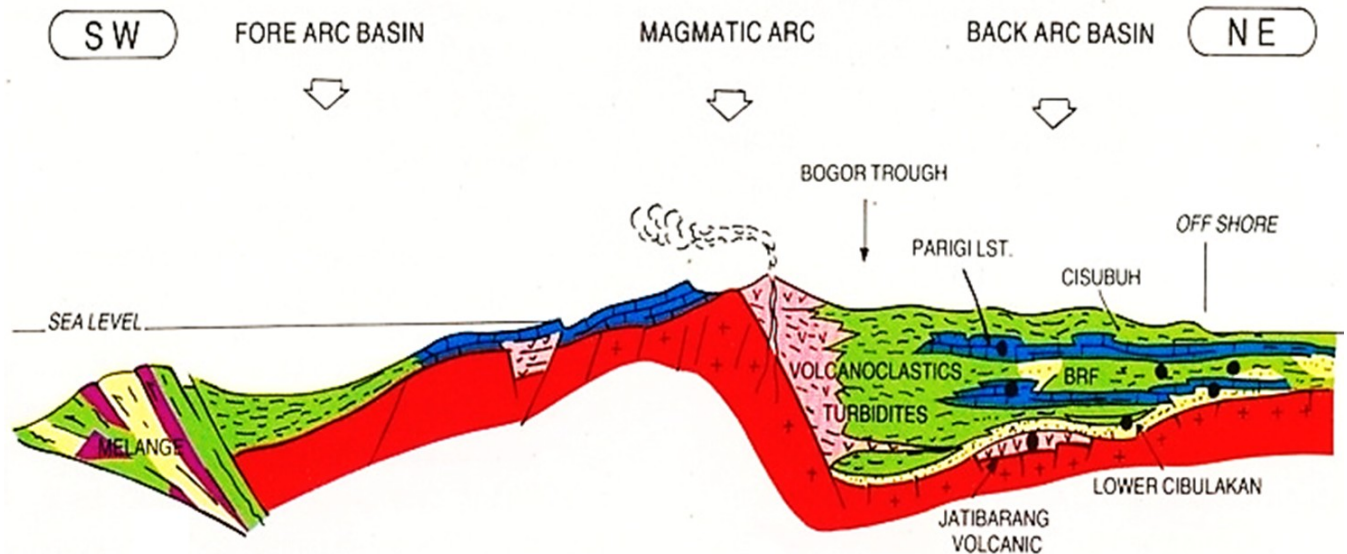


Figure III.1.6. Diagrammatic SSW-NNE cross-section across West Java. From South to North Sunda Trench/ accretionary prism, offshore forearc basin, Southern Mountains Paleogene arc and Neogene carbonate platform, active volcanic arc, and a back-arc basin that is shallowing and thinning to the North (from Pertamina 1996).

Mineral deposits

The Southern Mountains and the active volcanic belt of West Java have yielded a number of mineral deposits. In West Java these are mainly moderate-size epithermal gold-silver deposits, formed in Plio-Pleistocene, and hosted in Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesites' (Pongkor, Cikotok, Cikadang, Cirotan, Cibaliung, Arinem, etc.).

Some larger porphyry Cu-Au deposits are associated with Late Miocene- Pliocene (~4-5 Ma) dioritic-tonalitic intrusive complexes are present at the SE-most tip of Java (Tujuh Bukit district; Norris et al. 2011, Rohrlach 2011, Harrison et al. 2018). These look like the west-ward extension of the trend of large porphyry systems of Sumbawa (Batu Hijau, Elang) and Lombok (Selodong).

South Java forearc

The offshore forearc area of Java shows the classic configuration of, from South to North (Figure III.1.7; Moore 1982):

- Indian Ocean floor that is subducting at an >5km deep trench (here relatively old, at ~130 Ma),
- an accretionary prism of North-dipping imbricated sediments;
- an extensive deep water forearc basin with several kilometers of sediment fill.
- upper plate continental crust, overlain by thin ?Miocene-Recent sediments

The nature of the South Java continental margin is poorly known. Only two wells were drilled in the Central Java offshore in the early 1970's, both of which drilled a 'Southern Mountains'-type section with Early-Middle Miocene carbonates underlain by pre-Miocene volcanic agglomerates and basalt (Bolliger and De Ruiter 1975).

In the eastern part of the Java forearc seismic data suggest an area of relatively thick, block-faulted, parallel-bedded sediments with a seismic character that is reminiscent of the Mesozoic of the Australian NW Shelf, and possibly represents a fragment of the northern Gondwana margin ('Argo Land?') (Deighton et al. 2010, 2011).

South of East Java, the Sunda Trench and accretionary prism show a northward displacement of ~40 km, which reflects the ongoing collision of the Roo Rise oceanic plateau in this sector (Figure III.1.7a) (see also Shulgin et al. 2011).

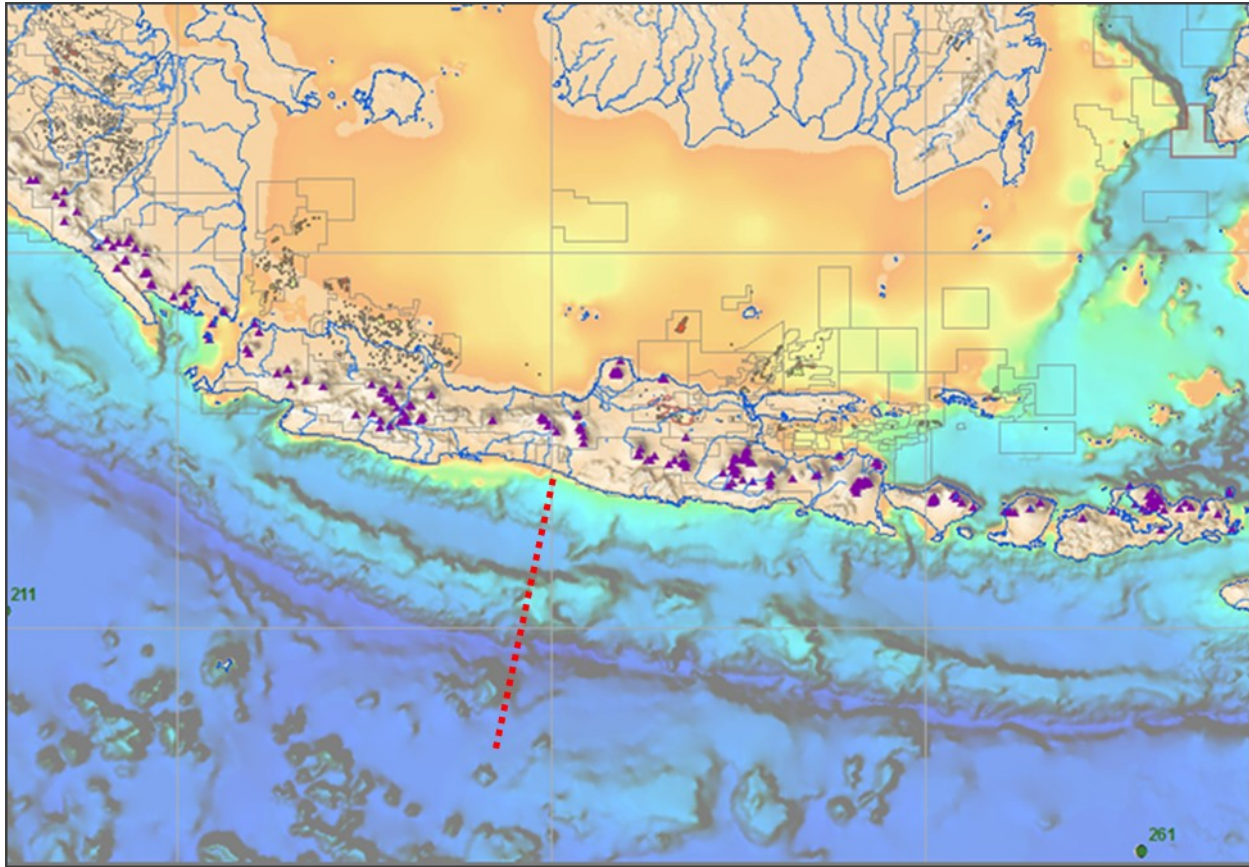


Figure III.1.7a. Bathymetry of the South Java forearc area, with location of cross-section of Figure 7b. Note the northward indentation of the deep Sunda Trench and accretionary prism South of East Java, due to the ongoing collision of the Roo Rise oceanic plateau.

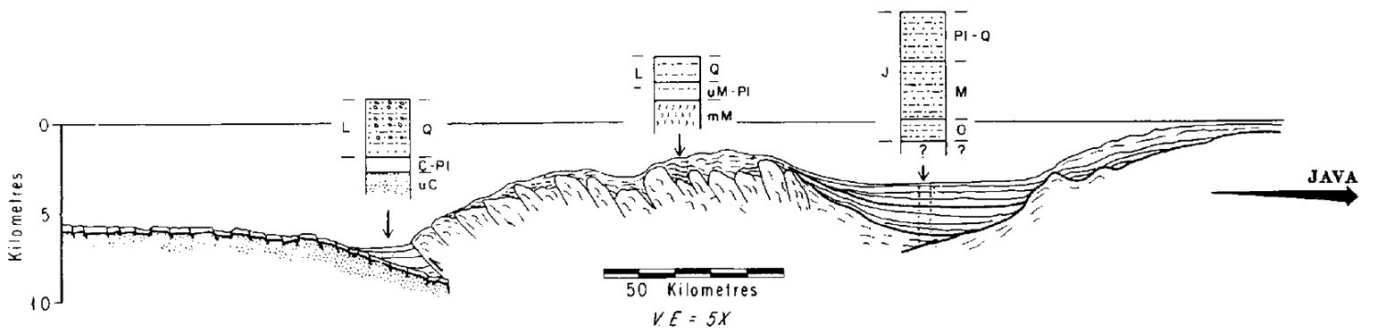


Figure III.1.7b. Schematic South-to-North cross-section across the Sunda forearc region off Central Java, showing subducting Indian Ocean floor, >5km deep trench, accretionary prism of North-dipping imbricated sediments and the main forearc basin (Moore 1982).

'Backarc basins' of northern Java

As shown on the gravity map of Figure III.1.4. Blue low gravity zones form an E-W trending belt of Neogene lows North of the volcanic arc, the Bogor Trough and Kendeng zone, which are filled with thick predominantly deep marine Oligocene- Miocene sediments with high component of volcanic detritus.

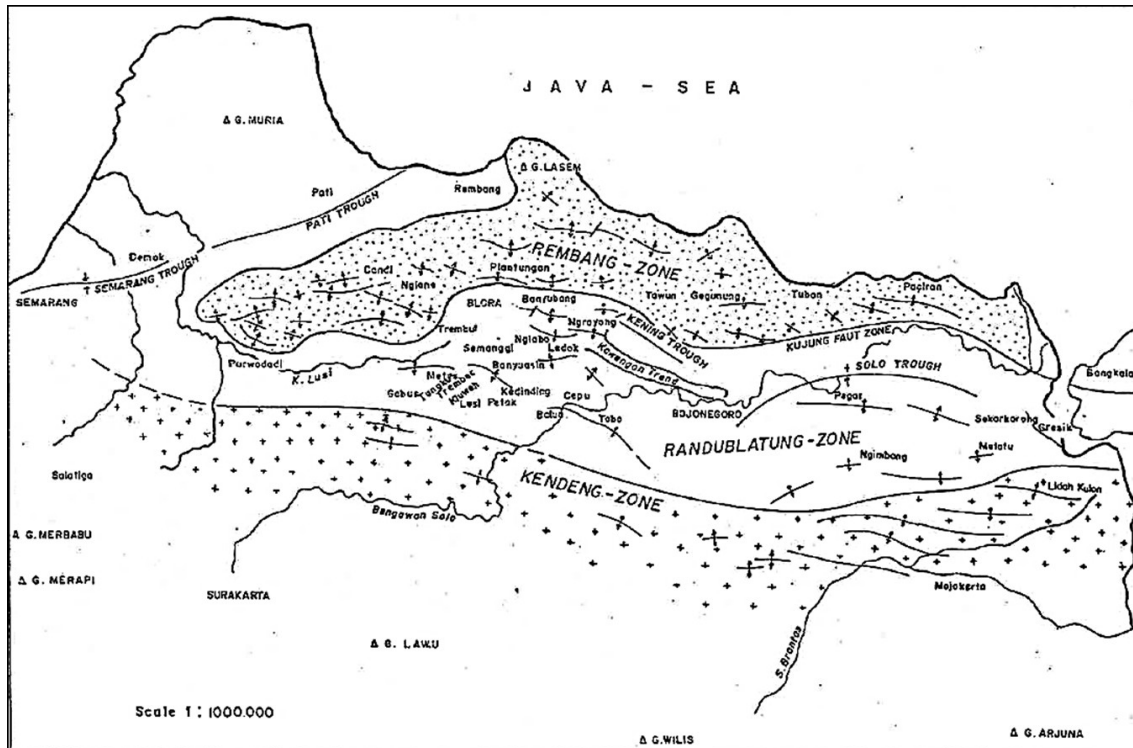


Figure III.1.8. NE Java basin, with three tectonic-stratigraphic belts (Kendeng, Randublatung, Rembang). Most of the surface anticlines are of Plio-Pleistocene age and are inversion structures above Paleogene normal faults (Musliki 1991)

These basins are generally viewed as backarc extensional basins. Another suggestion for the formation of the Bogor- Kendeng basins is flexural loading by the weight of the active volcanic arc (Smyth 2005, Hall and Smyth 2008, Waltham et al. 2008).

The northern Java basins have all undergone very young compressional and strike-slip deformation (Figure III.1.8; see also see below).

Plio-Pleistocene compression

Young anticlinal structures are common across Java, similar to many other parts of Sundaland. Some, or possibly most, are inversions of older (Paleogene?) normal faults.

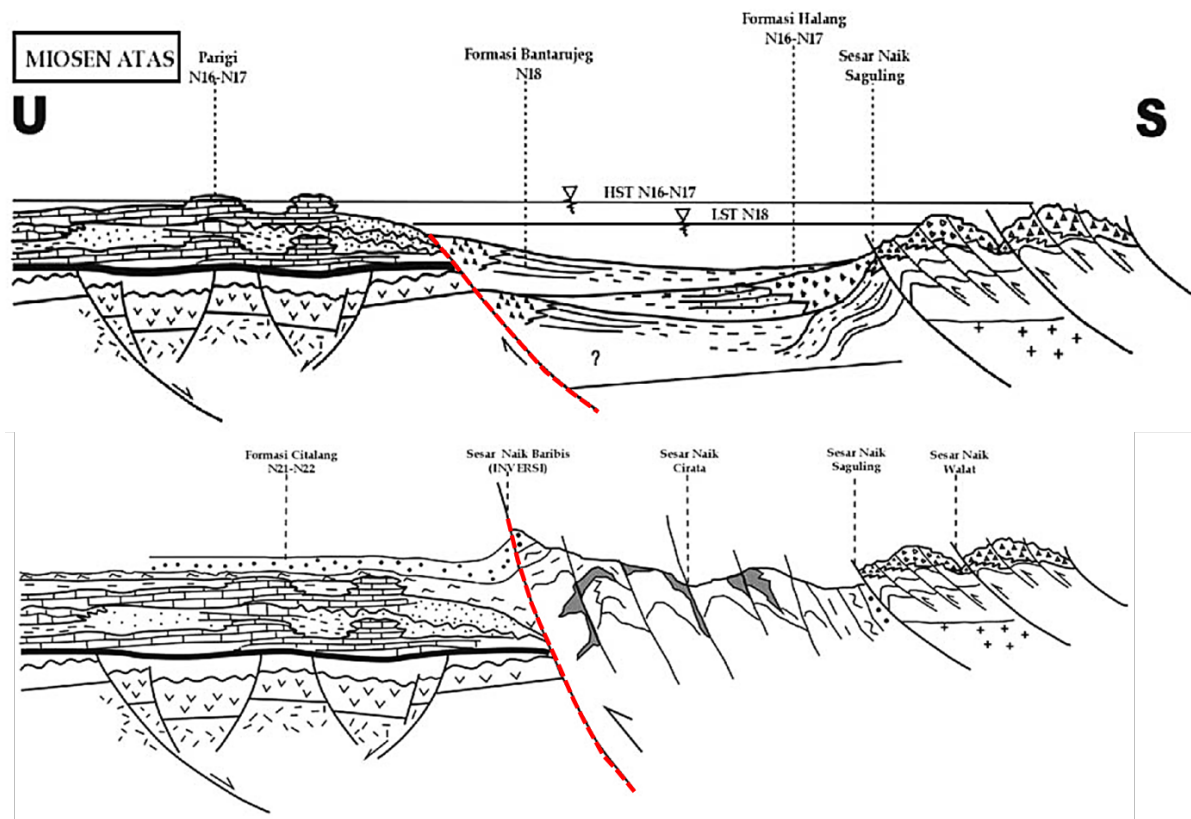


Figure III.1.9. N-S cross-section across West Java, in Late Miocene (top) and today (base). Top figure shows Baribis fault (red) as normal fault representing the north margin of Bogor Trough in Oligocene- Pliocene, separating shelfal sedimentation with carbonates in North from deep marine turbiditic sedimentation in central trough. Lower figure shows young (Pleistocene?) inversion (Armandita et al. 2002).

A particularly conspicuous example of inversion in the backarc region is the young, E-W trending Baribis-Kendeng North-directed thrust system, which probably continues East all the way across South Madura Straits to the Flores Sea. (Simandjuntak 1995, Armandita et al. 2002, Haryanto et al. 2002, Clements et al. 2009).

The young frontal thrusts of the Baribis- Kendeng system appear to be inversions of the boundary of an Oligo-Miocene extensional domain, separating an Oligocene- Pliocene shelfal domain with widespread limestone deposition in the North from a deep marine trough with thick turbiditic sediments in the South (Bogor Trough-Kendeng zone) (Figure II.1.9). The inversion is quite young, and earthquake activity suggests it is still active today (Natiwidjaya et al. 2016, 2017).

Emergence of Java island

Present-day Java island is very young feature, which formed mainly since the Plio-Pleistocene. Before that it was mainly a series of isolated island arc volcanoes and possibly also some basement highs, surrounded by marine areas. The current island formed by a combination of renewed arc volcanism, tectonic uplift episode with North-vergent Plio-Pleistocene compressional structures North of the modern arc (Baribis fault, Kendeng zone, etc.) and ongoing rapid North-ward shoreline progradation towards the Java Sea, driven by erosional products mainly from the volcanic arc and Southern Mountains.

Latest Pliocene- Early Pleistocene is therefore the first time when land mammals from SE Asia migrated into the Central and East Java areas, at first as typical low diversity 'island fauna' with good swimmers, then as more diverse assemblages, including *Homo erectus* (e.g. papers by Von Koenigswald, Aziz, Bartstra, De Vos, Huffman, Sondaar, etc.))

Northward movement of Java Southern Mountains?

Paleomagnetic work on Late Cretaceous- Miocene 'Old Andesites' of the Southern Mountains suggest a significant Northward shift of the Southern Mountains of Central Java (Mahfi 1984, Bijaksana et al. 2003, Ngkoimani 2005, 2006, Sunardi 2010) (Figure III.1.10).

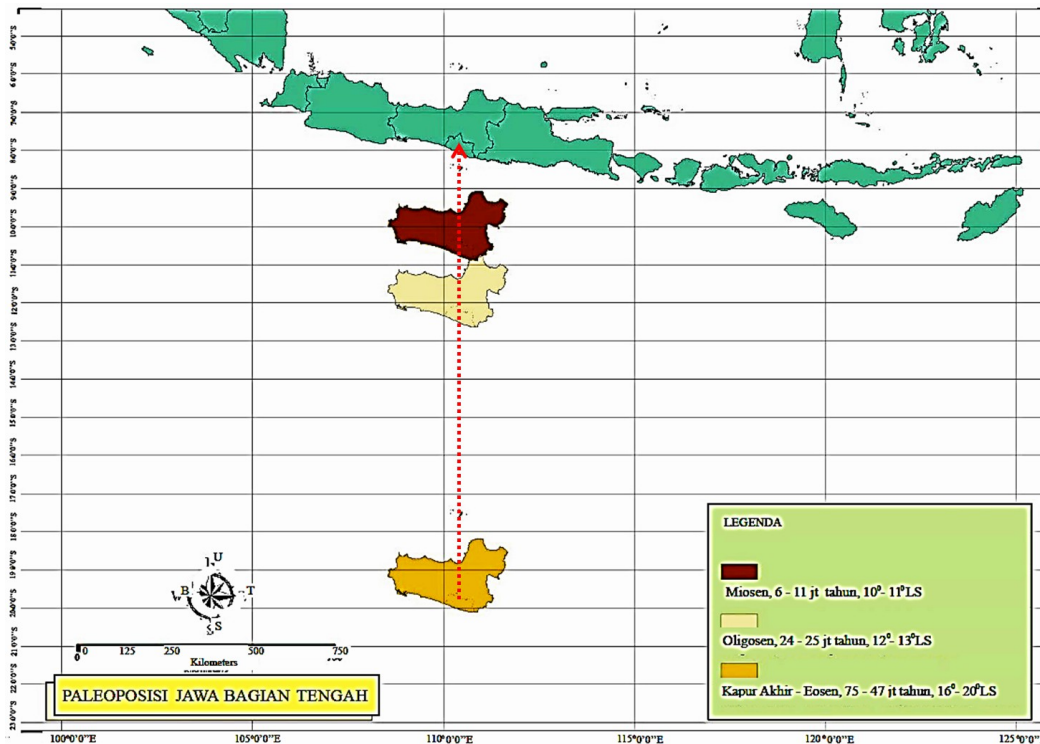


Figure III.1.10. Proposed northerly movement of the south Central Java area from $\sim 20^{\circ}\text{S}$ in Late Cretaceous (75 Ma) to $12^{\circ}\text{--}13^{\circ}\text{S}$ in Latest Oligocene (25 Ma) to 8°S today (Sunardi 2010).

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas seeps have been known for a long time in East, Central and West Java, and Java was therefore one of the first areas to attract oil exploration drilling in the late 1800's. It is still an important producing region.

Descriptions of oil and gas seeps started to appear in the literature by the 1850's (Junghuhn 1854, Von Baumhauer 1869). The first shallow oil exploration well was drilled in 1871, at an oil seep near Cirebon in Central Java. The first discovery was the Kuti Field in 1888, near Surabaya, NE Java. This was followed by many other discoveries in the Cepu area at Kawengan (1892) and Ledok (1893). Exploration activity and oil production already started to decline in the 1920's.

NW Java basin

NW Java has been an area of oil and gas discoveries since the late 1960's, mainly in the near-offshore. Like on Sumatra, all oil and gas fields are above, or within migration distance of the main Oligocene rift sub-basins with lacustrine and coaly source rocks (Arjuna, Asri and Sunda basins). The rift basins are flanked by N-S trending normal faults, a pattern that is continuous from the offshore to the onshore parts of the basin. (Figures III.1.11, III.1.12).

Oil and gas fields of the NW Java basin are closely associated with mature source kitchens in these sub-basins (Noble et al. 1997). The main reservoirs basin are fluvial- deltaic sandstones of the Late Oligocene- Early Miocene Talang Akar/ Cibulakan Formation and Early Miocene Baturaja limestones.

The southern part of the offshore Arjuna basin continues into the onshore, but rapidly deepens towards a young thrust belt and contains mainly small gas discoveries.

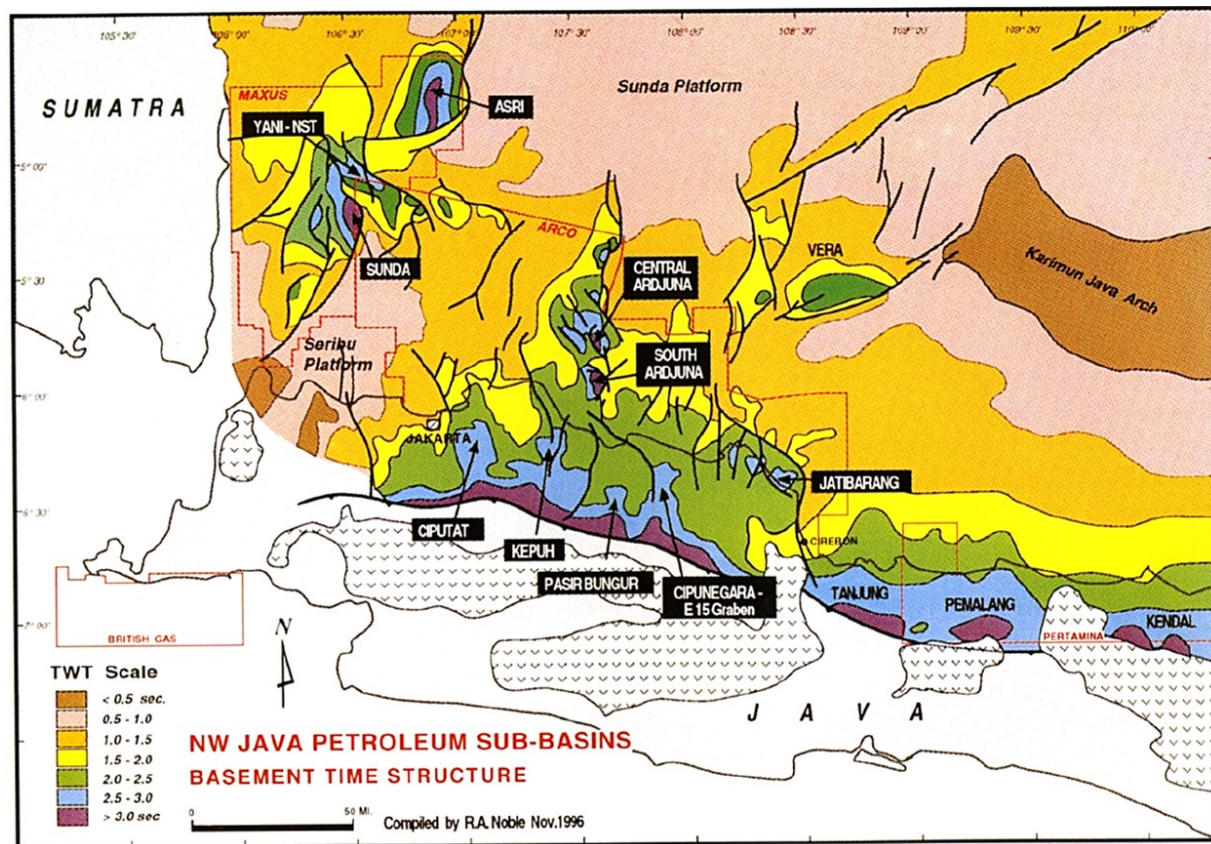


Figure III.1.11. The NW Java basin is composed of several N-S trending sub-basins (Sunda, Asri, Arjuna). Oil and gas fields are closely associated with mature source kitchens in these sub-basins (Noble et al. 1997).

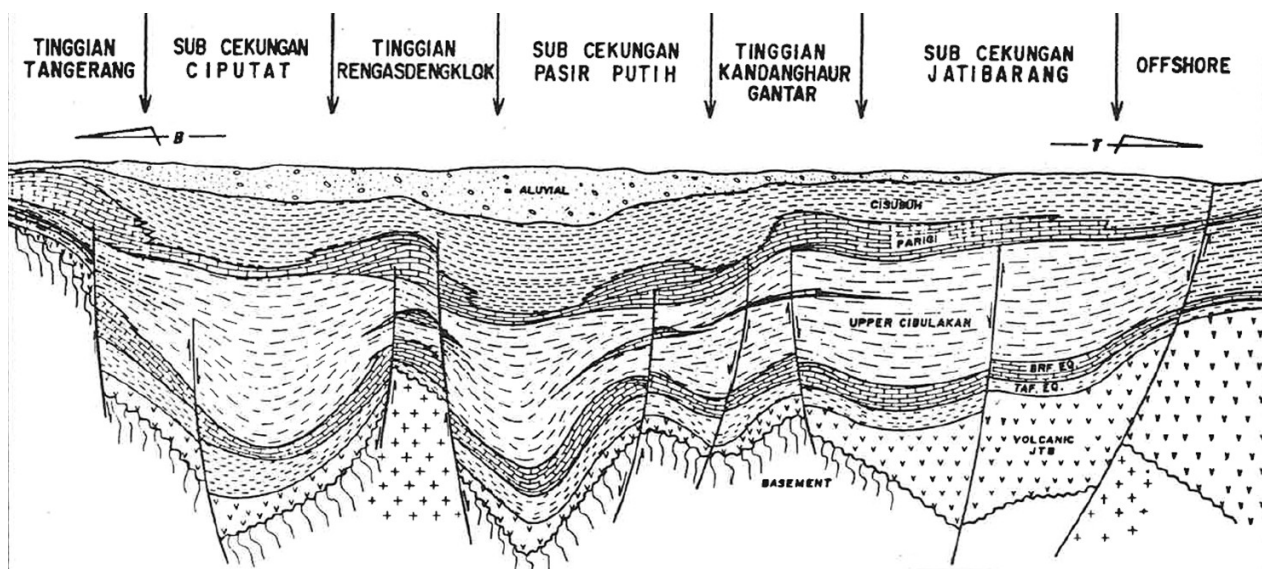


Figure III.1.12. W-E cross-section of the onshore NW Java Cenozoic rift basin (Supriyanto and Ibrahim, 1993).

NE Java basin

The traditional plays in the onshore NE Java basin since the late 1800's were in Middle Miocene- Pliocene sands and *Globigerina* calcarenites in Plio-Pleistocene surface anticlines.

Only since the 1990's did the oil industry become aware of a more significant deeper play in the onshore NE Java basin, i.e. large Oligocene- Early Miocene reefal buildups. This play extends from the Cepu High area (Banyu Urip 2001, Sukowati 2001, Mudi, Jambaran 2001, etc. fields) to the NE (Madura Platform Pangkah, Bukit Tua fields) and East (Madura Straits BD gas field 1987) (Figure II.1.13).

The Oligocene- Early Miocene carbonates were deposited on ENE-WSW and NE-SW horsts and grabens, that formed in Eocene- Oligocene time. The extension follows the structural grain of the (Upper) Cretaceous forearc and accretionary terranes outboard of the Cretaceous volcanic arc, which extends SW-wards from the Meratus Range in SE Kalimantan to NW Java (e.g. Katili 1975).

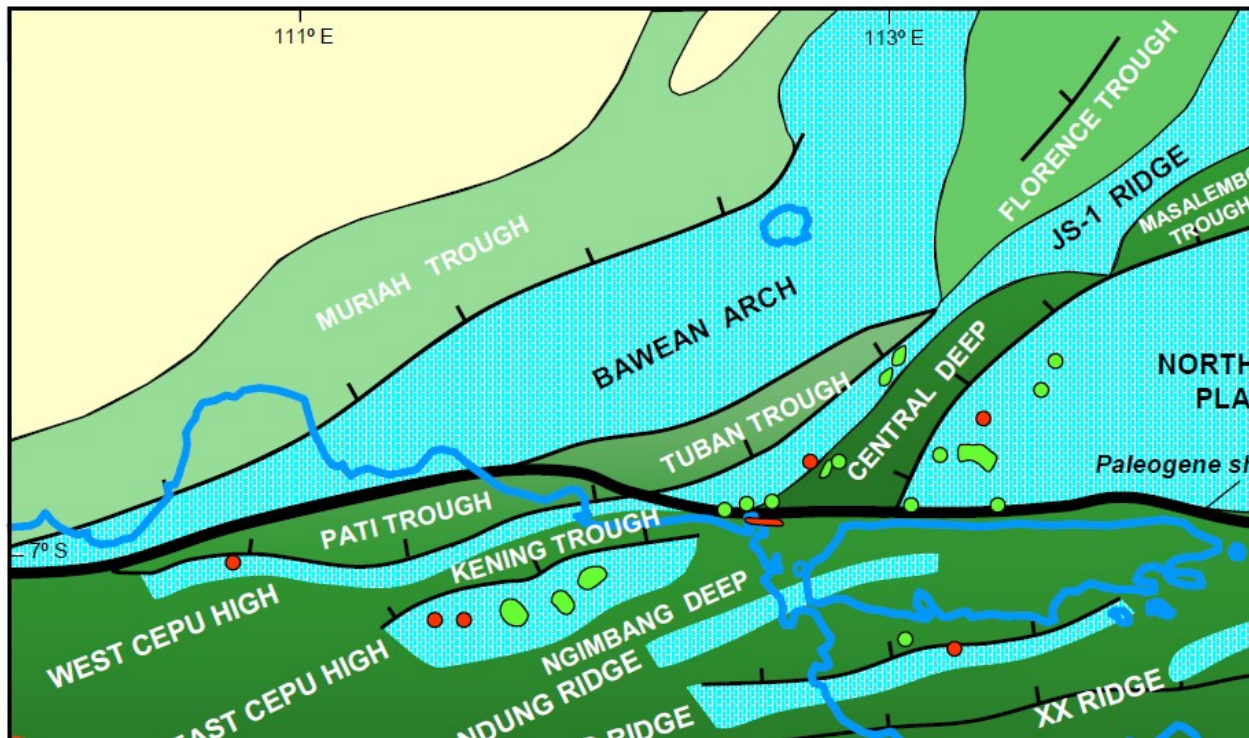


Figure III.1.13. The onshore NE Java basin and adjacent Java Sea are underlain by a Paleogene ENE-WSW and NE-SW horst and graben pattern. Oligocene- Early Miocene carbonate buildups formed on the highs and some of these are oil (green) and gas (red) fields (Satyana 2005)

The Java Sea north of East Java- Madura has some small oil and gas discoveries, but, despite the widespread distribution of Oligo-Miocene carbonate and clastic reservoir rocks, hydrocarbon exploration results in this area have generally been disappointing.

South Java forearc

The Java forearc zone has not been successful for hydrocarbons. Surface seeps are not known (except in the Banyumas area of Central Java) and the limited number of wells drilled there were dry. Traditional wisdom blames this on the absence of Eo-Oligocene rift systems, relatively thin Miocene- Recent sediment cover and unusually low geothermal gradients. The 'discovery' of a possible Mesozoic sediments series in parts of the Java forearc (Deighton et al. 2011) may change this convention.

Coal

Although coal horizons are known from multiple Cenozoic stratigraphic horizons on Java, there are no commercial Cenozoic coal deposits (unlike Sumatra, SE Kalimantan). Only a few small-scale, artisanal coal mining operations existed in the Eocene coals of Bayat in SW Java and the Middle Miocene Ngrayong Fm at the West end of the Rembang zone in NE Java (figure III.1.14).

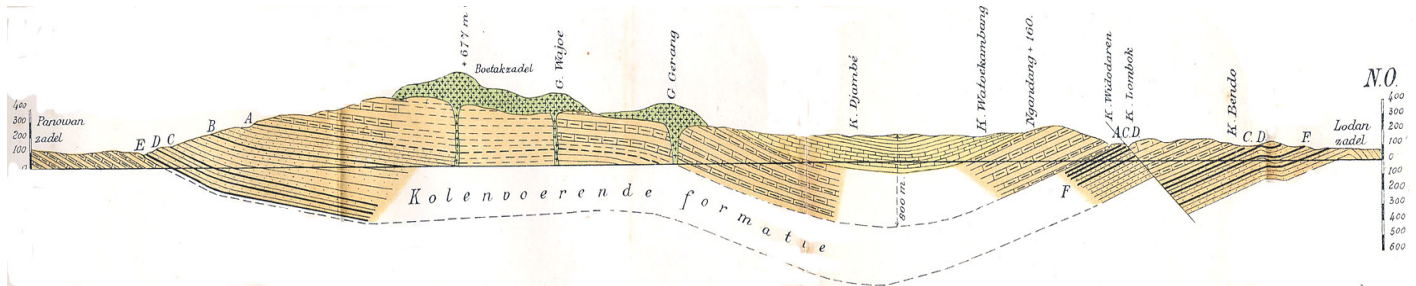


Figure III.1.14 S-WSW-NE cross-section across Middle Miocene coal-bearing clastics of the Ngrayong Formation in the West W Rembang zone, NE Java ('T Hoen 1918).

Java has also been a focus area of numerous studies on volcanoes and on Pleistocene mammals and hominids. For more on this see chapters III.2 and X.6.

Finally, buy this book:

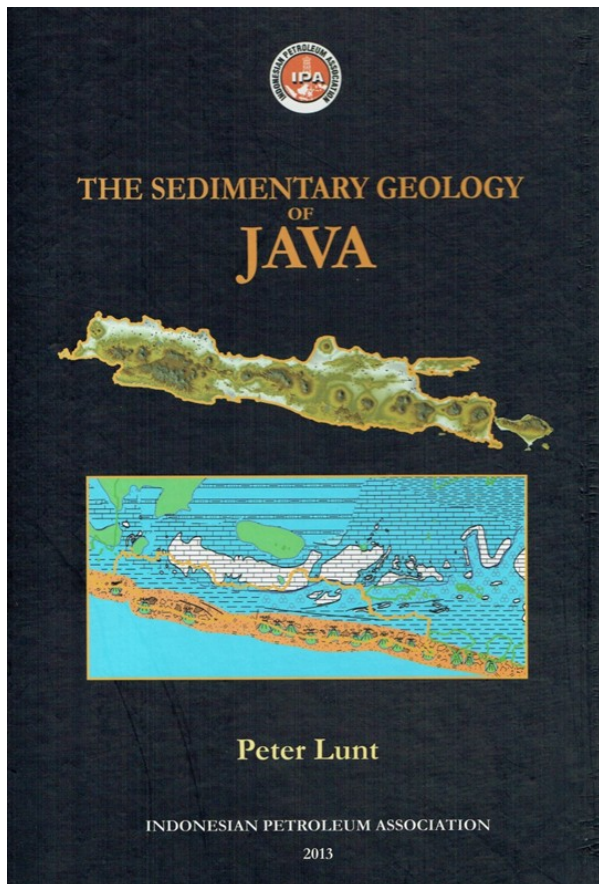


Figure III.1.15. The recent book by Peter Lunt (2013) 'The sedimentary geology of Java' (IPA Special Publication, 340 p.) is the most important text on Java island since Verbeek and Fennema (1896) and Van Bemmelen (1949); a must-read for all working with sedimentary rocks of Java!

III.2. Java Sea (incl. Sunda Basin, offshore NW Java basin)

This sub-chapter III.2 of Bibliography 7.0 contains 258 papers on the geology of the Java Sea area. Most of these are related to oil and gas exploration and fields, with numerous papers on the geology and hydrocarbon occurrences of the Sunda and NW Java Basin (offshore and onshore), where major hydrocarbon plays developed in fluvio-deltaic sandstones of the Late Oligocene Talang Akar/ Lower Cibulakan Formation and carbonates of the Early- Middle Miocene Baturaja/ Upper Cibulakan Formation.

Except for a few islands like Bawean, the knowledge of the Java Sea region is entirely from subsurface studies, with data primarily generated by the petroleum industry. Much of this data remains largely unpublished or hard to access.

As already noted by Hamilton (1979), Cenozoic structures and stratigraphy are quite different between the Western and Eastern parts of the Java Sea, and that this is probably controlled by underlying basement. A NE-SW line separates an area of typical Sundaland-type Cretaceous and older continental crust to the NW from an area underlain by Cretaceous melange and accreted terranes to the SE (Figure III.2.1).

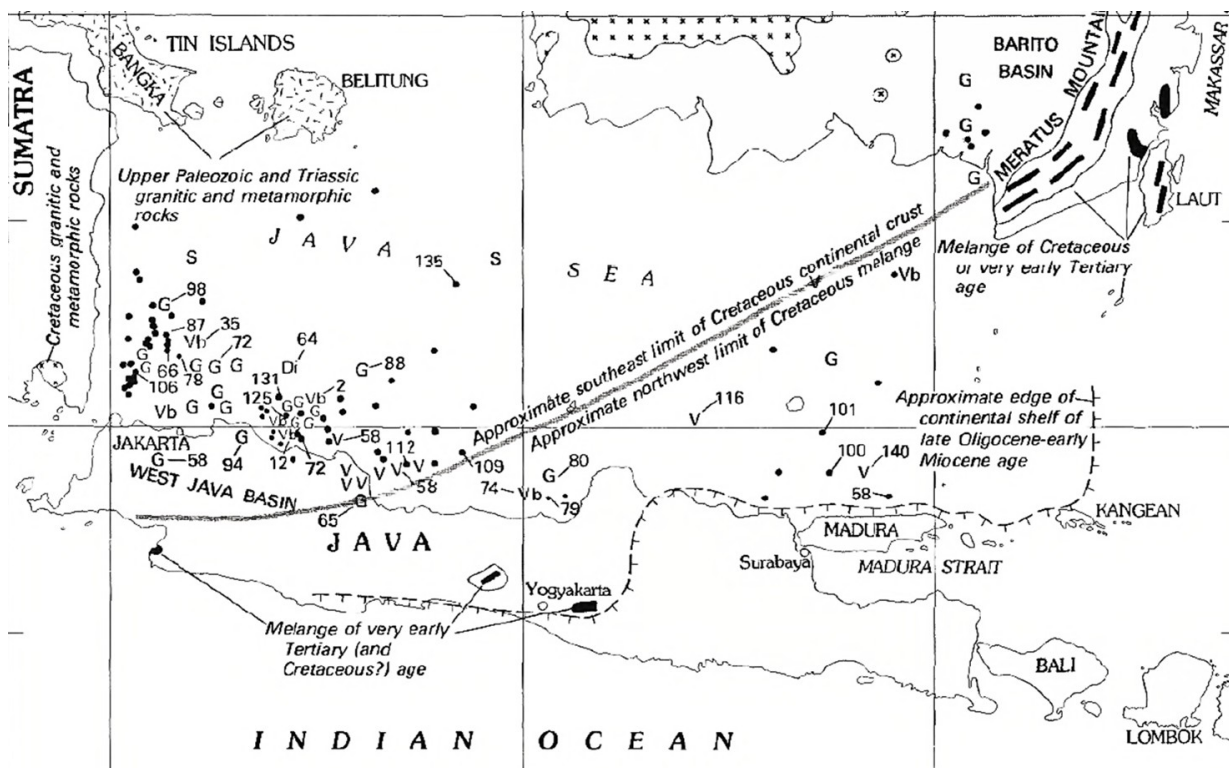


Figure III.2.1. Java Sea area with (1) basement penetrations of granites (G) and volcanics (V), with Cretaceous radiometric ages (2) locations of outcrops of Cretaceous- Eocene melange onshore Java (Ciletuh, Luk Ulo, Bayat) and (3) a NE-SW line that separates Cretaceous continental crust in NW from Cretaceous melange and volcanics in SE (Hamilton 1979).

Most of the western Java Sea is underlain by 'Sundaland-type' Pretertiary continental crust, with common metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous granites. Like other parts of Sundaland it underwent Eocene- Oligocene extension, forming intra-continental rift basins, often oriented as N-S oriented rifts. Eocene- Oligocene sediments are dominantly fluvial- deltaic, and the widespread marine flooding of the post-rift phase did not happen until Early Miocene to Late Oligocene time.

The NW Java and Sunda rift basins in the western Java Sea are mainly half-grabens with prominent N-S trending normal faults, a pattern identical to other Sundaland basins across Sumatra and towards the Gulf of Thailand. These basins are in 'back-arc' position today, but the major fault orientations are at high angles to the volcanic arc, suggesting these do not reflect typical subduction-driven backarc extension. In contrast, the Eastern Java Sea shows mainly NE-SW oriented Paleogene extensional structures, and which Late Eocene-Recent sediments predominantly in marine facies.

III. Java - Quaternary Volcanism

This sub-chapter was included here in Bibliography 7.0, but now part of the Volcanism chapter in 'Regional' contains >400 references on Quaternary volcanism on Java, focusing on geology and compositions of volcanic products, and not including papers on eruption histories or volcanic hazards. There does not appear to be a modern synthesis paper or book on the history and characteristics of volcanism on Java.

The morphology of Java today is dominated by the active volcanic arc and is part of the much longer Sunda Banda Arc system

Volcanic arcs form above subducting oceanic slabs, generally where the Wadati-Benioff zone reaches a depth of ~100km (England et al. 2004). On Java this depth below the active volcanoes varies along strike, from an average of 90 km above the subducting Indian Ocean plate in West Java, to ~150km depth in Central and East Java, East of 108°E (Syracuse and Abers 2006). This may be related to the gradual increase in age of the subducting Indian Ocean plate in eastern direction.

Large active volcanoes tend to reach an altitude of ~3000m (some up to 3800m). Especially in East Java the active volcanic centers are quite regularly spaced at ~70-80 km apart (Figures III.3.1, III.3.2)

For additional discussion see also the introduction to chapter I.3 on regional volcanism.

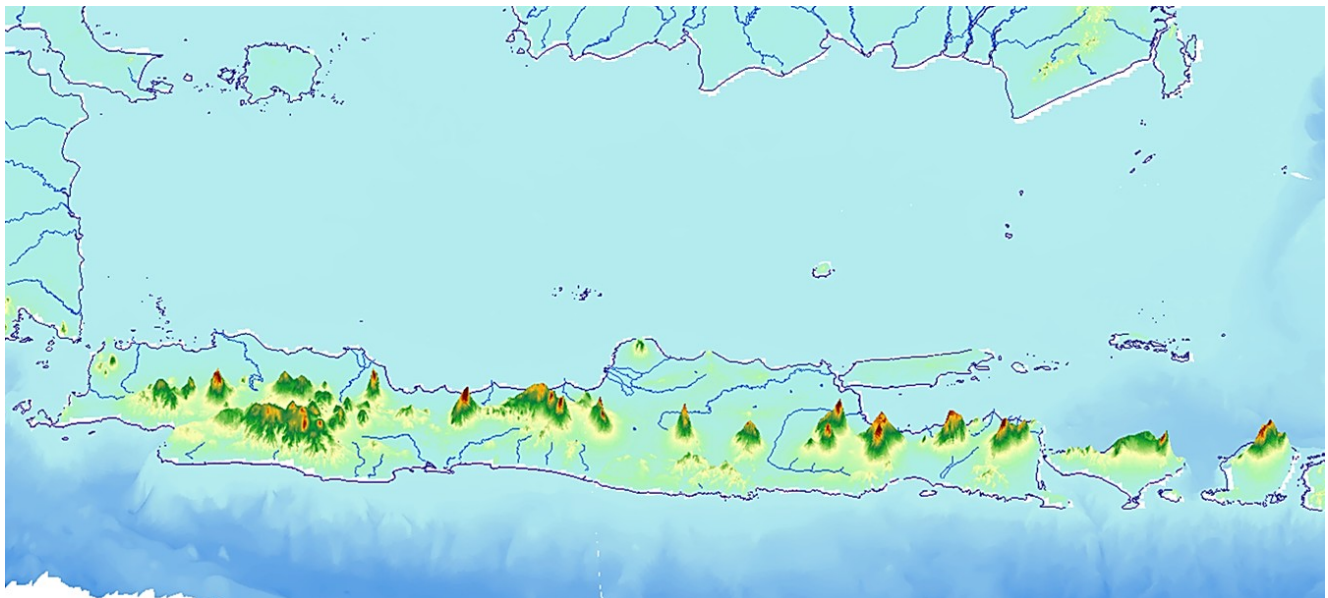


Figure III.3.1. Volcanoes of Java are part of the active Sunda Arc, where large active volcanic centers tend to be spaced at ~70-80 km apart.

Volcanic Arcs

At least two parallel Cenozoic volcanic arc systems can be distinguished on Java, separated in space by >50km and time by ~20 million years (e.g. Figures III.1.2, III.1.3):

1. Modern volcanic arc, forming the present-day backbone of Java. It is a series of young active typical calc-alkaline volcanoes, part of the Sunda Arc;
2. Oligocene- earliest Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic arc of the Southern Mountains. Remnants of this eroded Late Oligocene- Early Miocene volcanic arc system are well exposed in outcrops in today's Southern Mountains of Java. They are locally thick andesitic and dacitic series, in which several eruptive centers have been identified (Bronto 2003, 2009). Radiometric ages and associated marine sediments suggest mainly latest Oligocene- earliest Miocene ages (20-25 Ma).

The >50km northward shift of the axis of arc magmatism on Java between Early Miocene and Late Pliocene-Recent Sunda Arc was probably not a continuous, gradual process. The two likely represent two separate volcanic episodes/ belts, with a temporal gap in volcanism between 11-18 Ma or longer (Bellon et al. 1989).

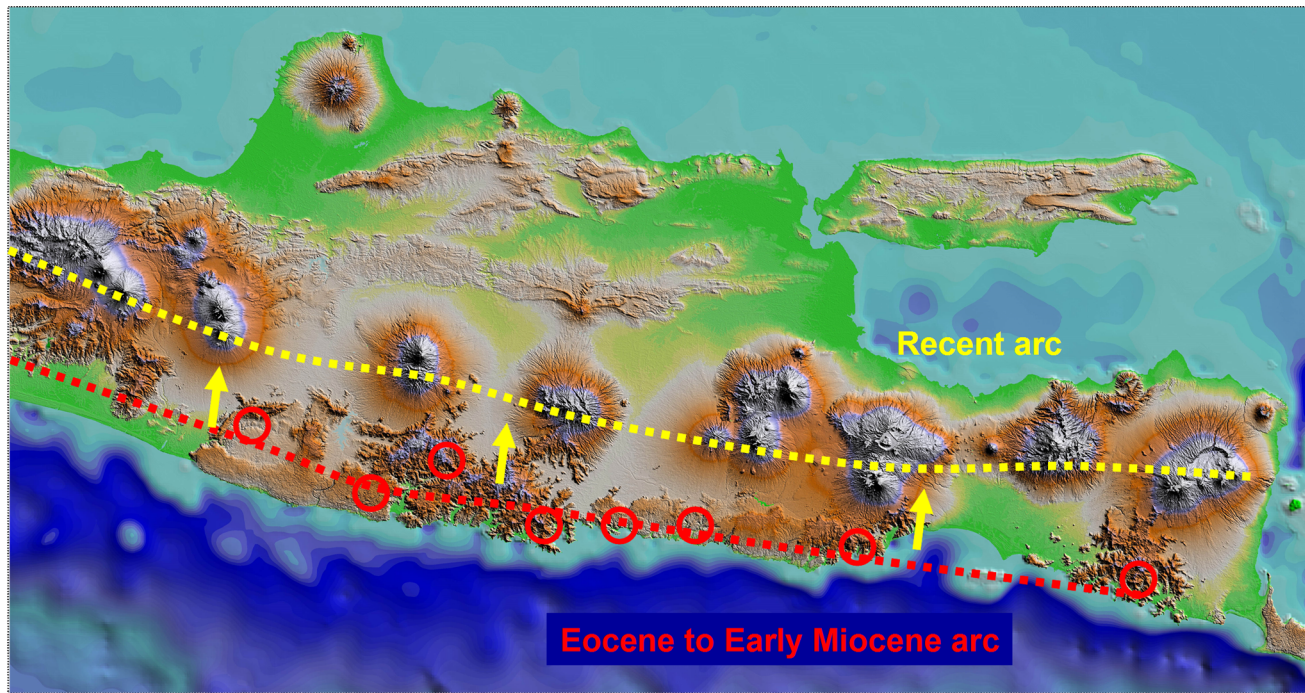


Figure III.3.2. East Java topography, showing the belt of active volcanoes (yellow line), and the Southern Mountains with locations of deeply eroded Late Oligocene- Early Miocene 'Old Andesite' arc volcanoes (red line), suggesting a ~50km northward shift of the volcanic arc during a Miocene gap in volcanism.

The Southern Mountains arc most likely was an island arc system that originated and grew in a marine setting, as witnessed by the pillow basalt flows associated with bathyal marine marls at the base of volcanic sequences (e.g. at Pendul, 33 Ma pillow basalt flows in the Jiwo Hills, Central Java, associated with bathyal marls; Bronto 2010), and deep marine interbeds with Late Oligocene- Early Miocene planktonic foraminifera in distal volcano deposits (Kebo-Butak and Semilir Formations in South Central Java; e.g. Kadar 1986, Bronto et al. 2002)

The 'Old Andesite' system went inactive in Early Miocene time, after the final 'Toba-scale' Semilir eruption at 20.7 Ma, a relatively acid eruption with common volcanic quartz (Smyth et al. 2011). Remnants of this arc were covered by a widespread late Early- Middle Miocene carbonate platform (Wonosari Limestone).

Remnant Old Andesite volcanic islands probably formed the only emergent land areas of 'proto-Java' through most of Late Eocene- Pliocene time. Most of the Java area remained a marine basin until Pleistocene time, some of it in quite deep basins (Kendeng Zone, Bogor Trough), and with Oligocene- Pliocene sedimentary successions in continuous marine facies.

The 'Old Andesite' arc system may be underlain by remnants of older volcanic arc systems, as suggested by some Early-Middle Eocene and Late Cretaceous K-Ar ages (Ngkoimani et al 2006).

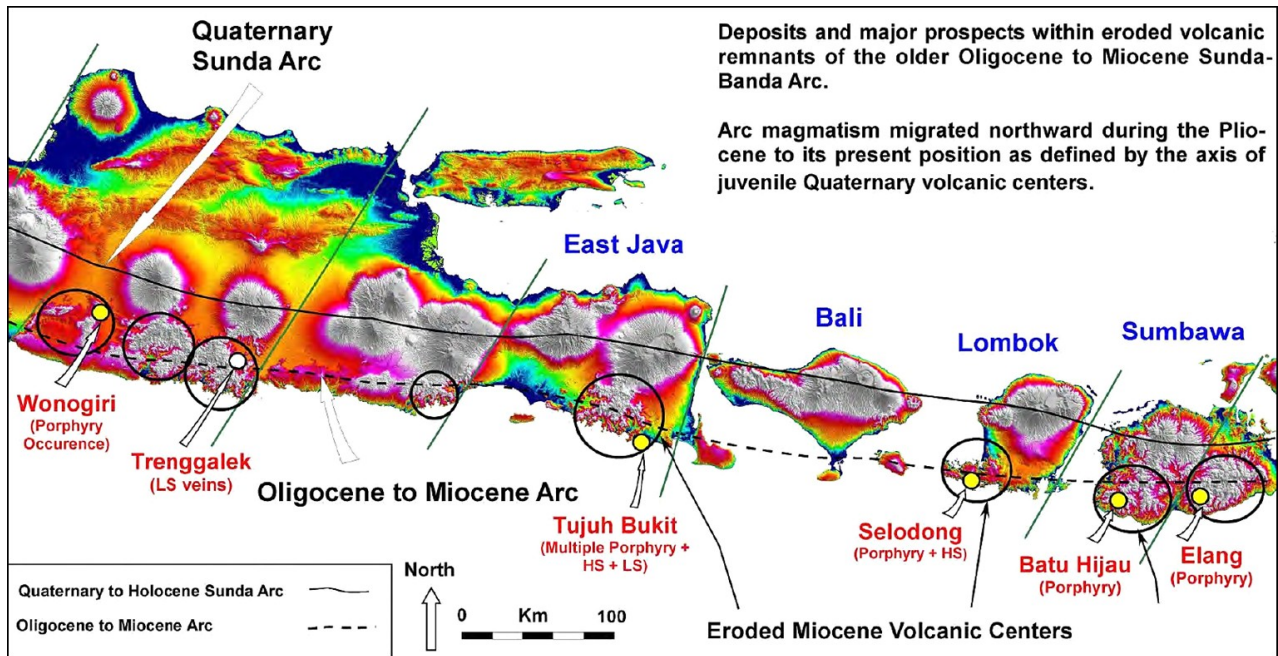
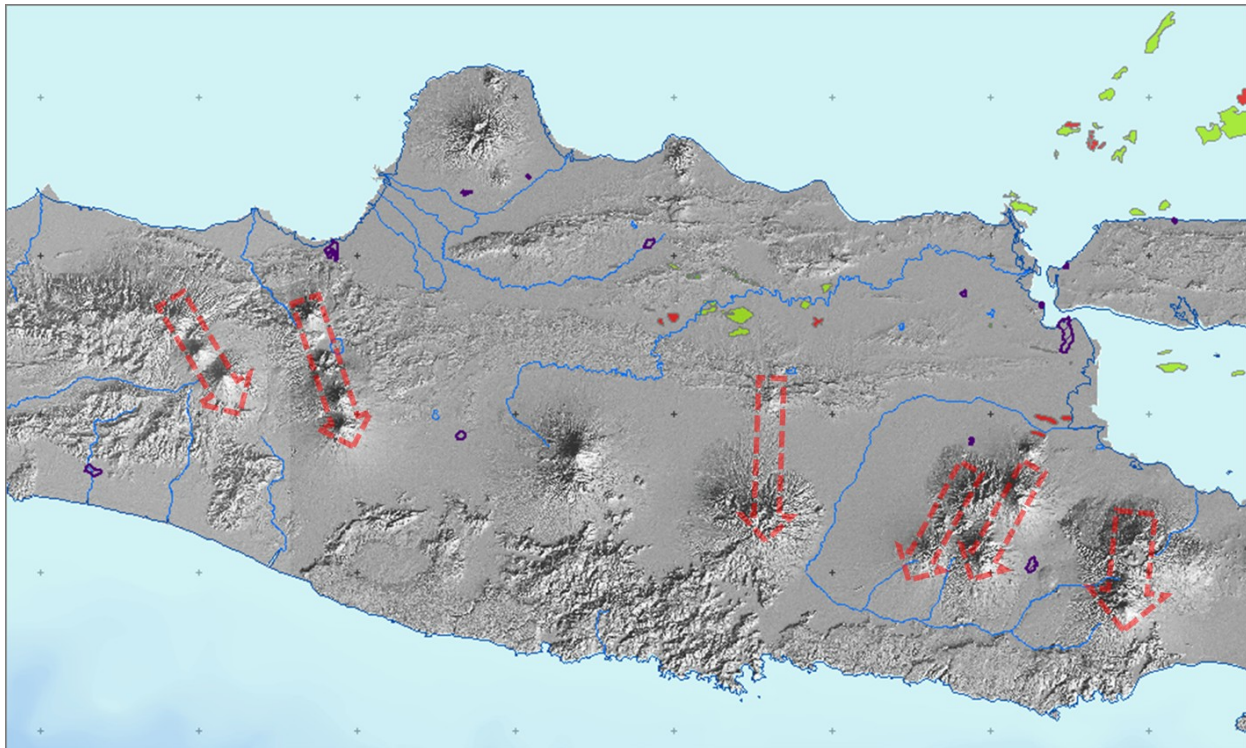


Figure III.3.3. East Java and Lesser Sunda Islands, showing (1) northern belt of active volcanoes, and (2) southern belt of Late Oligocene- Early Miocene 'Old Andesite' arc volcanoes (dashed line). Many of the deeply eroded Oligo-Miocene volcanic centers in the East Sunda Arc host porphyry copper-gold deposits (Wonogiri to Batu Hijau and Elang; Rohrlach 2011).

Recent southward migration of active volcanoes

Several of the larger volcanic complexes on Java show remarkable southward migrations in eruption centers through time, towards the subduction zone (Neumann van Padang 1936 and others). The Quaternary edifices of Slamet, Sumbing- Sundoro, Ungaran- Merbabu- Merapi, Lamongan, and Semeru all show several 10's of kilometers of southward migration (Figure I.3.4). (this is the opposite direction of the >50 km shift from the Early Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic arc to the modern arc).

There is no generally accepted explanation for this yet, but it probably involves slab rollback and/or some other mechanism that caused relative northward movement of the upper plate.



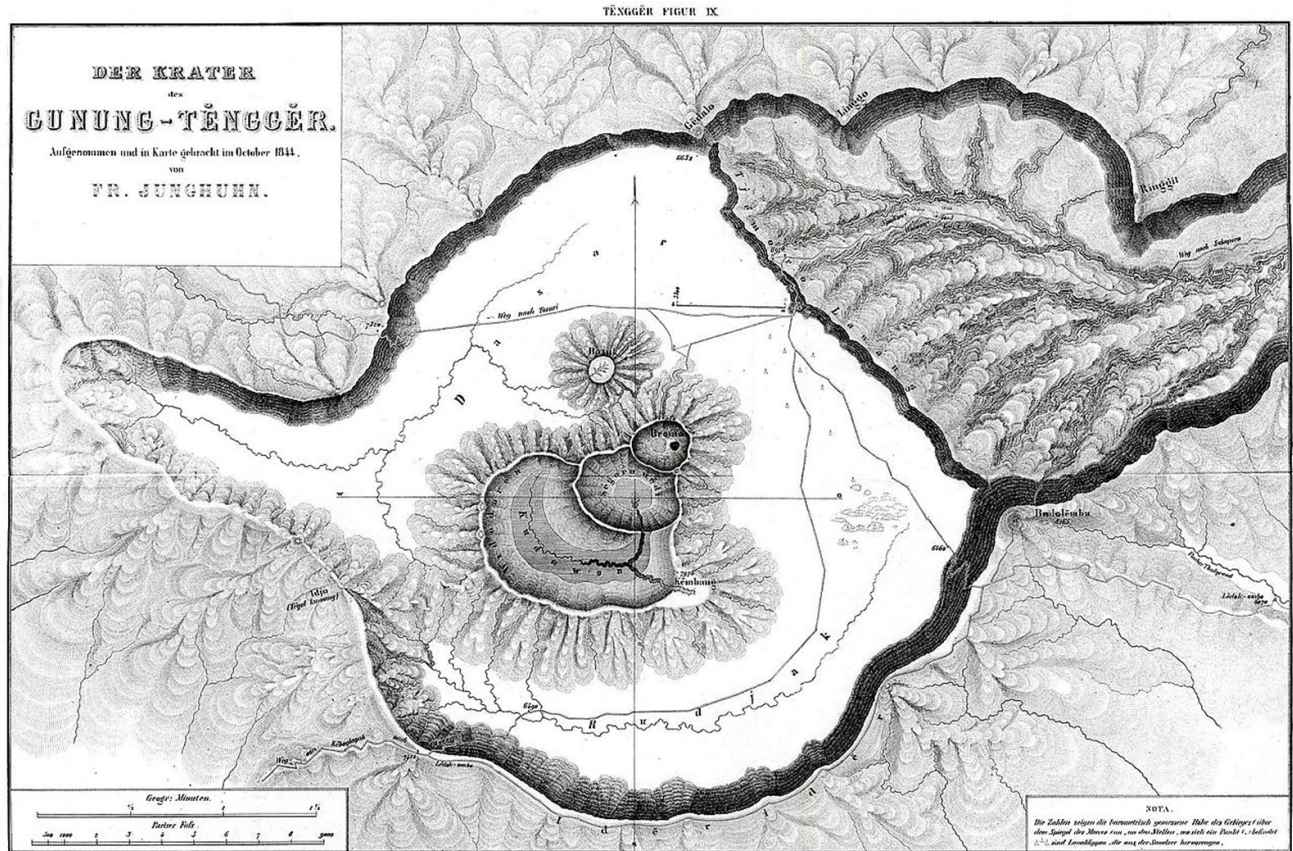


Figure III.3.5. Map of the Tengger- Bromo complex in East Java, showing the large 'sand-Sea' caldera (~10km diameter, ~2000m above sea level), and four post-caldera volcanic cones (Junghuhn 1856).

III. 4. Madura- Madura Straits.

Madura island is a major anticlinorium, with outcrops of folded Neogene marine clastic and carbonate sediments. It is a continuation of the Rembang zone of the NE Java basin (Figure III.1.5).

Some interpretations show Madura island as as a major inversion structure of a Paleogene graben system, possibly with a wrench component (Supriyadi, 1992; Figure II.4.1).

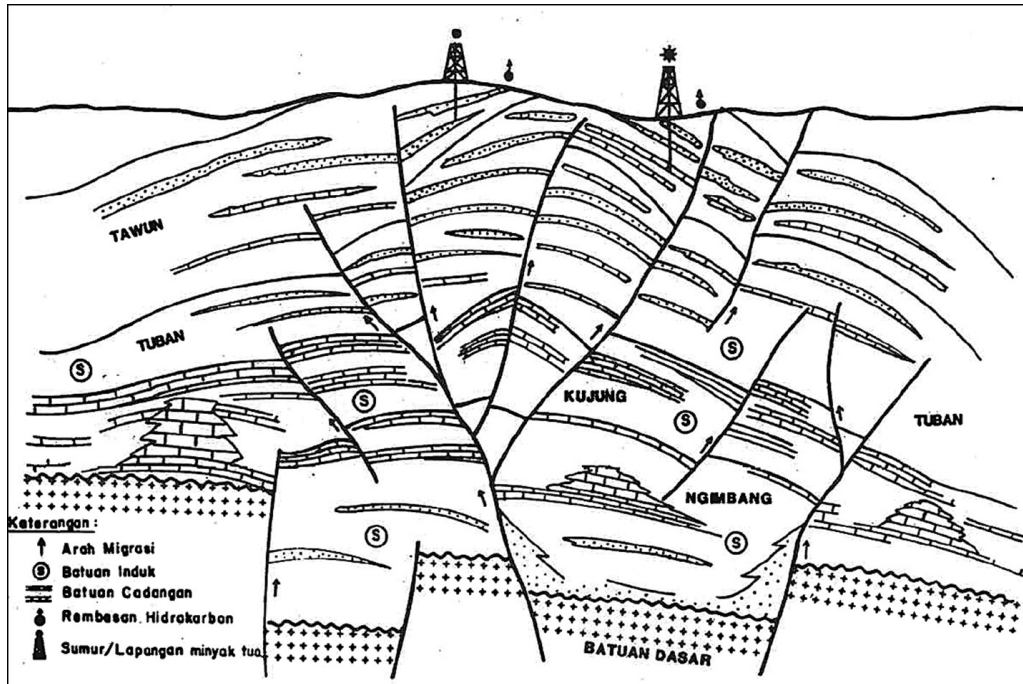


Figure III.4.1 Diagrammatic cross-section of Madura Island (Supriyadi 1992)

Despite the presence of oil and gas seeps on Madura island (Hageman 1862), none of the 23(?) wells drilled on the island encountered commercial hydrocarbon accumulations.

The offshore Madura Straits basin is an eastern continuation of the Kendeng/ Randublatung zones of the NE Java basin, with a sedimentary section of marine Oligocene- Recent sediments.

Madura Straits is home to a unique hydrocarbon play, with several biogenic gas fields discovered since the late 1990's in reservoirs of Pliocene deep marine planktonic foraminifera grainstones of the Mundu and Paciran Formations (Basden et al. 1999, Sutadiwiria and Prasetyo 2006, Triyana et al. 2007, Iriska et al. 2010, Edwin et al. 2013, Arifin and Ferguson 2017). Porosities in these reservoirs is spectacular (up to 45-60%). Gas fields include Maleo, Oyong and MDA. Traps are Pleistocene anticlinal structures, likely inversions of older rifts, and the foram calcarenite reservoirs are sealed by Lidah Formation shales.

The play continues East into the Lombok Basin, North of Bali and South of Kangean (Sirasun, Terang fields; Basden et al.1999). The play probably also continues to the West, in the adjacent Kendeng zone of the onshore NE Java basin, where there probably was oil production from similar shallow *Globigerina* reservoirs in the early 1900's, but very little is known of their geology (Schiller et al. 1994).

A deeper Early Miocene reefal buildup play is present in the Madura Straits basin as well (sub-economic BD field) (Kusumastuti et al. 2002).

JAVA, MADURA, JAVA SEA

III.1. Java - General, Onshore geology, Forearc

Abdalla, H.A., N.D. Khalifa, C.A. Lestari, M.M. Mukti, A.K. Gibran & Fadlin (2024)- The origin of Baribis Fault and its relationship to the dynamics of Sunda Arc. *Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan* 34, 1, p. 55-65.

(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.brin.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/1311/pdf>)

(Baribis Fault in NW Java N-directed backarc thrust that developed behind modern volcanic arc No general agreement on mechanisms of backarc thrusting. Possibly linked in E with Kendeng Zone and Flores Thrust)

Abdissalam, R., S. Bronto, A. Harijoko & A. Hendratno (2009)- Identifikasi gunung api purba Karangtengah di Pegunungan Selatan, Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia (Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG))* 4, 4, p. 253-267.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/dmdocuments/jurnal20090403.pdf)

('Identification of the Karangtengah ancient volcano in the Southern Mountains, Wonogiri, C Java'. Identification of E Miocene Karangtengah paleovolcano eruptive center, which formed on seafloor, basaltic in composition, and part of volcanic island arc)

Abdul, M., M. Irfan & T. Sopandi (2005)- Between reality and illusion, hidrocarbon hunting in East Java Basin. *Proc. Joint Convention 34th IAGI- 30th HAGI, Surabaya 2005*, p. 48-56.

Abdullah, C.I., N.A. Magetsari & H.S. Purwanto (2003)- Analisis dinamik tegasan purba pada satuan batuan Paleogen- Neogen di daerah Pacitan dan sekitarnya, Provinsi Jawa Timur ditinjau dari studi sesar minor dan kekar tektonik. *ITB J. Science and Technology*, 35A, 2, p. 111-127.

(Structural analysis of faults in Pacitan area, S coast of East Java. Four trends: NW-SE (~N320°E; E Miocene), N-S, NE-SW (~N045°E; M Miocene), and E-W (N080°E))

Abdurrachman, M., S. Widiyantoro, A. Saepuloh & I.A. Kurniawan (2018)- Tracing the missing Argoland beneath Java: evidence from geochemical signature and seismic tomogram. *Proc. 1st Springer Conf. Arabian J. of Geosciences (CAJG-1), Tunisia 2018*, p. 37-40.

(Petrological and geochemical studies of 20 active Java volcanoes combined with tomographic study improve understanding of crust architecture and interior in Java. In agreement with geochemical data, high velocity zone from tomographic data in S part of Late Cretaceous- E Tertiary melange. If so, extension of Argoland in East Java seems to continue to C and W Java)

Abdurrokhim (2014)- A prograding slope-shelf succession of the Middle- Late Miocene Jatiluhur Formation: sedimentology and genetic stratigraphy of mixed siliciclastic and carbonate deposits in the Bogor Trough, West Java. Ph.D. Thesis Graduate School of Science, Chiba University, Japan, p. 1-134.

(online at: https://opac.ll.chiba-u.jp/da/cursor/900117817/SGB_0019.pdf)

(Sedimentological study of M Miocene Jatiluhur Fm in N Bogor Trough, NE of Bogor. Lower and M Jatiluhur Fm interpreted as M Miocene S-ward prograding slope-shelf system, derived from Sundaland. Late Miocene deposits suggest additional supply of volcanogenic sediments from volcanic terranes to S. Klapanunggal Limestone in middle part of formation with Katacycloclypeus and coral))

Abdurrokhim (2017)- Stratigrafi sikuen Formasi Jatiluhur di cekungan Bogor, Jawa Barat. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 15, 2, p. 167-172.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/13405/pdf>)

('Sequence stratigraphy of the Jatiluhur Formation in the Bogor Basin'. M-L Miocene Jatiluhur Fm clastics and limestones in N part of the Bogor Trough, ~20 km NE of Bogor. Overall shallowing upward succession in slope and shelf margin settings, overlain by deeper succession in middle part as response of single relative sea level fall and rise)

Abdurrokhim (2017)- Carbonate reef of the Klapanunggal Formation in the Bogor Trough, West Java. *J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD)* 2, 1, p. 33-42.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gsag/article/view/13422>)

(On Late Miocene shelf-margin carbonate reef up to 240m thick, well exposed in Cibinong area, NE of Bogor, named Klapanunggal Fm. Thick and massive reefal limestone with large foraminifera. Interpreted a S-prograding shelf margin, facing Bogor Trough in S (with picture of Katacycloclypeus annulatus, suggesting Middle Miocene age; JTvG))

Abdurrokhim, B. Adhiperdana & Hendarmawan (2022)- Temporal variation in sandstone composition of Miocene Jatiluhur Formation in the Bogor Trough, West Java, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 7, 3, p. 132-139.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/9311/4602>)

(Sediments in Bogor Trough, central W Java, typically turbidites composed mainly of volcanoclastic materials derived from S, but also continental source from N (Sundaland). In Bogor-Purwakarta area, North-derived Middle- Late Miocene (N12-N16) Jatiluhur Fm clastics classified into 2 groups: (F1) feldspathic arenite, and (F2) feldspathic greywacke. Late Miocene samples increasing % of glauconite; also volcanic materials observed, which records sediment starvation into basin, which promoted development of Klapanunggal Fm carbonate reefs in shelf-margin setting)

Abdurrokhim, Y. Firmansyah, N. Natasia & M. Saputra (2017)- Lithofacies of the Halang Formation in the Cijurey River-Majalengka. J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD) 2, 3, p. 83-87.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gsag/article/view/15614/7343>)

(450m thick section of M-L Miocene Halang Fm exposed along Cijurey River. Lithofacies interpreted as mass transport deposits (no maps and not much other detail))

Abdurrokhim & I. Haryanto (2025)- Continental sediments of Cinambo Formation in the Bogor Trough West Java. Indonesia J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 10, 1, p. 1-5.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/19069/7879>)

(Most Neogene sediments in Bogor Trough are volcanoclastic turbidites. M Miocene Cinambo Fm in Majalengka area grouped into: (1) volcanoclastic sediments from Southern Mountains and (2) quartz-rich continental sediments sourced from Sundaland in N))

Abdurrokhim & Hendarmawan (2014)- Temporal variation in petrographic features of the Miocene Jatiluhur Formation in the Bogor Trough, West Java. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 12, 2, p. 107-117.

(M-L Miocene Jatiluhur Fm in N Bogor Trough feldspathic arenite, greywacke, limestone, and mixed siliciclastic-carbonate. Derived mainly from continental source in N (Sundaland). Increase in volcanic fragments in Late Miocene suggests also sediment source from contemporaneous volcanic provinces to S)

Abdurrokhim & Hendarmawan (2015)- Limestone beds development of the Middle-Late Miocene Jatiluhur Formation in the Bogor Trough, West Java. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 2, p. 107-118.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8395/3905>)

(Jatiluhur Fm along Cipamingkis River, W Java Middle- Late Miocene (~N12-N16?) mixed limestone- clastics series. Late Miocene Klapanunggal Fm = Parigi Lst in north is reefal limestone buildup, and probably source of carbonate detritus in upper part of Jatiluhur Fm (with Cycloclypeus annulatus))

Abdurrokhim & M. Ito (2013)- The role of slump scars in slope channel initiation: a case study from the Miocene Jatiluhur Formation in the Bogor Trough, West Java. J. Asian Earth Sciences 73, p. 68-86.

(Jatiluhur Fm, part of M-L Miocene (N12-N16) clastic succession in Bogor Trough, W Java, up to 1000m thick in study area, and interpreted as prograding slope-shelf system. Lower part is siliciclastic succession, with slump deposits and formed in slope and shelf-margin environments. Slump-scars-fill deposits have lenticular geometry, 140-480m wide and 0.4-1.6m thick. Some slump scars formed incipient seabed irregularities that may have played important role in development of slope channels)

Abercrombie, R., M. Antolik, K. Felzer & G. Ekstrom (2001)- The 1994 Java tsunami earthquake: slip over a subducting seamount. J. of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth 106, B4, p. 6595-6607.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1029/2000JB900403>)

(First recorded large shallow thrust earthquake in South Java subduction zone, dip of 12°, epicenter depth 16km. Normal seismicity near trench low, and dominated by normal faulting earthquakes in subducting plate. Interpreted as slip over subducting seamount, which is a locked patch in otherwise decoupled subduction zone)

Abidin, H.Z., H. Andreas, T. Kato, T. Ito, I. Meilano, F. Kimata, D.H. Natawidjaja & H. Harjono (2009)- Crustal deformation studies in Java (Indonesia) using GPS. *J. Earthquake and Tsunami* 3, 2, p. 77-88.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/profile/Fumiaki-Kimata/publication/228990968_Crustal_deformation_Etc.)
(GPS surveys in W Java show areas around Cimandiri, Lembang and Baribis fault zones have horizontal displacements of ~1-2 cm/yr. C Java May 2006 Yogyakarta earthquakes caused by sinistral movement of Opak fault with horizontal co-seismic deformation generally <10 cm. Post-seismic horizontal deformation of July 2006 S Java tsunami earthquake in first year after earthquake <5 cm, decreasing after that)

Abidin, H.Z., H. Andreas, I. Meilano, M. Gamal, I. Gumilar & C.I. Abdullah (2009)- Deformasi koseismik dan pascaseismik gempa Yogyakarta 2006 dari hasil Survei GPS. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 4, 4, p. 275-284.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/259)

(On deformation caused by 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake from GPS data)

Abidin, H.Z. & Baharuddin (2005)- Low sulfidation epithermal gold deposit at Cibaliung Creek, Pengalengan area, West Java. *J. Ilmu Kebumihan Teknologi Mineral* 18, 1, p. 15-20.

(Low sulfidation epithermal gold deposit in Pengalengan District, S of Regency (near Malabar Tea plantation?). Gold in quartz veins hosted in altered 'Old Andesite Volcanics')

Abidin, H.Z., S. Permanadewi & W. Bambang (2004)- Sulphur, carbon and oxygen isotope study of the Pongkor gold deposit, West Java. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 19, 1, p. 1-11.

(Pongkor low sulfidation epithermal gold deposit 80km SW of Jakarta, in Miocene host rocks. Isotopes suggest gold deposit formed due to mixing of magmatic ore fluid with meteoric water)

Abidin, H.Z. & Soetrisno (1992)- Geology of the Pamanukan Quadrangle, Jawa. Quadrangle 1209-6, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Indonesia, p. 1-7.

Achdan, A. & S. Bachri (1993)- Geological map of the Blambangan Quadrangle, Jawa, 1707-1, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(SE tip of East Java, with folded Late Oligocene-Miocene volcanics, tuffaceous sandstones and limestone of Batuampar Fm, intruded by Miocene andesites and granodiorites (= 'Old Andesites'; JTvG). Overlain by E Miocene sediments of Jaten Fm, and M Miocene Wuni and Punung Fms and Quaternary volcanics)

Accordi, G., F. Carbone, M. Di Carlo, R. Matteucci, J. Pignatti & A. Russo (2010)- Biostratigraphy of the Jatibungkus olistolith (Central Java). *Forams 2010, Int. Symposium on Foraminifera, Bonn. (Poster Abstract)*

(online at: www.girmm.com/abstracts/Accordi_etal_Jatibungkus_2010.pdf)

(Eocene Karangsambung melange of C Java with exotic blocks, including huge Jatibungkus limestone olistolith. Larger forams (Ranikothalia, Miscellanea, rothliids and discocyclinids), corals (11 species) and calcareous algae (incl. Distichoplax biserialis) suggest Late Paleocene age (Thanetian; foram zones SBZ3/SBZ4). Three main depositional environments)

Adeyosfi, M.M., A. Pradana, M. Wahdanadi, A.H. Purwanto, Muhajir & D. Juandi (2018)- Single well to field scale secondary porosity characterization in carbonate reservoir of Tuban Formation. *Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-224-G*, p. 1-17.

(E Miocene carbonates of Tuban Fm in Sukowati Field, NE Java basin, produced oil and gas since 2004. Two carbonate build ups, with different productivity rates. Highest productivity in N of field, with better-developed secondary porosity)

Adha, I. (2021)- Karakteristik batuan Formasi Kerek sebagai reservoir di Lapangan Cipluk Kendal. *PETROGAS J. of Energy and Technology* 3, 2, p. 39-50.

(online at: <https://ejournal.sttmigas.ac.id/index.php/petrogas/article/view/69/52>)

(‘Characteristics of the Kerek Formation rocks as a reservoir in the Cipluk Kendal Field’. Small, old and long-abandoned Cipluk oil field in Klantung, SW of Semarang, C Java, in western Kendeng zone thrust belt. Still oil seepage around field. Reservoir presumably M Miocene Kerek Fm turbidites, as exposed nearby in Kali Lutut. Sands good reservoir quality((Tjiploek-1 well was an 1889 discovery by the Dordtsche Petroleum Maatschappij of Surabaya. Field produced oil from 300m depth in 1903-1912. One thin section shows reworked? Nummulites= Paleogene- JTvG))

Adhiperdana, B.G. (2018)- Sedimentological study of a fluvial succession of the Eocene-Oligocene Bayah Formation, West Java: reconstruction of paleohydrological features of an ancient fluvial system using empirical equations developed from modern fluvial systems in the Indonesian islands. Doct. Thesis Chiba University, Japan, p. 1-217.

(online at: https://opac.ll.chiba-u.jp/da/curator/105424/SGB_0024.pdf)

(Late Eocene- E Oligocene Bayah Fm in Walat Hill, Sukabumi High, SW Java, up to 915m thick fluvial-lacustrine-deltaic series. Subdivided into 7 intervals separated by erosional surfaces. Fluvial morphology controlled by flood-related episodic discharge rather than by annual mean discharge. Slight temporal variation in paleohydrologic features of Bayah Fm more likely to represent temporal variations in paleodischarges, associated with ever-wet (with coals) to seasonal transitions of equatorial climate in Sundaland under overall change from greenhouse to icehouse conditions)

Adhitama R. (2020)- Analisis paleostress sistem sesar Baribis- segmen sesar Brebes berdasarkan data sesar skala singapan. J. Geoscience Engineering & Energy (JOGEE) 1, 2, p. 40-46.

(online at: <https://trijurnal.lemlit.trisakti.ac.id/index.php/jogee/article/download/7680/5582/22892>)

(‘Analysis of the paleostress system of the Baribis fault --Brebes fault segment, based on fault screening data’. Baribis thrust fault often viewed as part of long W-E striking reverse fault trend, extending from West Java to East Java (Kendeng zone). This is oversimplification)

Adipta, A. & R. Hendrawan (2019)- An applicable approach of stratigraphy- supervised seismic inversion: a case study of Ngrayong Formation, East Java Basin. Proc. 81st European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE) Conf.Exhib. 2019, London, p. 3763-3767.

(M Miocene Ngrayong Fm relatively thick highstand to transgressive system-tract on top. Clinoform geometries clearly defined. Intra-formation features caused by variability of depositional settings)

Adipta, A. & R. Hendrawan Bayu Pandita (2018)- Seismic stratigraphy supervised inversion: exposing the internal features of Ngrayong Formation, East Java Basin. 4th AAPG/EAGE/MGS Myanmar Oil and Gas Conference: Myanmar: A global oil and gas hotspot: unleashing the petroleum systems potential, Yangon, AAPG Search and Discovery Article 9033, 1p. *(Abstract only)*

(Well-defined seismic clinoform geometries of M Miocene Ngrayong Fm in E Java Basin)

Adiwiarta, A.M., R.M. Zainal & Y. Hirosiadi (2010)- Kemandung Ridges play concept to increase exploration prospectivity in East Tuban Block: preliminary study. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-207, p. 1-6.

(Seismic reprocessing improves imaging of NE-SW trending basement high named Kemandung Ridge, with potential overlying Ngimbang or Kujung Fm carbonate build-ups, in Tuban Block, NE Java basin)

Adhidjaja, J.I., A.J. Davidoff & I.R. Novianti (2002)- PSDM Enhances reef interpretation in Jatiluhur Block, West Java. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 31-43

(Jatiluhur Block covers Bogor Trough and volcanic centers in S. Poor seismic imaging due to volcanic cover and rugged topography, associated with complicated structures. One target is Batu Raja Limestone, with best reservoir quality in buildup facies and typically developed on basement highs. Pre-stack depth migration (PSDM) improved imaging. One prospect is probable Batu Raja reefal buildup on basement high)

Adinegoro, U. (1973)- Reef limestone in the Sukabumi area. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 109-120.

(Study of Late Oligocene Rajamandala Limestone around Sukabumi, W. Java. Age close to foram zone N4, larger foram zone Lower Te with *Heterostegina borneensis*, *Miogypsinoidea* spp, *Spiroclypeus*, etc.)

Adinegoro, U. & Arpandi (1976)- Guide book fieldtrip to Sukabumi and Padalarang area. IPA, Carbonate Seminar, Jakarta 1976, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p.

Adisaputra, Mimin K. (1989)- Foraminifera of the Miocene Jatiluhur Formation: implications for the Indonesian Letter Classification and the planktic zonation scheme. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 9, 1, p. 21-26.

(M Miocene Jatiluhur Fm with larger foraminifera *Katacycloclypeus annulatus* (Tf1-2) in lower part and *Lepidocyclina* spp. (incl. *L. radiata*), in upper part. Planktonics of zone N11-N12, with *Glorotalia fohsi* and *Gr. peripheroronda*. Boundary between Tf1-2 and Tf3 lies within N11-N12)

Adisaputra, Mimin K. & Budiman (1995)- Biostratigrafi Formasi Cimandiri, di daerah Jampang Tengah, Sukabumi, berdasarkan foraminifera plankton dan foraminifera besar. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 5, 45, p. 2-11.

(*'Biostratigraphy of the Cimandiri Formation in the Central Jampang area, Sukabumi, based on planktonic and larger foraminifera'*. Open marine Cimandiri Fm S and SW of Sukabumi, SW Java, ~130m thick and divided into Bojonglopang, Nyalinding and Cimandiri s.s. members. Planktonic foraminifera suggest age mainly M Miocene (N8 (with *Preorbulina glomerata*) - N14). *Miogypsina* present in N8, *Miogypsina cushmani* appears at base N9. Top *Miogypsina* and Base *Alveolinella quoyi* near base N12, *Lepidocyclina ruteni* in N14)

Adisaputra, Mimin K. & H. Prasetyo (1998)- Foraminifera from dredged samples in Bali and Flores basins: implications for tectonic environment. In: J.L. Rau (ed.) Proc. 34th Session Coord. Comm. Coastal Offshore Geoscience Programmes E and SE Asia (CCOP), Taejon, Korea 1997, 2, Technical Reports, p. 22-34.

(*Early Miocene shallow water limestone samples with *Miogypsina*-*Miogypsinoidea* dredged from sites D1 and D2 (1500 and 2100m) in Bali-Flores Basin, N of Sumbawa. May be reworked into Pliocene- Pleistocene deep water sediments from nearby uplifted fault blocks. Not much detail on sample positions*)

Adisaputra-Sudinta, M.K. & P.J. Coleman (1983)- Correlation between larger benthonic and smaller planktonic foraminifera from the mid-Tertiary Rajamandala Formation, Central West Java. Publ. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Seri Paleontologi 4, p. 37-55.

(*Samples from Tagogapu/ Cikamuning part of Rajamandala Limestone in W Java, with both planktonics (zones N2-N4) and larger forams (mainly Te1-4, at top Te5; Late Oligocene- earliest Miocene)*

Adisaputra-Sudinta, M.K., R. Smit & E.J. van Vessum (1978)- *Miogypsina cushmani* and *Miogypsina antillea* from Jatirogo (East Java). Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 29-47.

(*Localities on Jatirogo Quadrangle, NE Java: (1) *Miogypsina cushmani* in Middle Rembang Beds below Ngrayong-equivalent quartz sands, and (2) *Miogypsina antillea* in 200m thick 'U Rembang Fm/ Tlatah Limestone Beds', probably equivalent of M Miocene 'Platen Limestone'*)

Adli, F.Z., M.G. Rachman, C. Prasetyadi & G.D. Zoenir (2021)- Thrust fault evidence to determine the structural geology correlation between South Mountains of Eastern Java & Kendeng. Proc. HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI Joint Convention Bandung (JCB) 2021, p. 650-655.

(online at: <https://www.iatmi.or.id/proceedings-of-jcb-joint-convention-bandung-2021/>)

(*Kendeng Zone undisputed N-directed fold-thrust belt. Isolated hills at Sampung Village (25km SE of Mt. Lawu) can be viewed as klippen (remnant of overthrust sheet) from Southern Mountains, confirming Plio-Pleistocene N-ward thrusting also in S Mountains (old volcanic arc). Rare thrusting, and lack of folding, in S Mountains probably due to its brittle lithologies. With regional S-N cross-section from S Mountains to Kendeng zone)*

Adnan, A., Sukowitono & Supriyanto (1991)- Jatibarang sub basin- a half graben model in the onshore of Northwest Java. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 279-298.

(*Jatibarang sub-basin in E part of NW Java Basin with oil-gas in E Oligocene- Late-Miocene reservoirs (Jatibarang, Talang Akar, U Cibulakan and Parigi Fms). Sub-basin formed in E Tertiary with formation of*

half-graben. Two graben generation stages, each initially filling with clastics, then terminating with carbonate sedimentation. Hydrocarbons controlled by normal faults, providing vertical migration for hydrocarbon sourced from Talang Akar Fm. With seismic lines, x-sections)

Adriansyah, A. & G.A. McMechan (2001)- AVA analysis and interpretation of a carbonate reservoir, Northwest Java basin, Indonesia. *Geophysics (SEG)* 66, 3, p. 744-754.
(*Seismic amplitude analysis of M Miocene Parigi Fm carbonate reefs in onshore NW Java basin*)

Adriansyah, A. & G.A. McMechan (2002)- Analysis and interpretation of seismic data from thin reservoirs. Northwest Java basin, Indonesia. *Geophysics (SEG)* 67, 1, p. 14-26.
(*Attribute analysis, impedance inversion and full-wavefield modeling of 2-D seismic line over thin gas reservoirs in E-M Miocene U Cibulakan Fm clastics in NW Java Basin suggest reservoirs detectable even when less than tuning thickness*)

Afnimar, E. Yulianto & Rasnid (2015)- Geological and tectonic implications obtained from first seismic activity investigation around Lembang fault. *Geoscience Lett.* 2, 4, DOI 10.1186/s40562-015-0020-5, p. 1-11.
(*online at: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186%2Fs40562-015-0020-5.pdf>*)
(*Microseismic events around Lembang fault at N side of Bandung suggest this fault is left-lateral fault*)

Agastya, I.B.O., Y.B. Muslih, M. Rizkan, N. Mukhammad & I.H. Pratama (2018)- Basement structures controlled Neogene post-volcanic carbonates in Southern Mountain of East Java. *Regional Seminar FOSI-IAS-SEPM*, p. 1-10.
(*online at: www.academia.edu/37591831/BASEMENT_STRUCTURES_CONTROLLED_NEOGENE_Etc*)
(*Miocene carbonates in Southern Mountains of E Java between Kulon Progo and Gajah Mungkur controlled by highs and lows from older structures (although faults not necessarily active during carbonate sedimentation): N-S, NW-SE and W-E structures inherited from of East Java Microcontinent, NE-SW Paleogene rift structures and locations of remnants of Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanic centers*)

Agastya, I.B.O. & S. Sugiarto (2017)- Thrust fault kinematic and implication for tectonic evolution in Kendeng Zone Ngrancang area, East Java Province, Indonesia. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI- IAGI- IAFMI- IATMI (JCM 2017, Malang)*, 195, p. 1-5.
(*online at: www.academia.edu/37243005/THRUST_FAULT_KINEMATIC_AND_IMPLICATION_FOR_Etc*)
(*Kinematics of Plio-Pleistocene folding-thrusting in Kendeng Zone, NE Java. Asymmetrical E-W trending anticlines that decrease in intensity to E. Modified by strike-slip faulting. Provenance of Kendeng Zone came from Southern Mountains*)

Agnes M., K.A. Maryunani & A.T. Rahardjo (2000)- The characteristics of foraminifera distribution patterns within turbidite sequence of Banyak Formation, Central Java. *Buletin Geologi (ITB)* 32, 1, p. 1-9.

Agulia, Y.Y., M. Gurch, S.R. Mohammad & B. Hutahayan (2018)- Successful depth imaging at Banyu Urip Field. *Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-G-557*, p. 1-9.
(*2017 reprocessing improved seismic data quality, previously hampered by extensive shallow gas attenuation and non-uniform seismic data coverage*)

Agustawijaya, D.S., Karyadi, B.D. Krisnayanti & Sutanto (2017)- Rare Earth Element contents of the Lusi mud: An attempt to identify the environmental origin of the hot mudflow in East Java- Indonesia. *De Gruyter, Open Geoscience* 2017, 9, p. 689-706.
(*online at: <https://www.degruyterbrill.com/document/doi/10.1515/geo-2017-0052/pdf>*)
(*Analyses of mud from Sidoarjo (LUSI) mudflow for rare earth elements (REE) indicate Lusi hot mud is composed of porous smectite-rich shale (from Pleistocene U Kalibeng Fm?). Moderate Ce and Eu anomalies in mud indicate deep marine basin as most probable environment of mud and REE deposition*)

Agustiyanto, D.A. & S. Santosa (1993)- Geological map of the Situbondo Quadrangle, Jawa, 1708-1, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(NE-most tip of Java, with folded (Late) Miocene- Pliocene sediments, overlain by Quaternary volcanics of Ringgit, Old Ijen, Raung, Baluran, etc.)

Ahdyar, L.O., A.B. Cahyono, T. Hidayah & R.P. Sekti (2021)- Redefining reservoir architecture of hydrocarbon-bearing Ngrayong Formation in Banyu Urip Area: new insights to unravel hidden potential in East Java Basin. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-178, p. 1-19.
(M Miocene (Serravallian) Ngrayong Fm in Banyu Urip area, Cepu Block, NE Java, composed of stacked deep water channels and lobes. Well data indicates ~100m net stacked clastic reservoirs, consisting of mixed carbonate-clastic materials, with good reservoir pressure connectivity with underlying carbonate reservoir. Mixed clastic-carbonate system diagenetically altered, with secondary porosity in coarser sands)

Ahdyar, L.O., R.P. Sekti & I.M. Kerscher (2017)- Stratigraphic interpretation of Alas Tua west: a carbonate structure in Cepu Block, East Java. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-738-G, p. 1-11.
(2011 Alas Tua W1 well in E Java Basin discovered gas in ~300m Early Oligocene platform carbonates, overlain by ~200m of Late Oligocene deeper water marls)

Ahdyar, L.O., R.P. Sekti, S.R. Mohammad, F. Fernandez-Ibanez & P.J. Moore (2019)- Integrated carbonate non-matrix characterization in Banyu Urip Field. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA19-G-35, p. .

Ahdyar, L.O., R.P. Sekti & LO.B Stiawan (2024)- Multi-scale pore systems: new look of Tertiary carbonate in Indonesia and its effect on hydrocarbon reserves. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-300, p. 1-11.

Ahmady, F.N., D. Santoso, S. Alawiyah & A. Saepuloh (2024)- Three-dimensional subsurface model of Luk-Ulo melange complex, Karangsambung, Indonesia: insights from gravity modeling. Geosciences (MDPI) 14, 11, p. 1-22.
(online at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3263/14/11/297>)

Ahnaf, J.S., A. Patonah, H. Permana & Ismawan (2018)- Structure and tectonic reconstruction of Bayah Complex Area, Banten. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 3, 2, p. 77-85.
(online at: <http://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/1554/1045>)
(In Bayah area, SW Java, fracture patterns N-S (Sunda trend), E-W (Java trend) and SW-NE (Meratus Trend), formed between E Eocene- Pliocene. Metamorphic rock foliations NW-SE and N-S directions belong to Pre-Tertiary Sumatra Pattern. Three orogenic events between E Oligocene- Pliocene)

Ahnaf, J.S., A. Patonah & H. Permana (2019)- Petrogenesis of volcanic arc granites from Bayah Complex, Banten, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 4, 2, p. 104-115.
(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/3171/1836>)
(Cihara granodiorite in Bayah complex uplift, SW Java, of Oligocene age. Most likely S-type granitoid (derived from sediments), although there is also one I-type sample. High K calc alkaline, formed in volcanic-arc setting)

Aini, H.N., N.I. Setiawan, M.N. Haq, C.A. Mahardika, S. Nugroho & R. Setiawan (2022)- Characteristics of Mengger Formation's volcanoclastic in Cisaat River, Brebes, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 13th AUN/SEED-Net Regional Conference Geological and Geo-Resource Engineering (RCGEOE), Yogyakarta 2021, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1071, 012014, p. 1-10.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1071/1/012014/pdf>)
(Pleistocene Bumiayu Site in N Serayu Mts of C Java, ~30 km NW of Mt. Slamet, known as locations of fossil vertebrates, invertebrates, hominids and artifacts. Two groups of vertebrate faunas: (1) Satir (2-1.5 Ma) and Cisaat (1.2- 1 Ma) (probably oldest mammals in Java). Mengger Fm in area overlies Pliocene? fossil-bearing formations, with 150m fluvial clastics with 3 or more episodes of pumice-rich volcanoclastics, presumably from eruptions of Mt Slamet. Hornblende from pumice in lahar deposit of Mengger Fm K-Ar age of 1.53 Ma)

Airlangga, F., Handoyo, S.M. Irawati & A.S. Wibowo (2024)- Karakterisasi batuan induk hidrokarbon dan reservoir nonkonvensional di Cekungan Jawa Timur bagian utara. *Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi* 19, 3, p. 173-185. (online at:

https://buletinsdg.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bsdg/article/view/BSDG_VOL_19_NO_3_2024_3/347)

(‘Characterization of hydrocarbon source rocks and unconventional reservoirs in the northern East Java Basin’. *Study of source rocks of Prupuh Fm, shale of Kranji Fm, and limestone of Ngimbang Fm*)

Akbar, M.A. & N I. Setiawan (2015)- Petrogenesis batuan beku intrusi di daerah perbukitan Jiwo Barat dan Timur, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 8, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta*, p. 675-683.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135503/1/...>)

(‘Petrogenesis of igneous rock intrusions in the West and East Jiwo hills, Bayat District, Klaten, Central Java’. *Three types of igneous rocks in Jiwo Hills: olivine gabbro (in SW), micro gabbro (W and E) and diorite (Gunung Pendul in W and Gunung Dowo, Butak and Desa Drajet in W Jiwo)*)

Akmaluddin (2008)- Age correlation of Oyo Formation based on nannofossils and foraminifera biostratigraphy at Southern Mountains area, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Proc. 6th Int. Workshop on Earth Science and Technology*, p. 247-252.

Akmaluddin (2011)- Cenozoic chronostratigraphy and paleoceanography of Southern Mountains, Central Java, Indonesia. Doctoral Thesis, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, p. (Unpublished)

Akmaluddin (2012)- Nannofossils biostratigraphy of Miocene sequences in Southern Mountains, Central Java, Indonesia. *Pros. 5th Seminar Nasional Kebumihan, UGM, Yogyakarta*, D-10, p. 1-13. (online at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309634140_NANNOFOSSILS_BIOSTRATIGRAPHY_OF_MIOCENE_SEQUENCES_IN_SOUTHERN_MOUNTAINS_CENTRAL_JAVA_INDONESIA)

(*Calcareous nannofossils from Kali Ngalang section. in Southern Mountains. 57 taxa, subdivided into 7 interval zones and one range zone. Sambipitu Fm 5 zones (NN2-NN6; E-M Miocene); Oyo Fm 3 zones (NN8-NN10; M-L Miocene. Results indicate gap between Sambipitu and Oyo Fm, spanning M Miocene zone NN7/CN5b*)

Akmaluddin, A., M.V. Agustin & A.M. Kurniawan (2018)- Stratigraphy and foraminiferal biostratigraphy of Sentolo Formation in Sedayu area: local unconformity identification in Early Pliocene. *J. Applied Geology (UGM)* 3, 2, p. 83-98.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/48596/25155>)

(*E Pliocene Sentolo Fm in Sedayu area, E of Kulon Progo Mts, S Java. Erosional surface and abrupt change in paleobathymetry from upper bathyal to middle neritic, suggesting unconformity at 4.5-4.2 Ma (N18-N19 boundary)*)

Akmaluddin, R. Ardian, E M. Nurhidayah & D.N.R. Syah (2024)- Oligo-Miocene climate change based on calcareous nannofossil from Kebo-Butak Formation, Bayat Area. *Proc. 53rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Balikpapan 2024*, 106, p. 1-4.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/79/256---Oligo-Miocene-Climate-Change-based-on-Calcareous-Nannofossil-from-Kebo-Butak-Formation,-Bayat-Area---Akmaluddin.pdf>)

(*Three warm-cold cycles in Late Oligocene (~23-28 Ma) of Kebo Butak Fm at Kalinampu, S of Bayat, C Java from peaks in Discoaster + Sphenolithus spp. (warm taxa) versus Coccolithus pelagicus (cold taxon)*)

Akmaluddin & Y. Ardrito (2014)- Biostratigrafi nanofosil Formasi Oyo jalur Gunung Lanang, daerah Bayat-Klaten. *Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014*-247, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Biostratigrafi-Nanofosil-Formasi.pdf)

(‘Biostratigraphy of nannofossils in the Oyo Formation along the Gunung Lanang section, Bayat, Klaten area’. *Calcareous nannofossils Gn Lanang four zones: NN7 (Zone Discoaster exilis), NN8 (Catinaster coalitus), NN9 (Discoaster hamatus) and NN10 (Discoaster calcaris), suggesting Oyo Fm is of latest Middle -Late Miocene*

age, comparable to N13-N16 zone of planktonic foraminifera (= younger than N8-N11 age suggested by foraminifera in Surono et al. (1992) geological map))

Akmaluddin & M.F. Al Hafizh (2017)- Stratigrafi dan biostratigrafi Formasi Sentolo bagian Atas. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5.

(*'Stratigraphy and biostratigraphy of the Upper Sentolo Formation'. U Sentolo in section near Kaliagung Village, SW of Sentolo, C Java, 24m thick, mainly calcareous sandstone. Age Late Pliocene (N20-N21)*)

Akmaluddin, A. Kamei & K. Watanabe (2009)- Preliminary study of high-resolution correlation and calibration of biostratigraphic marine microfossils (foraminifera and nannofossils) using strontium isotope stratigraphy: case study in Southern Mountains, Central Java-Indonesia. Proc. Int. Seminar on Geology of the Southern Mountains of Java, Yogyakarta 2009, 1, p. 103-108.

Akmaluddin, A. Kano & K. Watanabe (2009)- Paleoclimate reconstruction based on oxygen isotope composition of foraminifera in Southern Mountains area, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Seminar on Geology of the Southern Mountains of Java, Yogyakarta 2009, 1, p. 97-102.

Akmaluddin, A. Kano & K. Watanabe (2012)- Paleooceanography of Central Java and closing of Indonesian Seaway reconstruction based on oxygen isotope composition of foraminifera. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-10, p. 17. (*Abstract only*)

(*Oxygen isotopes study of planktonic and benthic foraminifera from Ngalang River section, S Mountains, C Java, Indonesia. Low planktonic $\delta^{18}O$ values indicate sea surface T in this area higher than other tropical areas during E-M Miocene, probably related to development of W Pacific Warm Pool, which moved to present-day location in W Pacific after ~10Ma, due to closure of Indonesian seaway. Low $\delta^{18}O$ values (warming of bottom water) of benthic foraminifera at ~18 Ma and ~12 Ma. Gradual $\delta^{18}O$ increase (cooling) in Late Miocene (~12 Ma) in all taxa can be correlated to global cooling and/or closing of Indonesian seaway. Decreasing of carbon $\delta^{13}C$ in Late Miocene likely correlates to 'carbonate crash', at ~11-10 Ma*)

Akmaluddin, A., E.M. Nurhidayah, R. Ardian, M.I. Novian & D.H. Barianto (2024)- Nannofossil diversity and biostratigraphy of Kebo Butak Formation from Kalinampu Area, Bayat-Central Java. Proc. 8th Int. Conference on Biological Sciences (ICBS 2023), Yogyakarta, BIO Web of Conferences 94, 04008, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.bio-conferences.org/articles/bioconf/pdf/2024/13/bioconf_icbs2024_04008.pdf)

(*Volcanoclastic Kebo Butak Fm in Kalinampu section, Jarum Village, Bayat, with well-preserved nannofossils of zones *Furcatolithus predistentus* (CNO4/NP24), *Sphenolithus ciperoensis* (CNO5/NP25), *Sphenolithus delphix* (CNO6/NP25) and *Discoaster druggii* (CNM1/NN1). Results confirm Kebo Butak Fm deposited in marine environment during Late Oligocene- E Miocene (~27-23 Ma) (with some reworked Eocene taxa)*)

Akmaluddin, A.R. Perdana, A.N. Fadhillah, Z. Nadirah & A. Hafiz (2017)- Studi awal kelimpahan fosil moluska pada Formasi Sentolo bagian atas. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 10, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta, PSP-10, p. 895-911.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/274228/1/PSP-10.pdf>)

(*'Preliminary study of abundance of fossil molluscs in the upper Sentolo Formation'. Molluscs in Late Pliocene (N20-N21) part of Sentolo Fm NW of Kaliagung village, Kulon Progo, C Java: 10 species of gastropods (incl. *Corbicula gerthi*, *Conus* spp., *Amnicola*, *Sulcospira*, *Cypraea*) and 5 species of pelecypoda (incl. *Anomia boettgeri*, *Paphia cheribonensis*, *Meretrix*, *Pallium*, *Anadara*). Most species shallow marine and transitional*)

Akmaluddin & R.N. Saputra (2014)- Umur Formasi Kebo Butak berdasarkan nanofosil gampingan daerah Bayat, Kab. Klaten, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 7, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, M4P-07, p. 874-885.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135168/1/874-885%20M4P-0.pdf>)

(*'Age of the Kebo Butak Formation based on calcareous nannofossils in the Bayat area, Klaten District, C Java'. Kebo Butak Fm of S Mountains of E Miocene age. Tegalrejo-Cermo section with *Cyclicargolithus floridanus*, *Sphenolithus ciperoensis* and *Dictyococcites bisecta* (zone NN1, earliest Miocene) and *Discoaster druggii* (zone NN2). Basal Karangnongko section with *Sphenolithus heteromorphs* and *S. belemnos* (NN4)*)

Akmaluddin, D.L. Setijadji, K. Watanabe & T. Itaya (2005)- New interpretation on magmatic belts evolution during the Neogene- Quaternary periods as revealed from newly-collected K-Ar ages from Central-East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, JCS2005-V143, p. 235-238.

(online at: <http://repository.ugm.ac.id/digitasi/download.php?file=3261>)

(K-Ar dating shows rock samples from Lawu and Wilis volcanic complex very young (Holocene?). Three volcanic centers of Late Miocene age at transition zone between Quaternary belt and Tertiary Southern Mountains (volcanic centers near Borobudur, Selogiri area, SE of Yogya, and hornblende-rich tuff of ~12 Ma)

Akmaluddin, T. Susilo & W. Rahardjo (2006)- Calcareous nannofossils biostratigraphy of Ngalang River section, Southern Mountain area, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, 1p. (Abstract only)

(Samples from Miocene Sambipitu and Oyo Fms of Ngalang River section, S Mountains, C Java. Sambipitu Fm shows 5 zones (NN2-NN6; E- M Miocene), Oyo Fm 3 zones (NN8-NN10; M- L Miocene). Results suggest gap between Sambipitu and Oyo Fms. Suggesting younger ages than dated previously)

Akmaluddin, K. Watanabe, A. Kano & W. Rahardjo (2010)- Miocene warm tropical climate: evidence based on oxygen isotope in Central Java, Indonesia. World Academy of Science, Engin. Technology, 71, p. 66-70.

(online at: www.waset.org/journals/waset/v71/v71-11.pdf) ((also in Int. J. Environmental Earth Sciences 1, 2, p. 52-56, online at: www.idc-online.com/technical_references/pdfs/civil_engineering/Miocene%20Warm.pdf)

(O and C isotopes records of foraminifera and bulk carbonates from Oyo- Sambipitu Fms, S Mountains, C Java, demonstrate warm sea surface T during Miocene. Decrease of O isotope values at ~14 Ma, tied to M Miocene Optimum. Warming of sea surface T related to development of W Pacific Warm Pool and flow of warm water through Indonesian seaway. Cooling at ~12 Ma, tied to Late Miocene global cooling or closing of Indonesian Gateway)

Akmaluddin, K. Watanabe & H. Ohira (2012)- Oligocene-Early Miocene foraminifera, 40Ar/39Ar dating & fission track dating in Southern Mountains, Central Java. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-09, 1p. (Abstract only)

(Fission track dating of 3 samples from lower, middle and upper Semilir Fm at Buyutan section yielded ages of 23.2 Ma; near FO Globotruncana dehiscens, 19.8±1.5 Ma and 19.4 Ma, near Top Globotruncana binaiensis)

Akmaluddin, K. Watanabe & W. Rahardjo (2012)- Miocene calcareous nannofossils and foraminifera biostratigraphy, with calibrating the age using 40Ar/39Ar dating in Southern Mountains, Central Java. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-08, 1p. (Abstract only)

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Miocene-Calcareous-Nannofossils-and-Foraminifera.pdf)

(Calcareous nannofossil analysis on Miocene Sambipitu and Oyo Fms at Kali Ngalang section. Sambipitu Fm 5 zones (NN2-NN6; E-M Miocene), Oyo Fm 3 zones (NN8-NN10; M-L Miocene). Results indicate gap between Sambipitu and Oyo Fms, with absence of NN7. Foraminifera biostratigraphy of Sambipitu Fm 4 zones (N6-N8a), good agreement with nannofossil biozones, but M Miocene (Oyo Fm) suggest hiatus of N10-N12, inconsistent with nannofossils. 40Ar/39Ar date of 10 Ma of Oyo Fm tuff layers in agreement with biostratigraphic ages (tuff layers 10m above FO Discoaster hamatus (10.7 Ma) and FO Globotruncana nepenthes (11.7 Ma), 20m below LO D. hamatus (9.4 Ma))

Alam, S., A.H. Hamdani, M.S.D. Hadian & N. Sulaiman (2025)- Orbital-climate control on deep-sea sedimentation of Halang Formation: A case study of Bantarujeg Section, Majalengka-West Java. Proc. 4th Int. Conference on Geological Engineering and Geosciences (ICGoES 2024), Yogyakarta, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1517, 012007, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1517/1/012007/pdf>)

(Late Miocene-Pliocene rhythmic facies of volcanoclastic turbidites of Halang Fm exposed along Cilutung and Cijurey Rivers in the Bantarujeg area, Majalengka. Supposedly dominated by 100 kyr eccentricity periodicity (based on color?))

Alam, S., Y.A. Sendjadja, L. Jurnaliah, R.M.G. Gani & K.A Fachrudin (2019)- Evidence of Pliocene-Pleistocene unconformity in eastern Bogor Trough, Sumedang West Java. *J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD)* 3, 1, p. 38-43.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gdag/article/view/21528>)

(*Evidence for angular unconformity in Cikandung and Cipedes Rivers in eastern Bogor Trough, close to Pliocene- Pleistocene boundary, between marine Kaliwangu Fm and fluvial Citalang Fm.*)

Alawiyah, S., W.G.A. Kadir, D. Santoso, E.J. Wahyudi, W. Aji & I. Gunawan (2022)- Modeling of subsurface structure by using magnetic methods in the area of Mt. Pandan, Indonesia. *Arabian J. Geosciences* 15, 1330, p. 1-12.

(online at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12517-022-10599-0>)

(*Geomagnetic study around small Mount Pandan volcano in Kendeng Zone, E Java*)

Aldan, F.A., A. Idrus, R. Takahashi & G. Kaneko (2019)- Spatial and temporal constraints of leached Cu-Au porphyry shoulder high-sulfidation epithermal deposit: insight from new discovered Kumbokarno Prospect, Trenggalek District, East Java. *Proc. Int. Conf. Engineering, Technology and Innovative Researches, Purwokerto 2019, Journal of Physics: Conference Series* 1367, 012037, p. 1-14.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1367/1/012037/pdf>)

(*Newly discovered Kumbokarno Cu-Au high sulfidation deposit in Trenggalek District, SE Java. Alteration pattern suggests concealed intrusion, presumably part of Mio-Pliocene volcanic arc system. Propose model of leached Cu-Au porphyry shoulder high-sulfidation epithermal deposit*)

Aldan, F.A., A. Idrus, R. Takahashi & G. Kaneko (2022)- High-sulfidation epithermal–porphyry transition in the Kumbokarno Prospect, Trenggalek district, East Java, Indonesia: constraints from mineralogy, fluid inclusion, and sulfur isotope studies. *Resource Geology* 72, 1, e12289, p. 1-25.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/359062468_High-sulfidation....etc.)

(*Indication of high-sulfidation epithermal-porphyry transition in Kumbokarno prospect, Southern Mountains, E Java. Prospect composed of two M Miocene intrusions with tonalite and diorite compositions*).

Alderton, D., R. Harmon, R. Sloane & T. Sudharto (1994)- Fluid inclusion and stable isotope studies at Gunung Limbung Cu/Pb/ Zn deposit, West Java. *J. Asian Earth Sciences* 10, 1-2, p. 25-38.

(*On base metal mineralization at Gunung Limbung in several steeply-dipping quartz veins, hosted by Miocene monzodiorite stock (see also Sudharto 1986 thesis)*)

Alderton, D.H.M. & R.T. Sudharto (1987)- Mineralization at Gunung Limbung, West Java: a fluid inclusion and geochemical study. In: E. Brennan (ed.) *Proc. Pacific Rim Congress 1987, Gold Coast, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Parkville*, p. 5-8.

(*Cu-Pb-Zn sulphide mineralization associated with M-U Miocene quartz monzonite stock, 40km W of Bogor*)

Alfing, J., M. Brocker & N.I. Setiawan (2021)- Rb-Sr geochronology of metamorphic rocks from the Central Indonesian Accretionary collision complex: Additional age constraints for the Meratus and Luk Ulo complexes (South Kalimantan and Central Java). *Lithos* 388-389, 105971, p. 1-20.

(*New Rb-Sr geochronology for metamorphic rocks in Meratus Complex, SE Kalimantan, and Luk Ulo, C Java. both parts of the same E Cretaceous subduction system. New ages of HP/LT rocks from Luk Ulo Complex 119-114 Ma (Aptian)*)

Alfyan, M.F. & N.I. Setiawan (2014)- Petrogenesis batuan metamorf di daerah perbukitan Jiwo, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Pros. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 7, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta*, 1p. (Abstract only) (online at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375718791_Petrogenesis_Batuan_Metamorf_di_Daerah_Perbukitan_Jiwo_Kecamatan_Bayat_Kabupaten_Bayat_Provinsi_Jawa_Tengah)

(*'Petrogenesis of metamorphic rocks in the Jiwo hills, Bayat, Klaten regency, Java'. Metamorphic rocks in Jiwo Hills mica-albite phyllite, calc-silicate schist, graphite schist, serpentinite, quartzite, marble, albite-mica schist,*

epidote-glaucophane schist, glaucophane marble with lawsonite, gabbro, garnet-wollastonite skarn and meta-siltstone. Metamorphic protoliths mainly pelitic sediments, but also basaltic-andesitic rocks. Epidote-glaucophane schist, gabbro and serpentinite may indicate Cretaceous subduction process and presence of ocean plate stratigraphy in Jiwo hills)

Ali, R.K., T. Winarno & M.A. Jamalulail (2020)- Karakteristik alterasi dan mineralisasi tipe epitermal daerah Gunung Budheg dan sekitarnya, Tulungagung, Jawa Timur. Eksplorium 41, 1, p. 1-14.

(online at: <https://ejournal.brin.go.id/eksplorium/article/view/8034/6158>)

(‘Characteristics of epithermal type alteration and mineralization in Gunung Budheg area and its surrounding, Tulungagung, East Java’. Discovery of vuggy quartz boulders around Pojok Village indicates presence of mineral deposits in area, likely an epithermal high sulfidation system)

Alloy, S., B. Kartika & M. Tambunan (1992)- Pemelajaran geologi daerah Malingping, Jawa Barat bagian Selatan. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2, p. 463-476.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/50/21th-Vol-II-\(7-10-Des-1992\)-93-106.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/50/21th-Vol-II-(7-10-Des-1992)-93-106.pdf))

(‘Geology study of the Malingping area, Southern West Java’. Brief review of area of W Bayat High- West Malingping Low-Honje High in SW Java. N-S trend of highs-lows)

Alwi, M., J. Hutabarat & A. Mulyo (2016)- Karakteristik exotic block batuan metamorf pada Komplek Melange Luk Ulo. Seminar Nasional Ke III, Fakultas Teknik Geologi Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, p. 1-11.

(online at: <http://fgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Karakteristik-Exotic-Block-Batuan-Metamorf-Pada-Komplek-Melange.pdf>)

(‘Characteristics of exotic blocks of metamorphic rocks in the Luk-Ulo melange complex’. Luk Ulo Melange complex in Karangsambung area is accretion prism complex formed during Cretaceous-Paleocene subduction. Exotic blocks of metamorphic rocks includes serpentinite, phyllite, schist, marble, quartzite, and eclogite)

Alzwar, M., N. Akbar & S. Bachri (1992)- Geological map of the Garut and Pameungpeuk Quadrangle, Jawa, 1208-6 and 1208-3, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Amiarsa, D.P., D. Noeradi, A.H. Harsolumakso & S. Ubaidillah (2011)- Potensial hydrocarbon reservoir at the Pliocene carbonate sediment, Situbondo Area, East Java. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-SG-020, p. 1-8.

(On Pliocene Pacalan Mb globigerinid limestone exposed on flank of anticline in Situbondo area, S of Madura Straits, E Java)

Amijaya, D.H., N. Adibah & A.Z.A. Ansory (2016)- Lithofacies and sedimentation of organic matter in fine grained rocks of Nanggulan Formation in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. J. Applied Geology (UGM) 1, 2, p. 82-88.

(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/26964/16605>)

(Eocene shale at Nanggulan, south C Java, potential shale gas source. Deposited in estuarine to shallow marine environments. Core samples with TOC 0.36-1.0 % for shales and 12.8 % for coaly shales. Estuarine Eocene higher TOC. Volcanic activity in M Eocene caused lower organic content)

Amijaya, H. & P.A. Pameco (2017)- Geochemistry of natural gas seepages in Boto Area, Bancak, Semarang, Central Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 4, 2, p. 61-70.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/327/233>)

(Natural gases from surface seeps in W Kendeng zone SE of Semarang and NE of Salatiga thermogenic gases with 53-85% methane, 10-35% N₂, etc. Possibly derived from humic (coaly) organic matter)

Amijaya, H., M.I. Novian & E. Iswandi (2011)- Contribution of organic petrography study on organic-rich sediment to the depositional environment determination of Upper Semilir Formation of Southern Mountain in Yogyakarta. Proc. Joint 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-215, p. 1-8.

(Organic-rich coaly silt-sandstone and thin coal in upper Semilir Fm, interpreted as lagoonal-estuarine facies)

Aminuddin, B.M., T.Y. Nahrowi, P.K. Yohannes & M.G. Rukmiati (1981)- Studi anggota Selorejo, Cekungan Jawa Timur bagian Utara. Proc. 10th Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, 14, p. 144-155.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/34/PIT-IAGI-1981-Vol-1-Paper-14.pdf>)

(‘Study of the Selorejo Formation, NE Java’. ‘Coquina- globigerid sand’ of Late Pliocene (N21) age. Thickness 100-300m in north, 0-50m in south. Gas-bearing in Cepu area (Balun, Tobo), oil-bearing near Surabaya)

Aminuddin, M.I.K.A., N.I. Setiawan, I.W. Warmada & Z. Endut (2024)- Petrography & geochemistry of metapsammite and metagranite rocks from Luk Ulo complex, Central Java, Indonesia. Conference Langkawi 2022, AIP Conference Proceedings 3014, 1, p. 1-15.

(Metasandstone and metagranite rocks as large boulders near Loning-Luk Ulo River confluence)

Aminuddin, M.I.K.A., M. Shuaib, N. Akhtar, N.I. Setiawan & I.W. Warmada (2023)- U-Pb zircon geochronology and geochemistry of Luk Ulo River boulders belong to Late Cretaceous-Paleocene metapsammite and metagranite of Luk Ulo Karangsambung, Central Java, Indonesia. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, p. 1-38.

(preprint online at:

www.researchgate.net/publication/368675680_U-Pb_Zircon_geochronology_and_geochemistry_of_Etc.)

(Large boulders of Late Cretaceous-Paleocene hornblende and garnet-bearing metapsammite and metagranite in Luk Ulo Complex. Protolith of rocks with hornblende identified as I-type granitoid from magmatic arc with basaltic differentiation. Protolith of rocks with garnet S-type post-collisional granitoid. Zircon magmatic ages ~67-69 Ma (late Cretaceous). Ages of inherited zircons ~100- 437 Ma (E Cretaceous- Silurian). Age distribution patterns suggest Sundaland source)

Amri, I.U., T. Octaviani & B. Indra (2011)- Hydrocarbon traps modelling in Mojokerto area East Java region, based on gravity data. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-SG-015, p. 1-7.

Amrullah, I., B.S. Fitriana, R. Armanda, I.K.A. Permana, B. Suryoko & D. Yusmen (2025)- Unleashing fractured reservoir potential on tight carbonate in onshore East Java, Indonesia. Proc. SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) Conference, SEC 2025, Singapore, *(Abstract + Presentation, 8p.)*

(Pertamina EP- Cepu presentation. Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm carbonate may have fractures in folded/ deformed areas)

Andreas, H., H.Z. Abidin, T.P. Sidiq, I. Gumilar, Y. Aoki, A.L. Hakim & P. Sumintadiredja (2017)- Understanding the trigger for the LUSI mud volcano eruption from ground deformation signatures. In: P. Cummins & I. Meilano (eds.) Geohazards in Indonesia: Earth science for disaster risk reduction, Geol. Soc, London, Special Publ. 441, p. 199-212.

(online at: <http://www.eri.u-tokyo.ac.jp/people/yaoki/2017GSLSP.pdf>)

(LUSI mud volcano in Sidoarjo, E Java, started to erupt on 29 May 2006, 200 m from drilling Lapindo oil-gas well, and continues to erupt. Ground deformation data from GPS monitoring do not support triggering of LUSI eruption by reactivation of underlying fault due to Yogyakarta earthquake)

Andreini, J., M.P. Bunds, R.A. Harris, E. Yulianto, D.M. Horns, C. Prasetyadi & P.S. Putra (2016)- Assessment of differential uplift along South Java, Indonesia from terrace elevations mapped with structure from motion photogrammetry. AGU Fall General Assembly 2016, Abstract EP21D-0911, 1p.

(online at: <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2016AGUFMEP21D0911A>)

(Four Quaternary marine terraces identified along S coast of Java: T1 0-.05m, T2 2m, T3 17m, T4 22 m, suggest late Quaternary uplift of 0.17 mm/yr)

Andriansyah, R., R. Syaputra, N.I. Robbani & K.N.Tabri (2024)- Facies and depositional environment analysis of limestone in Citeureup Area, West Java, Indonesia. Eksplorium 45, 2, p. 99–110.

(online at: <https://ejournal.brin.go.id/eksplorium/article/view/11371/8886>)

(M Miocene Klapanunggal Fm limestone outcrops in Citeureup area, West Java. Not much new, poor location map, no bioclasts identifications, etc.; JTvG)

Andriany, S.S., M.F. Rosana & A. Hardiyono (2016)- Geowisata geopark Ciletuk: geotrek mengelilingi keindahan mega amfiteater Ciletuh. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 14, 1, p. 75-88.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/9796/pdf>)
(*'Geotourism of the Ciletuh geopark: geotrek around the mega beauty of the Ciletuh amphitheater'*)

Angeles, C.A., S. Prihatmoko & J.S. Walker (2001)- Discovery history of the Cibaliung gold project, Banten, Indonesia. Proc. Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) Conference Exhibition, Jakarta, p. 1B33-1B39.
(*High-grade, epithermal gold-silver deposits near Pandeglang, Banten, W Java*)

Angeles, C.A., S. Prihatmoko & J.S. Walker (2002)- Geology and alteration-mineralization characteristics of the Cibaliung epithermal gold deposit, Banten, Indonesia. Resource Geology 52, 4, p. 329-339.
(online at: <https://booksc.org/book/10173323/975ad3>)
(*Cibaliung gold project in SW Java, W of Bayah Dome, in Neogene Sunda-Banda arc. Epithermal gold-silver quartz vein mineralization in sub-aqueous basaltic andesite Honje Fm volcanics with intercalated sediments, intruded by andesite-diorite plugs and dykes. Age of mineralization Late Miocene. Hydrothermal system responsible for mineralization may be related to rhyolitic magmatism near volcanic intrusive center during back arc rifting that formed graben or pull-apart basin (see also Harijoko et al. 2004)*)

Anggono, T., S. Syuhada, F. Febriani, L. Handayani, M.M. Mukti & A. Amran (2020)- Crustal shear-wave velocity structure in Western Java, Indonesia from analysis of teleseismic receiver functions. J. Earth System Science (India) 129, 6, p. 1-22.
(online at: https://tektonesia.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/anggono-et-al-2020-crust-shear-wave-west-java_jesc_r.pdf)
(*Teleseismic events recorded at 11 broadband seismometers in W Java Island. Inversion results show sediment thickness 1- 2 km thick in W Java, and crustal thickness 25-32 km*)

Anggraeni, E., I.O. Rachmat, A. Kristianto, R.N. Putra, M. Rajab & RR Setra Wiguna (2022)- Reservoir limestone layer eq Baturaja Formation, dissolution effects on oil and gas production in "ABG" field, zone 7, Regional 2, Pertamina EP. Proc. 47th Annual Scientific Meeting Himpunan Ahli Geofisika Indonesia (HAGI), Malang 2022, p. 1-6.
(online at: <https://library.hagi.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/112.pdf>)
(*Field in Jatibarang area, NW Java, with secondary porosity enhancement in Baturaja limestone reservoir*))

Anggrainy, L.N.R. (2023)- Biostratigrafi nanofosil gampingan di daerah Blora, Cekungan Jawa Timur Bagian Utara. Universitas Trisakti, Thesis, p.
(*'Calcareous nannofossil biostatigraphy in the Blora area, NE Java basin'. Miocene nannofossils of Tawun-Ngrayong Formations in LN well(s)*)

Anggun, A. (2012)- Play identification for Paleogene rift sediment in Ngimbang Sub basin, East Java Basin, Indonesia. In: 74th EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Copenhagen 2012, P054, p. 1-5. (*Extended Abstract*)
(*Study to identify play types in Eocene- Oligocene rift sediments in Ngimbang Sub Basin, S part of NE Java Basin. At least four play types: facies change, alluvial fan, basin floor fan and channel fill plays*)

Anhaer, N., M.I. Novian & D. Novita (2025)- Facies analysis and sedimentation mechanism of volcanoclastics of Cikarang Member of Jampang Formation in West Java. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (BRIN) 34, 2, p. 111-129.
(online at: https://jrisetgeotam.brin.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/1343/pdf_1)
(*Late Early Miocene (N7- N8) Upper Cikarang Member of volcanics-rich Jampang Fm (overlying Jampang Fm Tuff and Breccia Member) in Nyalindung sub-district S of Bogor in SW Java, is characterized by volcanoclastics-rich gravity flow deposits. Eleven lithofacies types observed along Tonjong River*)

Anonymous (1922)- Jodium. Verslagen Mededeelingen Indische delfstoffen en hare toepassingen, Dienst Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indie, 14, p. 1-40.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB24:078906000:pdf>)

(*'Iodine'. Overview of occurrences and production of iodine in Indonesia, mainly from wells in Tertiary basins of East Java, N of volcanic arc. No figures or maps*)

Anonymous (1924)- Uitkomsten van de mijnbouwkundig-geologische onderzoeken in de Djampangs (Residentie Preanger Landschappen). Verslagen Mededeelingen Indische delfstoffen en hare toepassingen, Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch Oost-Indie, 16, p. 1-28.

(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB24:078908000:00001>)

(*'Results of mining-geological surveys in the Jampangs, Priangan Residency'. Results of mineralization survey by the Dienst van het Mijnwezen in 1922-1924. Unlike conclusions of earlier workers on Java (Junghuhn, Verbeek & Fennema), there are potentially commercial gold-silver-copper mineralizations in Jampang Kulon area (SW of Sukabumi, SW Java), in quartz veins associated with igneous intrusives. Main Mijnwezen personnel Irs. Harting, Planten and Van Gelder (this eventually led to 1930s gold mining by government and Billiton Maatschappij)*)

Anonymous (W.F.F. Oppenoorth et al.) (1931)- Verslag naar het onderzoek naar het voorkomen van ertsafzettingen in Zuid-Bantam. Verslagen Mededeelingen Indische delfstoffen en hare toepassingen 20, Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, G. Kolff, Bandung, p. 1-75.

(*'Report of investigation of the presence of ore deposits in South Banten'. Thorough report on ore deposits in South Banten (Cikotok, Cipicung, Cihara, Pasirmalang, etc.), based on investigations by Oppenoorth, Koolhoven, Ter Haar, Ter Bruggen and Bothe between 1924-1929. Most Au-Ag bearing quartz veins in S Banten trending N-S or NNW-SSE ('Jampang trend') and found in intrusive andesites and trachytes or their contact with Eocene sediments*)

Anonymous (1939)- Delfstoffen op Java, met uitzondering van aardolie, kolen en ertsen. Verslagen Mededeelingen Indische delfstoffen en hare toepassingen, Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, 22, p. 1-87.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB24:078915000:pdf>)

(*'Economic minerals on Java, with the exception of oil, coal and metals'. Review of occurrences of gas, barite, phosphate, sulfur, iodine, quartz sand, marble, building materials, etc., on Java and Madura*)

Anshori, C. (2007)- Petrogeneses basalt Sungai Medana Karangsambung, berdasarkan analisis geokimia. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 17, 1, p. 37-50.

(online at: http://jrisetgeotam.com/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/viewFile/143/pdf_9)

(*'Petrogenesis of Medana River basalt, Karangsambung, based on geochemical analysis'. Several basaltic volcanic rocks at Karangsambung melange complex, generally associated with ophiolite and identified as oceanic rocks. However Medana River basalt not associated with gabbro, peridotite or chert. Geochemistry analysis suggest silica-saturated basalt of tholeiitic normal mid oceanic ridge basalt (NMORB)*)

Ansori, A.Z.A. & D.H. Amijaya (2014)- Proses pengendapan dan lingkungan pengendapan serpih Formasi Nanggulan, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, berdasarkan data batuan inti. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 7, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 708-720.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135165/1/708-720%20M4O-03.pdf>)

(*'Depositional processes and setting of shales of the Nanggulan Formation, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, based on core data'. Depositional environment of Nanggulan Fm upward deepening, from fluvial to tide-dominant estuarine to shallow marine*)

Ansori, C. (2010)- Model mineralisasi pembentukan opal Banten. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 5, 3, p. 151-170.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/272)

(*'Model of mineralization of Banten opal'. Precious opal at Lebak Regency, W Java, is opal-CT. Associated with Late Pliocene- Pleistocene folding, weathering, and silica leaching from volcanic glass. Host rock is dark grey claystone below polymict conglomerate, >8m deep*)

Ansori, C., S. Godang, D. Hastria & Isyqi (2019)- Protolith oceanic island arc dari granitoid Tipe M dan I di Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 20, 4, p. 249-262.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/485>)

(‘Oceanic Island Arc protolith of M- and I-type granitoids at the Karangsambung area, Kebumen, C Java’ Granitoid rocks in Luk Ulo melange complex formerly considered as either plagiogranite formed at mid-ocean-ridge, leucogranite formed from continental collision, or as arc-related granitoid. Karangsambung granitoids M- and I-type formed at ~20-30 km depth, from differentiation of magma at K-enriched oceanic island arc)

Ansori, C., Isyqi & F.A. Wardhani (2019)- Tipe magmatik batuan beku Formasi Gabon di Tinggian Karangbolong, Kebumen. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 20, 2, p. 63-74.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/406/394>)

(‘Igneous Rock types in the Gabon Formation in the Karangbolong High, Kebumen’. Karangbolong High in S Mountains of Java dominated by Late Oligocene- E Miocene Gabon Fm volcanics: mainly pyroxene andesite, basaltic andesite and some olivine basalt. To N igneous rocks more acid (calc-alkaline), in S slightly island arc tholeiite. Tectonic position of Gabon Fm in island arc plate margin)

Ansori, C., P.D. Raharjo, A. Setianto, I W. Warmada & N.I. Setiawan (2020)- Geomorphology and iron sand potential at coastal sediment morphology, Kebumen Regency. *Proc. 1st Geosciences and Environmental Sciences Symposium (ICST 2020)*, UGM, Yogyakarta (virtual), *E3S Web of Conferences* 200, 06004, p. 1-7.
(online at: https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2020/60/e3sconf_icst2020_06004.pdf)

(In Kebumen District, S Java, 33 landform units identified. Potential iron sand found in Young Coastal Sediment (M.4; 765 ha area) and Old Coastal Sediment (M.5; 590 ha area). Old Coastal Sediment (M.5) down to 30m depth in W and 60m in E. “With lowest Fe content of 60.72%, total Fe content in iron sand is estimated to reach 629,696,799 tons” (unrealistic precision?; JTvG)).

Ansori, C., N.I. Setiawan, I.W. Warmada & H. Yogaswara (2022)- Identification of geodiversity and evaluation of geosites to determine geopark themes of the Karangsambung-Karangbolong National Geopark, Kebumen, Indonesia. *Int. J. Geoheritage and Parks* 10, p. 1-15.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2577444122000016>)

(Overview of 41 significant geosites in Karangsambung-Karangbolong National Geopark (KKNP) in Kebumen, C Java. N part of KKNP subtheme is Cretaceous ocean floor and subduction zone metamorphic rocks, and S part is Karangbolong conical karst landscape of M Miocene Wonosari limestones, and outcrops of ‘Old Andesites (25-16Ma). Geopark best record of plate tectonics in SE Asia)

Ansori, C., Sujatmiko & H. Permana (2000)- Giok Jawa dari wawasan Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah, dan pemanfaatannya. *Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 2, p. 157-163.

(‘Java jade from the Karangsambung area, Kebumen, Central Java, and its utilization’. Boulders of green jade from Lokidang River, Kalitengah and Kebondalem, associated with Luk Ulo melange complex)

Ansori, C., W. Warmada, N.I. Setiawan & H. Yogaswara (2023)- Geospatial analysis of the distribution of the megalithic to colonial cultural features at the Karangsambung- Karangbolong National Geopark, Kebumen, Indonesia and its surrounding area. *Int. J. Geoheritage and Parks* 11, p. 407-432.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2577444123000473>)

(11 megalithic era cultural sites, 12 Hindi- Buddhist sites, 31 Islamic sites, and 83 colonial sites in Geopark)

Anugrahadi, A., Y. Surachman D., S. Mulyono, E. Triarso, D. Muljawan, S. Hidayat, A. Lesanpura et al. (1999)- Oblique subduction zone in the southern West Java offshore. In: I. Busono & H. Alam (eds.) *Developments in Indonesian tectonics and structural geology*, *Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 73-82.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/63/7.pdf>)

(In Indonesian. Some results of BGR SONNE cruise 1998-1999)

Anwar Maruyani, Khoiril (1998)- Pola sebaran foraminifera dalam hubungannya dengan stratigrafi sikuen (studi kasus: daerah Blora dan sekitarnya daerah lintang rendah). *Proceedings Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)* 30, 3, p. 1-16.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/9395>)

('Foraminifera distribution patterns within sequence stratigraphy; a case study in Blora and surrounding areas'. Age, paleobathymetry and sequences identification at Braholo, Guwo, Ledok and Ngliron River sections of NE Java. Ngrayong Sst Fm generally age N9-N10)

Apotria, T., M.A. Weidmer, D. Walley, A. Derewetzky & D. Millman (2009)- Mass wasting and detrital carbonate deposition, Cepu Block, East Java. *Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA09-G-143, p. 1-9.

(On detrital carbonate aprons around Oligo-Miocene buildups in Cepu Block, as penetrated by Jambaran 2)

Aoki, Y. & T.P. Sidiq (2014)- Ground deformation associated with the eruption of Lumpur Sidoarjo mud volcano, east Java, Indonesia. *J. Volcanology Geothermal Research* 278-279, p. 96-102.

(Ground deformation associated with eruption of Lumpur Sidoarjo mud volcano between 2006 and 2011 studied from Synthetic Aperture Radar images. Marked subsidence observed West of, and around vent)

Aprilana C., Premonowati, Hanif I.S., Choirotunnisa, A. Shirley, M.K. Utama, Y.R. Sinulingga & F Syafitra (2018)- New perspective paleogeography of East Java Basin; implication respond to oil and gas eksplorasi at Kujung Formation carbonate reservoir. *Proc. 41st HAGI Annual Conv. Exhib. 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 132, 012006, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/132/1/012006/pdf>)

(Six paleogeographic maps of NE Java: E Paleocene (P5-56-55 Ma), M Eocene (P14-41 Ma), Late Oligocene (P22-25.5 Ma), E Miocene (N7-16.5 Ma), M Miocene (N9-14.5 Ma) and Pleistocene (NN19-1.5 Ma); (unfortunately maps printed much too small; JTvG.)

Arai, S. & N. Abe (1996)- Detrital chromian spinels of fore-arc mantle origin in meta-conglomerate from a pre-Tertiary metamorphic complex of Jiwo Hills, Central Java, Indonesia. In: H. Noda & K. Sashida (eds.) *Professor H. Igo Commemorative volume on Geology and Paleontology of Japan and Southeast Asia*, Gakujutsu Tosho Insatsu, Tokyo, p. 217-224.

(Pre-Eocene meta-conglomerates from Jiwo Hills with clasts of poorly sorted sandstones and volcanics and common chromian spinel grains derived from mantle peridotites. Conglomerate possibly fill of Marianas-type trench, where peridotites were exposed and sediments and volcanics were supplied from arc)

Arai, S., D.A.D. Sujatna, K. Hardjadinata & N. Niitsuma (1981)- Metamorphic and related rocks from Jiwo hills near Yogyakarta, Java. In: T. Saito (ed.) *Micropaleontology, petrology and lithostratigraphy of Cenozoic rocks of the Yogyakarta region, Central Java*. Publ. Yamagata University, p. 7-14.

Ardhana, W. (1993)- A depositional model for the Early Miocene Ngrayong Formation and implications for exploration in the East Java Basin. *Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 396-443.

(Ngrayong Fm regressive-transgressive cycle with coarse sands in lower part, fine clastics and limestones towards top. Five facies: tidally-influenced cross-bedded sandstones, sandy turbidites, contourites, hemipelagic mudstones and carbonates. Cross-bedded sandstones, capped by thin bioclastic carbonates, widely distributed in shelf- upper slope area in N of study area. Contemporaneous turbidites, contourites and hemipelagic slope-basinal mudstones to S. Basement architecture controlled Oligocene-Miocene paleogeography and Ngrayong deposition. Sandy turbidite facies most productive and primary exploration target. Cross-bedded sandstones produced gas in NW, but no hydrocarbons elsewhere Main reason is destruction of traps by exposure and erosion. Deep marine carbonate contourites tested hydrocarbons in Tuban Block and form secondary target)

Ardhana, W., P. Lunt & G.E. Burgon (1993)- The deep marine sand facies of the Ngrayong Formation in the Tuban Block, East Java Sea. *Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) Sandstone Core Workshop*, Jakarta 1993, p. 117-175.

(Early M Miocene Ngrayong Fm quartz sands most productive reservoir onshore E Java. Fields near Cepu and outcrops to N and W show thickly bedded, m-grained, cross-bedded sandstones. Three wells drilled further S (Tuban JOB; Ngasin 1, Gondang 1, Grigis Barat 1) silt to fine sand, with some m-grained quartz. Paleontology suggests bathyal facies. Sediments thinly bedded and locally good flow rates. Gondang-1 tested 538 BOPD from 25' sandy pelagic carbonate. Deposition mainly from deep sea currents (contourites). Grigis Barat-1 with features indicative of distal turbidite)

Ardhito, Y. (2013)- Biostratigrafi nannofossil gampingan, lintasan Gunung Temas dan Gunung Lanang Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Propinsi Jawa Tengah. S1 Thesis, Universitas Gadjah Mada, p. 1-143. (Unpublished; see also Akmaluddin and Ardito 2014))
(parts online at: <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/...>)
(*'Biostratigraphy of calcareous nannofossils of the Mount Temas and Gunung Lanang sections, Bayat District, Klaten Regency, Central Java'. Oyo Fm at Gunung Lanang section 4 zones (NN7- NN10), Gunung Temas two zones (NN10- NN11) (= Late Miocene). Paleoclimate: overall cooling, with four warming-cooling events*)

Ardhito, Y. & Akmaluddin (2013)- Biostratigrafi nannofossil gampingan, lintasan Gunung Temas, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 6, Universitas Gajah Mada, Teknik Geologi, Yogyakarta 2013, BPS08, p. 82-96.
(online at: https://www.academia.edu/40355862/Prosiding_Seminar_Nasional_Kebumian_ke_6)
(*'Biostratigraphy of calcareous nannofossils, Mount Temas section, Bayat District, Klaten Regency, Central Java'. Oyo Fm in SouthernMountains zone NN10-NN11 (Late Miocene), i.e. younger than most earlier reports*)

Ardine, J.E., S.U. Pratomo, C. Prasetyadi, A. Rizky, Y.C. Kristanto & I N.A.D. Manggala (2023)- Depositional environment characteristic of the Late Miocene Kerek Formation in Kendeng Basin: a case from Cipluk Area, Kendal Regency, Central Java. J. Earth and Marine Technology (JEMT) 4, 1, p. 41-48.
(online at: <https://ejurnal.itats.ac.id/jemt/article/view/4830/3442>)
(*Miocene Kerek Fm in Kendeng Basin in C Java characterized by turbidite deposits. Upper Miocene section in Cipluk area with rel. distal, lower fan turbidites, bathyal benthic foraminifera. Not much new*)

Ariani, N.P., Akmaluddin & W. Rahardjo (2017)- Paleoclimatic change during Late Miocene based on planktonic foraminifera in the Sentolo Formation- Kulon Progo. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), 80, Malang, p. 1-5.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Paleoclimatic-Change-During.pdf)
(*Planktonic foraminifera assemblages in Late Miocene (N16-N17; ~8.6-6.1 Ma) part of Sentolo Fm in Jurang-Banjarharjo and Kalibawang sections, W Progo Hills, C Java, suggest paleoclimate fluctuations: Zone I warm (>~8.6 Ma); zone II cooling around ~7-8.6 Ma (cold peak at ~8 Ma); Zone III warming around ~6.1- 7 Ma (warm peak ~7 Ma) and Zone IV re-warmed to cool down at <~6.1 Ma. Pattern comparable to observations in Kepek Fm (S Mountains) on, Kerek Fm (Kendeng Zone) and ODP 806 in Pacific Ocean*)

Aribowo, S., L. Husson, D.H. Natawidjaja, C. Authemayou, M.R. Daryono, A.R. Puji, P.G. Valla et al. (2022)- Active back-arc thrust in North West Java, Indonesia. Tectonics 41, 7, e2021TC007120, p. 1-23.
(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021TC007120>)
(*Java back-arc thrust runs E-W through entire back-arc area of Java Island. West Java back-arc thrust has been active from Pliocene- Recent, but lateral variations. Tectonic activity sustained for long time in E, in W Java back-arc thrust broke through Jakarta Basin possibly only since Late Pleistocene (and partitions into network of immature transpressive structures)*)

Arifin, L., S. Hakim, K. Tamaki, K. Kisimoto, T. Yokokura & Y. Okuda (1987)- Seismic reflection of the Sunda Trench in Western Java. CCOP, Technical Bulletin 19, p. 13-23.
(online at: <https://ncloud.dotdream.co.th/index.php/s/xCwHAtAFYxzBtC9>)

Arisbaya, I. & L. Handayani (2018)- Beneath the scaly clay and clay breccia of Karangsambung area. Proc. Global Colloquium on GeoSciences and Engineering, Bandung 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 118, 012005, p. 1-6.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/118/1/012005/pdf>)
(Brief review of complex geology of Karangsambung area, C Java. ENE trending Late Cretaceous ophiolitic blocks surrounded by E-W trending Eocene- Oligocene sedimentary melange formation)

Arisbaya, I., H. Lestiana, M.M. Mukti, L., Handayani, H. Grandis & P. Sumintadireja (2021)- Garsela Fault and other NE-SW active faults along the southern part of Java Island. Proc. Int. Conf. on the Ocean and Earth Sciences, Jakarta 2020, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 789, 12065, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/789/1/012065/pdf>)

(About possible NE-SW trending, seismically active faults in South Garut area, W Java)

Arisbaya, I., E. Wijanarko, P. Sumintadireja, Warsa & H. Grandis (2024)- Deformation under a young volcanic covered area in Southern Garut, Indonesia: Insight from 3D gravity modelling. J. Mathematical Fundamental Sciences (ITB) 55, 3: p. 239-253.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/20477>)

Ariyanto, P., A.I. Maulana & A. Suardiputra (2008)- The application of balancing cross-section and sandbox modeling for imbricate thrust system characterization in the Sumedang Area of West Java. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-SG-043, p. 1-10.

Armandita, C., M.M. Mukti & A.H. Satyana (2009)- Intra-arc trans-tension duplex of Majalengka to Banyumas area: prolific petroleum seeps and opportunities in West-Central Java border. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA09-G-173, p. 573-588.

(W Central Java poorly explored area with oil seeps)

Armandita, C., B. Raharjo, A.H. Satyana, I. Syafri, M. Hariyadi, E. Nugraha, Wanasherpa, S. Graha & S. Rachmat (2002)- Perkiraan inversi Sesar Baribis serta perannya terhadap proses sedimentasi dan kemungkinan adanya "reworked source" pada endapan turbidit lowstand setara Talang Akar; studi pendahuluan di daerah Sumedang dan sekitarnya. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 34, 3, p. 205-220.

(*Estimated inversion of the Baribis Fault and its role in the sedimentation process and possibility of reworking of source in Talang Akar lowstand turbidite sediments; preliminary study in Sumedang and surrounding areas'. Baribis Fault at N side of Bogor Trough normal fault in Oligocene- Pliocene, inverted to thrust fault in Pleistocene. Normal movement created S-dipping slope with abrupt change from shelf sedimentation in NW Java Basin to turbidite system of Bogor Trough. Reworked organic material from Talang Akar Fm in NW may be source rock for oil-gas in Sumedang region and surrounding Bogor Trough*)

Armandita, C., A.H. Satyana, M.M. Mukti & I. Yuliandri (2011)- Trace of the translated subduction in Central Java and its role on the Paleogene basins and petroleum systems development. Proc. Joint 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-462, p. 1-19.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Trace-of-the-Translated.pdf)

(NW-SE trending, right-lateral Pamanukan- Cilacap Fault interpreted to have translated SW-NE trending Pre-Tertiary subduction zone and Paleogene shelf edge by ~200 km to S and separates two Neogene deep water basins: Bogor in W and North Serayu in E)

Armia, A. (2017)- The depositional system of epiclastic alluvial fan in Oligocene Jatibarang Formation, North West Java Basin, Indonesia. In: 79th Conf. Exhib. European Association Geoscientists Engineers (EAGE), Paris 2017, p. 1-5.

(Seismic identification of Oligocene and older geometries of alluvial fans with volcanic provenance in Cemara area, NW Java basin)

Arpandi, D. & Sujitno Patmosukismo (1975)- The Cibulakan Formation as one of the most prospective stratigraphic units in the North-West Java basinal area. Proc. 4th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 181-207.

(Description of stratigraphy of NE Java Basin. Late Oligocene- M Miocene Cibulakan Fm is first transgressive-regressive sequence, followed by Parigi and Cisubuh Fms as second transgressive-regressive sequence. Lower

Cibulakan Fm clastics, M Cibulakan Fm limestone of zones Late Te- Early Tf, with up to 640m thick buildups. Volcanic Jatibarang Fm and Cibulakan Fms are main hydrocarbon targets in basin)

Arsadi, E., S. Suparta & S. Nishimura (1995)- Subsurface structure of Merapi inferred from magnetotelluric, gravimetric and geomagnetic surveys. Proc. Merapi Volcano Decade International Workshop, Yogyakarta, Oct. 1995, p. .

Ascaria, N.A., N. Muksin, D. Hernadi, A. Samodra, P. Busono & D. Puspita (2000)- Play concept of syn-rift and post-rift sediments in the half graben system, Northwest Java. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 235-239.

(Onshore NW Java basin traditional plays Miocene carbonate buildups on structural highs and E Oligocene Jatibarang volcanics. Cipunegara Low studied for Talang Akar Fm rift-fill history and potential plays)

Ashari, P. & H. Pandita (2015)- Peralihan lingkungan pengendapan antara Formasi Nglanggran ke Formasi Sambipitu, Kali Ngalang, Dusun Karanganyar, Desa Ngalang, Kecamatan Gedang Sari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Prosiding Seminar Nasional ReTII ke-10 (STTNAS), Yogyakarta, p. 77-91.

(online at: <https://journal.sttnas.ac.id/ReTII/article/view/166/135>)

('Environmental transition between Nglanggran Formation to Sambipitu Formation, Ngalang River, Karanganyar Hamlet, Ngalang Village, Gunung Kidul District, etc.'. Transition between two basal Miocene volcanoclastic formations: Nglanggran andesite breccia proximal facies. Overlying Sambipitu Fm more distal with Thalassinoides and Chondrites trace fossils, possibly upper submarine fan facies on flank of volcano; with zone N4- N5 planktonic foraminifera)

Asikin, Sukendar (1974)- Evolusi geologi Jawa Tengah dan sekitarnya ditinjau dari segi tektonik dunia yang baru. Ph.D. Thesis, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), p. 1-103. *(Unpublished)*

('The geological evolution of Central Java and vicinity in the light of the new global tectonics'. One of first authors to recognize U Cretaceous- Paleocene Luk Ulo melange complex. see also Paltinieri et al. 1976)

Asikin, S., A. Handoyo, H. Busono & S. Gafoer (1992)- Geologic map of Kebumen Quadrangle, Java, 1401-1, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-24. + map. *(online at:*

www.researchgate.net/publication/312197496_Geological_Map_of_Kebumen_Quadrangle_Central_Java_Indonesia_scale_1_1000_Geological_Research_and_Development_Bandung)

(South Coast area of C Java. In NW corner of map part of Karangsambung Anticline and Luk Ulo Cretaceous-Paleogene basement/ melange complex outcrops. Eocene-Oligocene Karangsambung Fm scaly clay, Eocene reefal limestone olistolith, etc.)

Asikin, S., A. Handoyo, B. Prastitho & S. Gafoer (1992)- Geologic map of the Banyumas Quadrangle, Java, 1308-3, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-22. *(map online at:*

www.researchgate.net/publication/308476839_Geologic_Map_of_Banyumas_Quadrangle_Java_scale_1_100_000)

(Map sheet with part of Banyumas basin, Karangsambung anticline and Kulon Progo 'Old Andesite' volcanic complex)

Asikin, T.S., A.M.T. Ibrahim & Sukowitono (1991)- Pendekatan struktural untuk penentuan "play type" dalam eksplorasi hidrokarbon di Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 605-607.

(On NW Java basin play types)

Asmoro, P. (1988)- The geology of Papandayan Crater and future debris avalanche possibilities, West Java, Indonesia. Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, p.

Asmoro, P. (2013)- Geologi Gunung Sadahurip, Kabupaten Garut. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 14, 1, p. 39-49.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/77/77>)

(*'Geology of Mount Sadahurip, Garit District'. 'Sadahurip Pyramid' not man-made structure, but remnant of old volcano, a parasite of G. Talagabodas*)

Astadiredja, K.A.S. (1978)- Flysch facies of the Citarum Formation, West Java. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 1, 2, p. 30-35.

Astadiredja, K.A.S., Nurdrajat & F. Muhamadsyah (1993)- Turbidite parasequence set of the Citarum Formation, Rajamandala High, West Java. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 1175-1180.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-\(6-9-Des-1993\)-573-578.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-(6-9-Des-1993)-573-578.pdf))

(*Citarum Fm overlies Rajamandala Lst, is ~3000m thick and composed of two parasequence sets of submarine fan deposits*)

Astuti, B. Subandini (2015)- Perubahan muka air laut di Cekungan Serayu Utara bagian Barat selama Miosen Tengah hingga Pliosen di daerah Kuningan, Jawa Barat. Prosiding Seminar Nasional ReTII ke-10 (STTNAS), Yogyakarta, p. 35-40.

(online at: <https://journal.sttnas.ac.id/ReTII/article/view/160/129>)

(*'Changes in sea level in the western part of the North Serayu Basin during Middle Miocene to Pliocene in the Kuningan area, West Java'. N Serayu basin with oil and gas seeps. In Rambatan, Halang and Pemali Fms turbiditic series three sea level changes during M Miocene- Pliocene: sea level rise in mid N13-N18, sea level drop in mid-N18 -N19 and sea level rise in N19-N20*)

Astuti, B.S. (2016)- Identifikasi provenance selama Miosen Tengah hingga Pliosen di cekungan Serayu Utara bagian barat di daerah Kuningan Jawa Barat. J. Teknologi Technoscientia (AKPRIND) 8, 2, p. 127-132.

(online at: <https://journal.akprind.ac.id/index.php/technoscientia/article/view/161/102>)

(*'Identification of provenance during the Middle Miocene to Pliocene in the western North Serayu basin, Kuningan area, West Java'. Western N Serayu Basin with M Miocene- Pliocene turbidites. Mainly feldspar and lithics; quartz only 0-0.5%. Indicates magmatic arc origin*)

Astuti, B.Subandini (2022)- Suksesi fasies Formasi Rambatan sebagai respon sedimentasi dan tektonik pada Miosen ampai Pliosen de Kali Rambatan, Brebes, Jawa Tengah. Dissertation Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, p.

(*'Facies succession of the Rambatan Formation in response to sedimentation and tectonic activities in Miocene- Pliocene on the Rambatan River, Brebes, Central Java'. Rambatan Fm in North Serayu zone, SE of Cirebon, C Java, is deep sea fan deposit. Age range N9-N20 (M Miocene- Pliocene), with gap at N15-N16.*)

Astuti, B. Subandini, V. Isnaniawardhani, Abdurrokhim & A. Sudradjat (2017)- Micro tectonic at North Serayu Basin, Central Java: case study at type locality of Rambatan Formation. In: The 2nd Joint Conf. Utsunomiya University and Universitas Padjadjaran, Japan, p. 233-237.

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Astuti, B S., V. Isnaniawardhani, Abdurrokhim & A. Sudradjat (2019)- Sedimentation process of Rambatan Formation in Larangan Brebes, North Serayu Range, Central Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 6, 2, p. 141-151.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/462/283>)

(*Miocene Rambatan Formation in W part of North Serayu Basin in flysch facies of turbidite sediments deposited in deep marine environment. Deposited during zones N13-N19 as gravity flows and contourites. Increase in sediment supply in mid-N17, sourced from North, followed by change from deep marine channel to deep marine tidal area. In N19 sediments redeposited as turbidites, starting with debris flow in mid-N18.*)

- Astuti, B.S., D. Isnawan & E. Yudhistira (2024)- Fasies Formasi Semilir di daerah Prambanan dan sekitarnya. Prosiding Seminar Nasional ReTII 19, Yogyakarta 2024, p. 233-239.
(online at: <https://journal.itny.ac.id/index.php/ReTII/article/view/5465>)
(*'Facies of the Semilir Formation in the area of Prambanan and surroundings'. E Miocene Semilir Fm S of Yogyakarta is composed of marine volcanoclastics with turbidites and debris flows*)
- Astuti, B.S. & H.D. Kusuma (2016)- Tectonic influence on changes in Neogene sediment supply, western part of North Serayu Basin. Int. Journal of Engineering and Science Applications (UNHAS) 3, 1, p. 61-67.
(online at: <http://pasca.unhas.ac.id/ojs/index.php/ijesca/article/view/278/162>)
(*W part of N Serayu Basin with thick Neogene sequence of Halang, Pemali and Rambatan Fms turbiditic series. M-L Miocene zones N13-N17 (Rambatan Fm) rel. thin and thickening during middle of N18-N19 (E Pliocene; Base Halang Fm). Followed by decreasing sediment supply during N19-N20*)
- Astuti, B. S. & A.F. Rizqi (2016)- The potential of Halang Formation as hidrocarbon reservoir. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 598-604.
(*U Miocene- Lower Pliocene Halang Fm submarine fan deposits in Serayu Basin good reservoir potential*)
- Aswan (2004)- Micro and macro molluscan fossils from the Middle Miocene Nyalindung Formation, Sukabumi, West Jawa, Indonesia. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 36, 2, p. 47-72.
- Aswan (2006)- Taphonomic significance and sequence stratigraphy of the lower part of Nyalindung Formation (Middle Miocene), Sukabumi. Bull. Dept. Geol. Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) 38, p. 131-144. (*In Indonesian*)
- Aswan (2006)- Middle Miocene climate change indicated by molluscan fossil associations and glacio-eustatic fluctuations in lithofacies, Nyalindung Formation, Jawa, Indonesia. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 13, 3, p. 1-5.
(*Sedimentary facies and tidal- shallow marine Nyalindung Fm molluscs from Cijarian River section, Sukabumi, W Java, suggest climate change at ~12 Ma (M Miocene). Increase in water depth corresponds to a marine climatic warming. At least nine cyclic facies changes from gravelly shellbed or sandstone to muddy sandstone. Cool period at ~12 Ma and warm period at ~11.75 Ma related to sea-level changes*)
- Aswan (2007)- Taphonomic significance and sequence stratigraphy of the lower part of Nyalindung Formation (Middle Miocene), Sukabumi. Bull. Dept. Geology- Institut Teknologi Bandung 38, 3, p. 131-144.
- Aswan (2009)- System tracts determination based on molluscan shell associations of the Nyalindung Formation. (Middle Miocene, Sukabumi, West Jawa); in terms of sequence stratigraphy. Bull. Dept. Geology, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), 39, p. 147-166.
- Aswan (2014)- Paleoenvironmental interpretation based on ichnofossil study for the Rajamandala Formation of Gunung Guruh Area, Sukabumi, West Jawa. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 41, 2, p. 138-159.
- Aswan (2014)- Ichnofossil study for the Rajamandala Formation of Gunung Guruh Area, Sukabumi, West Jawa, Indonesia. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-033, p. 1-5.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Ichnofossil-Study-for-the-Rajamandala.pdf)
(*Latest Oligocene Rajamandala limestone of W Java with 22 ichnospecies in three associations: (1) Lockeia-Cylindrichnus (near shoreline with tidal wave influence), (2) Rosselia- Asterosoma (open marine, lower shoreface) and (3) Zoophycos-Chondrites (offshore shelf, with Helminthopsis, Teichichnus, etc.))*)
- Aswan (2021)- Geological stories from the journey of mollusks fossils in Java. Berita Sedimentologi 47, 3, p. 73-74. (*Abstract only*)
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/361/330>)

(On Java, Tethyan mollusc species present from Eocene- M Miocene. Late Miocene-Pliocene was transition period from Tethyan realm to (Indo-)Pacific realm)

Aswan (2015)- Shallow marine and deep marine comparative ichnofossil study, case studies of Tapak Formation in the Purbalingga City and Penosogan Formation in the Karangsambung area, Central Jawa. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI, Balikpapan, JCB2015-387, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/3/2015_IAGI_Balikpapan_Shallow-Marine-and-Deep.pdf)

(Trace fossils in M Miocene Penosogan Fm deep marine and Pliocene Tapak Fm beach- middle neritic clastics)

Aswan & T. Ozawa (2006)- Milankovitch 41000-year cycles in lithofacies and molluscan content in the tropical Middle Miocene Nyalindung Formation, Jawa, Indonesia. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclim. Palaeoecology* 235, p. 382-405.

(Mollusc associations suggest 9 cycles, each ~2m thick, reflecting changes in water depth of ~30m; no detailed age control, so 41k cyclicity perhaps more model-driven?)

Aswan, S. Rijani & Y. Rizal (2013)- Shell bed identification of Kaliwangu Formation and its sedimentary Cycle significance, Sumedang, West Jawa. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 8, 1, p. 1-11.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/151/151>)

(Nineteen '6th order' sedimentary cycles in Pliocene Kaliwangu Fm E of Bandung, based on mollusc taphonomy)

Aswan & E. Sufiati (2021)- Depositional environmental evolution of Nyalindung Formation based on paleontology molluscan study, Ciodeng Area, Sukabumi, West Jawa, Indonesia. *J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI)* 31, 2, p. 117-130.

(online at: <http://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisetgeotam/article/view/1181/pdf>)

(Molluscs in Late Miocene Nyalindung Fm Ciodeng River section in Ciodeng Village suggest 16 changes in depositional environment from fluvial to open marine)

Aswan, E. Sufiati, D. Kistiani, I.Y. Abdurrahman, W.D. Santoso, A. Rudyawan & T. Zin Oo (2017)- Late Miocene molluscan stage of Jawa insight from new field studies. In: 2nd Int. Conf. Transdisciplinary research on environmental problems in Southeast Asia (TREPSEA), Bandung 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 71, 012031, p. 1-7.

(online at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/71/1/012031/pdf>)

(Re-examination of Preangerian and Odengian Jawa molluscan stages of Oostingh (1938), in outcrops of W Jawa. Preangerian stage represented by exposures along Cijarian, Citalahab rivers (M Miocene (N9-N14); Odengian stage in Cijarian river M Miocene- middle Late Miocene (N9-N16). The Nyalindung Fm in Cijarian river also contains Vicarya verneulli, an index fossil that marks global rise in sea level in M Miocene (12 Ma))

Aswan, E. Sufiati, A. Rudyawan, D. Kistiani & T. Zin Oo (2018)- Depositional environmental evolution of Kalibiuk formation based on paleontological molluscan study, Cisaat River section, Bumiayu, Central Jawa, Indonesia. Proc. 1st Int. Conf. Maritime Sciences and Advanced Technology, Denpasar 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 162, 012033, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/162/1/012033>)

(M-L Pliocene Kalibiuk Fm in Cisaat River section SW of Bumiayu, with 10 mollusc associations, indicating succession from shallow marine to terrestrial depositional environments, with 2 deepening- shallowing cycles)

Aswan, E. Suparka, S. Rijani, D. Sundari & E.Y. Patriani (2008)- Asymmetrical condition of the Bogor Basin (West Jawa, Indonesia) during the Middle Miocene to Pliocene based on taphonomic study of shellbed and its sequence architecture. *Bull. Geological Survey of Japan* 59, 7/8, p. 319-325.

(online at: https://www.gsj.jp/data/bulletin/59_07_04.pdf)

(Study of Nyalindung Fm in Sukabumi area in W part of Bogor basin and Kaliwangu Fm in Sumedang area, E part of basin; M Miocene- Pliocene)

Aswan & Y. Zaim (1994)- Analisis kuantitatif *Turritella bantamensis* dari Formasi Bojong, Pandeglang, Jawa Barat. Buletin Jurusan Geologi ITB 24, p. 9-26.

(*'Quantitative analysis of Turritella bantamensis from the Bojong Formation, Pandeglang, West Java'. Same as paper below*)

Aswan & Y. Zaim (1994)- Penggunaan metoda biometri pada *Turritella bantamensis* Martin dari Formasi Bojong, Pandeglang, Jawa Barat. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, A1, p. 1-18.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/1.pdf>)

(*'The use of biometric methods on Turritella bantamensis Martin from Bojong Formation, Pandeglang, West Java'. Measurements on Miocene gastropods*)

Aswan, Y. Zaim & T. Ozawa (2004)- A new species of *Ampullonatica* from the Eocene Nanggulan Formation, Central Jawa, Indonesia and its implication for Paleogene Tethyan biogeography. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 36, 1, p. 15-20.

Aswan, Y. Zaim & Y. Rizal (2006)- Distribution of Quaternary freshwater molluscs fossils in Java. In: Y. Zaim et al. (eds.) S. Sartono: dari hominid ke delapsi dengan kontroversi, Penerbit Institut Teknologi Bandung, Chapter 9, p. 109-120.

(*Incl. occurrence of freshwater mollusca Melania, Brotia spp. Physa and Pilsbryconcha associated with stone artifacts in Kabuh Fm of Sangiran*)

Aswan, Y. Zaim, Y. Rizal & U.P. Wibowo (2015)- Molluscan evidence for slow subsidence in the Bobotsari Basin during the Plio-Pleistocene, and implications for petroleum maturity. J. Mathematical Fundamental Sciences (JMFS), ITB, 47, 2, p. 185-204.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/469>)

(*Marine conditions continued until E Pleistocene in Bobotsari Low, S of Slamet volcano, C Java (as suggested by marine mollusks in Plio-Pleistocene Bantardawa-Talanggudang Fm), while adjacent Bogor and N Serayu basins already fluvial deposition during Pleistocene. High total organic carbon (TOC) in samples from Bobotsari Neogene outcrops resulted from rapid burial in Bobotsari Basin and continued slow subsidence into E Pleistocene (N.B.:interpreted differences in subsidence could also be different sedimentation rates?- JTVG).*)

Aswan, Y. Zaim, Y. Rizal & I. Sopandi (2007)- Sedimentary cycle of Cijulang Formation, Tambaksari area, Ciamis, West Jawa. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 39, 1, p. 25-30.

Atmawinata, S. & H.Z. Abidin (1991)- Geological map of the Ujung Kulon quadrangle, West Java (1109-1), scale 1: 100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Audithia, W., S. Awari & J. Wiyono (2016)- New considerations for petroleum system implications of the Late Miocene reservoir in the North Serayu Basin, Central Jawa. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-150-G, p. 1-8.

(*Brief discussion of Late Miocene potential reservoirs in N Serayu Basin, Cipeluk Sst and Parigi carbonate*)

Aulia, I. & R. Adityo (2021)- Diagenesis study of Jatiluhur Formation at Cipamingkis River, Bogor Regency, West Jawa, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET), 6, 4, p. 255-262.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/7646/3852>)

(*Diagenesis (cementation, dissolution) of M- early Late Miocene Jatiluhur Fm marine (slope?) sandstones in Bogor Basin*)

Bachri, S. (2010)- Pengaruh kegiatan tektonik dan gunung api terhadap karakteristik sedimentologi sedimen Neogen awal daerah bagian tengah Cekungan Serayu. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 20, 4, p. 199-208.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/173/169>)

('The influence of tectonic and volcanic activity on the sedimentological characteristics of Early Neogene sediment area of the central part of the Serayu Basin', C Java. Early Neogene sediments suggest increasing tectonic activity followed by increasing volcanic activity from older unit to younger rock units)

Bachri, S. (2011)- Karakteristik fasies sedimen Paleogen- Neogen Cekungan Serayu sebagai respon atas kegiatan tektonik dan vulkanisme. Ph.D. Thesis Padjadjaran University (UNPAD), p. 1-130. *(Unpublished)*
(On Paleogene- Neogene sedimentary facies of C Serayu Basin, C Java, which during M Eocene- Oligocene was part of Bogor Trough/ Bobotsari Low. Low bounded by S Serayu Range high in S. In Neogene volcanic belt moved N to N of Bogor Through. Peak volcanism in Late Miocene- earliest Pliocene (Kumbang volcanics))

Bachri, S. (2011)- Basin development and Neogene deposition history in Bobotsari Low, Purbalingga Regency, Central Java. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 21, 6, p. 285-292.
(Bobotsari Low is part of Bogor Through in Purbalingga area. Bordered in S by high of S Serayu Range. Based on residual gravity map Bobotsari Low represents ENE-WSW trending graben. Paleogene not exposed, but supposed to be deposited, in back-arc basin. End Oligocene inversion formed mountainous area, which was subsequently eroded. E-M Miocene transgression. Paleocurrents indicates S-SE ward transport direction, suggesting fore-arc basin. Late Miocene turn to deep marine environment, with peak volcanic activity as suggested by Kumbang Volcanics. In distal environment turbidites of Penyatan Fm formed. Gradual shallowing to coastal environment (Tapak, Kalibiuk Fms) in N19-N20 (E-M Pliocene).

Bachri, S. (2012)- Atlas cekungan sedimen Indonesia: Cekungan Serayu. Badan Geologi, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, p. 1.1-7.9.
('Atlas of sedimentary basins of Indonesia: Serayu Basin')

Bachri, S. (2012)- Batuan asal dan alas formasi Paleogen Cekungan Serayu. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 22, 1, p. 15-23.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/103/95>)
('Provenance and basement of the Paleogene formation in the Serayu Basin'. Volcanic detritus and abundant feldspars in most samples from M-L Eocene-Oligocene Worowari Fm suggest main source is from volcanic rock, but also metamorphic slate fragments and quartz-rich rocks. Detrital zircons suggest Late Cretaceous basement age ($\sim 68 \pm 9$ Ma), probably part of Sunda Platform)

Bachri, S. (2014)- Pengaruh tektonik regional terhadap pola struktur dan tektonik Pulau Jawa. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 15, 4 (203), p. 215-221.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/60/62>)
('The effect of regional tectonics on the structural pattern and tectonics of Java island'. During Late Paleogene C and W parts of Java and Java Sea magmatically inactive or stable. Paleogene change in structural trend from NE-SW to E-W)

Bachri, S. (2017)- Pengaruh kegiatan tektonik dan vulkanisme terhadap sedimentasi endapan Paleogen-Neogen, di Cekungan Serayu, Jawa. LIPI Press, p. 1-141.
('The effects of tectonic and volcanic activity on sedimentation of Paleogene-Neogene sediments in the Serayu Basin')

Bachri, S. & H. Panggabean (2010)- Sedimentologi Formasi Worowari Paleogen di Pegunungan Serayu Utara. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 20, 1, p. 25-32.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/159/154>)
('Sedimentology of the Paleogene Worowari Fm in the North Serayu Mountains'. New name Worowari Fm for M Eocene- Oligocene deep marine turbidites and olistostrome deposits ENE and NW of Banjarnegara, C Java. Turbidites at base with abundant radiolaria and deep water benthic forams (Bathysiphon, Cyclammina), develop into olistostrome of claystone matrix with blocks up to 10s of m, and polymict conglomerates, sandstones and include Nummulites limestones)

- Bachri, S., E. Slameto & I. Nurdiana (2010)- Stratigrafi dan sedimentologi endapan dataran pasang-surut di Kali Tulis, Banjarnegara. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 20, 3, p. 169-176.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/170/166>)
(*'Stratigraphy and sedimentology of tidal flat deposits at Kali Tulis, Banjarnegara' Merawu Fm in Kali Tulis. Lower part mainly mudstone, interpreted as mud flat, and reportedly with E-M Miocene (N8-N14) planktonic foraminifera (= open marine; do not support mud flat facies interpretation; JTvG). Upper part sand-rich, interpreted as sand flat and with common volcanic rock fragments, suggesting provenance from volcanic arc*)
- Bahar, A., D. Santoso, F. Hakiki, S. Widiyantoro & Y. Surachman (2006)- Seismic identification and characterization of gas hydrates in Central Sunda margin- Indonesia. *Proc. 8th SEGJ Int. Symposium, Kyoto 2006*, p. 1-5.
(*Significant hydrate accumulation interpreted from Bottom Simulating Reflector on BGR seismic lines in central Sunda margin (forearc region off SW Java- S Sumatra)*)
- Baharuddin & S. Permanadewi (2012)- Indikasi batuan adakitik di Pacitan, Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 22, 4, p. 209-215.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/120/114>)
(*'Indications of adakitic rocks in Pacitan, East Java'. Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic and intrusive rocks from Pacitan area in Southern Mountains of E Java basaltic-andesite to rhyolite of island arc affinity. Several samples adakite-like, with high Sr and low Y, Yb*)
- Bariato, D.H., E. Aboud & L.D. Setijadji (2009)- Structural analysis using Landsat TM, gravity data, and paleontological data from Tertiary rocks in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Mem. Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University*, 69, 2, p. 65-77.
(online at: <https://qir.kyushu-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2324/14900/1/paper4.pdf>)
(*Development of NE-SW trending Yogyakarta graben. Two major faults divide area into three parts. Different uplift rates created depressed block between two faults. Foraminifera suggest all blocks in shallow marine environment in zone N9 (~15 Ma). Pliocene uplift after deposition of Kepek and U Sentolo marls, followed by extension since Pleistocene. W part uplifted >590m, central part <120m, E part uplifted above 170-300m*)
- Bariato, D.H., A.F. Faza, M.I. Novian & S. Husein (2015)- Stratigrafi karbonat Formasi Seloredjo Anggota Dander di Sungai Banyurejo Kecamatan Bubulan Kabupaten Bojonegoro, Jawa Timur, Indonesia. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 8. Jurusan Teknik Geologi FT UGM, Yogyakarta*, p. 249-254. (online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283122034_Stratigrafi_Karbonat_Formasi_Seloredjo_Anggota_Dander_di_Sungai_Banyurejo_Kecamatan_Bubulan_Kabupaten_Bojonegoro_Jawa_Timur_Indonesia)
(*'Carbonate stratigraphy of the Dander Member of the Seloredjo Formation in the Banyurejo River, Bubulan District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java'*)
- Bariato, D.H., A. Harijoko & K. Watanabe (2009)- The Tertiary volcanic rocks distribution in Yogyakarta and its vicinity, Indonesia. *Proc. Earth Sciences International Conference, Manila 2009*, p.
- Bariato, D.H., P. Kuncoro & K. Watanabe (2010)- The use of foraminifera fossils for reconstructing the Yogyakarta graben, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM)* 2, 2, p. 138-143.
(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/7256/5689>)
(*Yogyakarta region, C Java, NE-SW-trending central depression bordered by two parallel faults. Based on foraminifera observations, depression and bordering blocks were in same depositional environment (inner neritic) during N9 (M Miocene). Present positions indicate W part uplifted higher than others (>590m), Central part uplifted <120 mm, E part >170-300m*)
- Barizi, A.R.F., C. Prasetyadi, M.A.S. Janukusuma & M.N. Setiawan (2024)- Sedimentary facies and depositional environments of the Halang Formation in the North Serayu Basin: Insights from outcrop study in Bantarbolang, Pemalang, Central Java. *Berita Sedimentologi* 50, 1, p. 1-9.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/447/431>)

("Micropaleontological analysis suggests an inner to outer bathyal environment at depths ranging from 283.65 to 713.7 meters" (nonsensical depth range, concluded from one planktonic and one misspelled non-diagnostic benthic foram in 5m thick turbiditic section). Age believed to be E Pliocene, different from generally accepted Late Miocene age, based on one non-diagnostic and one possibly misidentified planktonic foram species Globigerina riveroae (candidate for worst paper of the year; JTVG?)).

Basuki, A., D.A. Sumanagara & D. Sinambela (1994)- The Gunung Pongkor gold-silver deposit, West Java, Indonesia. In: T.M. van Leeuwen et al. (eds.) Indonesian mineral deposits- Discoveries of the past 25 years. J. Geochemical Exploration 50, p. 371-391.

(Gunung Pongkor gold-silver deposit in W Java several steeply dipping epithermal quartz-veins, associated with Neogene calc-alkaline volcanism. K/Ar dates of mineralization 8-9 Ma. Production started in 1994)

Basuki, A., E. Suparka & Y. Sunarya (1999)- Gold deposit in the Cikidang area, West Java, Indonesia. In: G.H. Teh (ed.) Proc. 9th Regional Congress Geology Mineral Energy Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA '98), Kuala Lumpur 1998, Bull. Geological Society Malaysia 43, p. 251-259.

(online at: <https://gsmpubl.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/bgsm1999025.pdf>)

(Epithermal gold deposit at NE side of Bayah Domain in SW Java. Associated with Plio-Pleistocene intrusion, hosted in Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite' and Cimapag Fm volcanics. Age of mineralization probably same as at Pongkor, where dated as 2.1- 1.5 Ma)

Basuki, N.I. (2009)- A petrographic study on diagenesis of reef-associated Rajamandala carbonate rocks, Padalarang area, West Java, Indonesia: In: 11th Regional Congress Geology Mineral Energy Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA 2009), Kuala Lumpur, p. 44-45. *(Abstract only)*

(online at: <https://gsm.org.my/articles/702001-101669/>)

Basuki, N.I. & S.A. Wiyoga (2012)- Diagenetic pattern in the Citarate carbonate rocks, Cilograng Area, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 7, 3, p. 137-144.

(online at: <http://jgi.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGI/article/view/30/22>)

(E Miocene Citarate Fm in Cilograng, 10 km NW of Pelabuhan Ratu, displays 9 phases of diagenetic events,

Basuki, N.I., S. Prihatmoko & E. Suparka (2012)- Gold mineralization systems in Southern Mountain Range, West Java. In: N.I. Basuki (ed.) Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI). Malang 2012, Banda and Eastern Sunda arcs, p. 85-100.

Baumann, P. (1975)- The Middle Miocene diastrophism: its influence on the sedimentary and faunal distribution of Java and the Java Sea Basin. Bull. of National Institute Geology and Mining (NIGM) 5, 1, p. 13-28.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/NIGM-5-1.pdf>)

(Widespread evidence of M Miocene deformation and regression across much of Indonesia. Faunal composition and rapid diversification of larger foraminifera (species of Miogypsina, Lepidocyclina) may be response to fast changing environments. In NE Java basin Ngrayong sandstones unconformably overlie Upper Orbitoiden Limestone (OK), a hiatus spanning planktonic foram zones upper N9-lower N11. May also be time of overthrusting of allochthonous terranes of Timor, rise of Barisan Mountains in Sumatra)

Baumann, P. (1982)- Depositional cycles on magmatic and back arcs: an example from Western Indonesia. Revue Institut Francais Petrole (IFP) 37, 1, p. 3-17.

(Four main sedimentary cycles on Java-Sumatra-Sunda Shelf, each starting with transgression and each ending with a phase of volcanism and tectonism: (1) M Eocene- E Oligocene, (2) Late Oligocene- E Miocene, (3) E-M Miocene (missing in many places under M Miocene erosional surface, (4) M-Late Miocene, (5) Pliocene-Recent)

Baumann, P., P. de Genevraye, L. Samuel, Mudjito & S. Sajekti (1973)- Contribution to the geological knowledge of Southwest Java. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 105-108.

(Summary of geology and stratigraphy of SW Java)

Baumann, P.H., H. Oesterle, Suminta & Wibisono (1972)- The Cenozoic of Java and Sumatra. Proc. 1st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 31-42.

Bazzacco, M. (2001)- Revision of a Middle Eocene mollusc assemblage of Nanggulan (Java, Indonesia), with discovery of a new species of *Solen* and proposal of a new name for a *Ptychocerithium* species. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 29-35.

(Listings of M Eocene mollusc assemblages from Nanggulan, W of Yogyakarta, studied earlier by Boettger 1883 and Martin 1914, 1931. Of 74 mollusc species, 16 also found in other Tethys basins, while 35 others have affinities with European Eocene species)

Beach, A., J.L. Brown, P.J. Brockbank, S.D. Knott et al. (1997)- Fault seal analysis of SE Asian basins with examples from West Java. In: A.J. Fraser, S.J. Matthews & R.W. Murphy (eds.) *Petroleum Geology of Southeast Asia*, Geological Society (London) Special Publ. 126, p. 185-194.

Beets, C. (1943)- *Über Puruninella permodesta* (Martin) aus dem javanischen Obereozän von Nanggulan. *Geologie en Mijnbouw* 5, 11-12, p. 92-93.

(online at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O4CV_zUaki3dQOBEE8iaNPEyrDoJK8DV/view)

('On Puruninella permodesta (Martin) from the Upper Eocene of Nanggulan, Java'. Brief description of new Eocene gastropod genus from Kali Puru)

Beets, C. (1944)- Die gattung *Buccinulum* im Altmiozan der Insel Madura (O.-I.). *Geologie en Mijnbouw* 6, 1-2, p. 14-16.

(online at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_LVQpNkwGwj2hy30DwNbBHSNCC1xuYIc/view)

('The species Buccinulum in the Early Miocene of the island Madura'. Descriptions of two new Rembangian (M Miocene?) gastropod species of Buccinulum from Madura in Martin collection: B. madurensis and B. teschi)

Behrens, T.H. (1880)- Beiträge zur Petrographie des Indischen Archipels. I. Mikroskopische beschrijving van gabbro en serpentijn, augietandesieten, basalt en tachylyt, benevens tertiaire conglomeraten uit de omgeving der Tjiletoek-baai. *Verhandelingen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurkunde*, 20, p. 1-80.

('Contributions to the petrography of the Indies Archipelago. I. Microscopic descriptions of gabbro, serpentine, augite andesites, basalts, tachylyt and Tertiary conglomerates from the surroundings of Ciletuh Bay'. Petrographic details of rocks in Delft collection, collected by Junghuhn, Van Diest, Jonker and Verbeek. One of first descriptions of rocks from the Ciletuh, SW Java, melange complex)

Behrens, T.H. (1882)- Beiträge zur Petrographie des Indischen Archipels. 2. Die Gesteine der Vulkane von Java. *Verhandelingen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Natuurkunde*, 23, p. 1-71.

('Contributions to the petrography of the Indies Archipelago. Part 2- The rocks of the volcanoes of Java'. Petrographic study of volcanic rocks from Java collected by Junghuhn)

Bellon, H., M. Polve, H. Pringgoprawiro, B. Priadi, R.C. Maury & R. Soeria-Atmadja (1989)- Chronologie 40K-40Ar du volcanisme Tertiaire de Java Central (Indonesie): mise en evidence de deux episodes distincts de magmatisme d'arc. *Comptes Rendus Academie Sciences, Paris, Ser. II*, 309, 19, p. 1971-1977.

('40K-40Ar chronology of the Tertiary volcanism in Central Java: evidence for two subduction-related magmatic events'. Two Tertiary subduction-related volcanic events in C Java: Eocene- E Miocene (40-19 Ma) and late M Miocene- Pliocene (11-3 Ma) (initiation of modern Sunda arc). Not clear why gap in volcanism from 19-11 Ma. See also Soeria-Atmadja et al. 1994)

Bellon, H., R. Soeria-Atmadja, R.C. Maury, E. Suparka & Y.S. Yuwono (1989)- Chronology and petrology of back-arc volcanism in Java. In: B. Situmorang (ed.) *Proc. 6th Regional Conference Geology mineral hydrocarbon resources Southeast Asia (GEOSEA VI)*, Jakarta 1987, IAGI, p. 245-257.

(On Miocene-Pleistocene volcanism on Java Sea islands Bawean, Karimunjawa (Late Miocene- Pliocene basalts, 6.5-3.7 Ma; different from subduction-related volcanics; extension-related?) and Java N coast (Lasem (1.6-1.1Ma), Ungaran, Muria). Pleistocene volcanoes (1.6- 0.3 Ma) increasing K₂O content away from trench)

Beltz, E.W. (1935?)- Report on the oil possibility of North Bantam and West Batavia. Badan Geologi, Bandung, File E31-1, p. 1-18.

(Unpublished report in Geological Survey-Bandung library, presumably by Stanvac geologist in 1930's)

Benaron, N. (1982)- A geophysical study of the forearc region South of Java, Indonesia. Master Thesis, University of San Diego, CA, p. 1-83. *(Unpublished)*

Berghuis, H.W.K., S.R. Troelstra & Y. Zaim (2019)- Plio-Pleistocene foraminiferal biostratigraphy of the eastern Kendeng Zone (Java, Indonesia): the Marmoyo and Sumberingin sections. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclim. Palaeoecology* 528, p. 218-231.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0031018219300999>)

(Plio-Pleistocene foram biostratigraphy of the eastern Kendeng Zone, E Java, Indonesia)

Bernando N., H. (2019)- Paleo-environment reconstruction of Halang Formation and its implication for hydrocarbon exploration in Central Java Area. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA19-G-433, p. 1-15.

(M Miocene Halang Fm in Banyumas subbasin, C Java, is turbidite system with provenance from N to S. With paleogeographic reconstruction of submarine fan complex)

Bernando N., H. (2020)- Abnormal pressure delineation in the East Java Basin and its implication for hydrocarbon exploration. Proc. Digital Technical Conference 2020, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), IPA20-G-125, p. 1-23.

(Pressure data from 90 wells in NE Java basin allow distinction into 19 pressure segments: Five normal pressure segments (mainly in N part of basin); 6 low overpressure segments (areas between normal and high areas); and 8 high overpressure segments (mainly in S part of basin))

Bijaksana, S., L.O. Ngkoimani, C.I. Abdullah & T. Hardjono (2003)- Reconstructing Cenozoic Java using paleomagnetic data. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 28th HAGI Annual Convention, Jakarta, p. 1-4.

(Abstract only. See also Ngkoimani et al. 2006)

Boachi, A. (1855)- Onderzoek naar de kolen gevonden langs het strand van de Meeuwenbaai. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 9, p. 49-52.

(online at: www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/121455#page/61/mode/1up)

(‘Investigation of the coal found along the beach of Peucang Bay’. On occurrences of coal at far W point of Ujung Kulon Peninsula, facing Sunda Straits. Several thin layers of lignite in area with common petrified and coalified wood. No figures (see also report on chemical analyses of coals by Croockewit))

Boachi, A. (1856)- Bijdragen tot de geologische en mineralogische kennis van Nederlandsch Indie, XVI. Onderzoek naar het aanwezen van steenkolen in het terrein aan de Tjiletoekbaai, Residentie Preanger Regentschappen. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 11, p. 461-464.

(‘Contributions to the geological and mineralogical knowledge of the Netherlands Indies, XVI. Investigation of the presence of coal in the terrane on the Ciletuh Bay, SW Java’. One of few reports by African Prince and Delft-trained mining engineer Ir. Akwasi Boachi. Ciletuh Bay partly surrounded by serpentine hills, overlain by sandstone. Although unfossiliferous quartz sandstones present, no outcrops of coal were found (these are Middle Eocene sandstones with rare Nummulites; JTvG))

Boehm, J. (1922)- Arthropoda. In: Die Fossilien von Java auf Grund einer Sammlung von Dr. R.D.M. Verbeek und von anderen bearbeitet durch Dr. K. Martin. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden (N.F.)* 1, 2, 3, p. 521-535.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552452)

(*Eocene and Miocene crab fossils from Java (Priangan, Yogyakarta and Rembang) from collections of Verbeek and Martin. Incl. U Eocene Scyllia laevis n.sp. and Martinocarcinus ickeae n.sp. from Kali Puru, Nanggulan, Scyllarus junghuhni n.sp., Myra, Nucia and Calianassa from E Miocene of W Progo, Raninellopsis javana n.sp. from E Miocene of Rembang, Neptunus from Nyalindung, Callianassa frangens n.sp. from Ci Lalang, etc.*)

Boettger, O. (1883)- Die Mollusken der Oligocaenen Schichten vom Bawang-Flusse, Res. Djokdjakarta, Insel Java. In: R.D.M. Verbeek et al. (1883) Die Tertiärformation von Sumatra und ihre Thierreste, II Theil, Palaeontographica Supplement 3, 10-11, p. 125-148.

(*'The molluscs of the Oligocene beds of the Bawang River, Residency Yogyakarta, Java'. Molluscs from marls above andesite in North Serayu Mts. (= Early Miocene?; JTvG)*)

Boettger, O. (1883)- Die Mollusken der Oligocaenen Schichten vom Bawang-Flusse, Res. Djokdjakarta, Insel Java. Jaarboek Mijnwezen 1883, Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 225-266.

(*'The molluscs of the Oligocene beds of the Bawang River, Residency Yogyakarta, Java'. Reprint of Boettger (1883)*)

Bohm, M., C. Haberland & G. Asch (2013)- Imaging fluid-related subduction processes beneath Central Java (Indonesia) using seismic attenuation tomography. Tectonophysics 590, p. 175-188. (manuscript online at: https://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/rest/items/item_246414_2/component/file_246413/content)

(*Earthquake data used to build 3-D image of seismic attenuation in crust and upper mantle beneath C Java. Prominent zone of increased attenuation below and N of modern volcanic arc down to 15 km related to Eocene-Miocene Kendeng Basin. Enhanced attenuation also in upper crust near recent volcanoes pointing to zones of partial melts*)

Bolli, H.M. (1966)- The planktonic foraminifera in well Bodjonegoro-1 of Java. Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 59, 1, p. 449-465.

(online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5169/seals-163383>)

(*Classic study of E Miocene (G. insueta zone) to Pliocene (Gr. menardii zone) planktonic foraminifera, based on continuous core samples from 1934 BPM well Bodjonegoro 1. (Showed validity of then new 'global' E Miocene- Pliocene planktonic foram zonation in Indonesia. Deep water benthic forams from same well described by Boomgaart, 1949; JTvG)*)

Bolliger, W. & P.A.C. de Ruiter (1975)- Geology of the South Central Java Offshore area. Proc. 4th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 75-81.

(*1971-1974 Shell work on South Java forearc basin exploration. Two dry wells in Miocene carbonate targets, Borelis 1 and Alveolina 1. Alveolina 1 with E-M Miocene carbonate section. Both wells TD in pre-Miocene volcanic agglomerates and basalt*)

Boomgaart, L. (1949)- Smaller foraminifera from Bodjonegoro (Java). Doct. Thesis, University of Utrecht, p. 1-175. (Unpublished)

(*Classic study of E Miocene- Pliocene smaller benthic foraminifera in continuously cored Bodjonegoro 1 well (BPM, 1934), E of Cepu. One of first examples of use of benthic foraminifera for paleobathymetry interpretation. Entire late Early Miocene- Pliocene section is in bathyal facies*)

Boomgaart, L. & J. Vroman (1947)- Smaller foraminifera from the marl zone between Sonde and Modjokerto (Java). Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 39, 3, p. 419-425.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00016873.pdf>)

(*Distribution of benthic foraminifera in samples from Late Pliocene- Pleistocene sediments from eastern Kendeng zone near Mojokerto, E Java. Mainly shallow marine miliolids, rotalids. No location maps, stratigraphy*)

Bosch, A.G. et al. (1891)- Steenkolen-mijnveld Tanisari (Soekaboemi-Preanger). Tijdschrift Nijverheid en Landbouw Nederlandsch-Indie 52, June-July, p. 309-379.

(online at: [https://books.google.com/books?id=mUUZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA309&lpg=PA309&dq=Steen Etc.](https://books.google.com/books?id=mUUZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA309&lpg=PA309&dq=Steen+Etc.))
(*'The coal field Tanisari (Sukabumi, Priangan)'. Review of Eocene Gunung Walat coals in Sukabumi-Cibadak area, W Java, by concession owner since 1887, A.G. Bosch, who called it anthracite. With related documents on chemical analyses, 1887 quality tests in steam engines, etc., and field evaluations of surface coal seams by Australian mining engineers Howard Newton, John W. James and Alfred Chapple in 1890. Some Chinese locals exploited coal for fuel in nearby lime kilns (Same area investigated by Hooze (1882) of Mijnwezen, who deemed coal exploitation G. Walat coals non-commercial. Coals were deemed to be of adequate calorific quality, but coal seams later deemed to be too thin and faulted and too steeply dipping (40-70°) for exploitation*))

Bothe, A.C.D. (1929)- Djiwo Hills and Southern Range. Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, Excursion Guide C1, p. 1-14.

(*Elegant guidebook for 'classic' Pretertiary and Eocene outcrops in Jiwo Hills, E of Yogyakarta, Central Java. Pretertiary metamorphics (mainly phyllites and serpentinites), Cretaceous (meta-)limestones with Orbitolina (only found as eroded pebbles in Neogene conglomerate). Unconformably overlain by two levels of Eocene Nummulites limestones: (1) late Middle Eocene (Ta3) Wungkal limestone, with large Nummulites javanus, N. bagelensis, large Assilina cf. spira, Discocyclus (Ta3), etc., (identifications by H. Gerth, who suggested the lower assemblage is perhaps the oldest Eocene microfauna of Java) and (2) Late Eocene (Tb) Gamping Beds, with Nummulites bagelensis, N. pengaronensis, Discocyclus javana, Pellatispira, etc., but no Assilina*)

Bothe, A.C.D. (1934)- Geological map of Java, Sheet 82 Klaten, 1:100,000. Dienst van het Mijnwezen, Bandung (Unpublished).

Boudagher-Fadel, M.K. & S. Lokier (2005)- Significant Miocene larger foraminifera from South Central Java. *Revue de Paleobiologie*, Geneve, 24, 1, p. 291-309.

(online at: https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/40307/1/Boudagher-fadel_significant_RdP_2005.pdf)

(*Miocene T1-T2 larger forams from Wonosari Fm in Gunung Sewu area, S Mountains of C Java. See also comments by Renema (2006)*)

Braga, G. (2001)- Occurrence of Cenozoic bryozoa in Nanggulan and elsewhere in the Indonesian Archipelago. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 61-64.

(*Brief review. No bryozoa found in samples from Eocene Nanggulan section on S Central Java. Does mention E Miocene bryozoa reported from Lombok .S Sulawesi (Thalamoporella sulawesiensis) and Misool Archipelago (paper part of co-operation project University of Padova and UPN Veteran University in Yogyakarta)*)

Bramanto, B., K. Prijatna, A.M. Pahlevi, D.A. Sarsito, D. Dahrin, E.D. Variandy & R.I.S. Munthaha (2021)- Determination of gravity anomalies in Java, Indonesia, from airborne gravity survey. *Terrestrial Atmospheric Oceanic Sciences (TAO)* 32, 5, II, p. 781-795.

(online at: <http://tao.cgu.org.tw/index.php/articles/archive/geophysics/item/1765-2021060401ggap>)

(*Mainly about acquisition and processing of Geospatial Information Agency of Indonesia (BIG) airborne gravity survey; not much on results*)

Bronto, S. (2003)- Gunungapi Tersier Jawa Barat: identifikasi dan implikasinya. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IGI)* 18, 2, p. 111-135.

(*'Tertiary volcanoes of West Java: identification and implications'. Ten Oligo-Miocene volcanoes in W Java, mostly close to S coast. Fifteen Mio-Pliocene volcanoes in central-northern part, roughly same zone as Quaternary belt. Eocene-Oligocene volcanics more rare and widely scattered*)

Bronto, S. (2008)- Tinjauan geologi gunung api Jawa Barat- Banten dan implikasinya. *Jurnal Geoaplika* 3, 2, p. 47-61.

(*'Overview of the volcanic geology of Banten, W Java, and its implications'. Most of W Java and Banten areas covered by volcanoes and their products. Six groups: Dano and Cibaliung volcanic complex, Bayah Pongkor, Sukabumi-Southern Mountains, Bogor-Cianjur, Purwakarta and Bandung areas. Ages of volcanoes Paleogene-Quaternary, indicating superimposed volcanic episodes. Width of volcanic arc in W Java and Banten ~80-100km*)

Bronto, S. (2009)- Merapi volcano and the Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta: volcanoclastic rocks for petroleum geologist. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-48.

Bronto, S. (2009)- Fosil gunung api di Pegunungan Selatan Jawa Tengah. Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 171-194.

('Fossil volcanoes in the Southern Mountains of Central Java'. 24 Oligo-Miocene paleo-volcanic centers identified in W part of S Mountains of C Java. Four groups: Parangtritis- Sudimoro, Baturagung- Bayat, Wonogiri-Wedimbo and Karangtengah- Pacitan. General stages of volcanic evolution: (1) Oligocene basaltic pillow lavas in Kebo-Butak and Watupatok Fms; (2) first construction of andesitic cones of Mandalika and Wuni Fms; (3) destruction of composite volcanoes to form calderas and pumice-rich Semilir Fm, and (4) second phase of construction of andesitic cones of E Miocene Nglanggran Fm)

Bronto, S. (2010)- Identifikasi gunung api purba Pendul di Perbukitan Jiwo, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten-Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 20, 1, p. 3-13.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/157/152>)

('Identification of the ancient Pendul Volcano in the Jiwo Hills, Bayat, Klaten Regency, C Java'. Gunung Pendul is composed of microgabbro (K-Ar age 32.8 ± 6.6 Ma in Surono 2006). At E flank outcrop of pillow basalt lava flows, probably deposited on ocean floor. In- and extrusives probably remnants of eroded ancient volcano. Ages of volcanism at Pendul volcano in Bayat in particular and in S Mountains into four periods: Paleocene, Late Eocene- E Oligocene, E and M Miocene. S Mountains volcanism may be continuous from Late Eocene-E Miocene)

Bronto, S., P. Asmoro & M. Efendi (2016)- Gunung api lumpur di daerah Cengklik dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Boyolali Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Aplikasi Sains Teknologi, Yogyakarta (SNAST 2016), Jurnal FTI IST AKPRIND 1, 1, p. 17-27.

(online at: <http://journal.akprind.ac.id/index.php/fti/article/view/742/470>)

('Mud volcanoes in Cengklik and surrounding areas, Boyolali District, Central Java Province'. In Boyolali district mud volcanoes in E-W zone 20km long and 3-5 km wide, from Lake Cengklik to Solo River. With andesite basalt skoria in Gununglondo)

Bronto, S., P. Asmoro & M. Efendi (2017)- Gunung api lumpur di daerah Cengklik dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Boyolali Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 18, 3, p. 147-159.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/269/291>)

('Mud Volcanoes in Cengklik and surrounding area, Boyolali Districts Central Java Province'. Same paper as Bronto et al. 2016)

Bronto, S., S. Bijaksana, P. Sanyoto, L.O. Ngkoimani, G. Hartono & S. Mulyaningsih (2005)- Tinjauan vulkanisme Paleogen Jawa (Preliminary study of Jawa Paleogene volcanism). Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 20, p. 195-204.

('Review of Paleogene volcanism of Java'. 12 occurrences of Paleogene volcanic deposits in Java (Jatibarang, Cikotok, Pongkor, Pangandaran, Karangsambung, Kulon Progo, Watuadeg, Kali Ngalang, Bayat, etc.)

Bronto, S., E. Budiadi & G. Hartono (2006)- A new perspective of Java Cenozoic volcanic arcs. Proc. Jakarta 2006 International Geoscience Conference Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta06-OT-09, p. 1-4. (Extended Abstract)

(online at: https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/2571/1/8_A%20NEW%20PERSPECTIVE%20OF%20JAVA%20CENOZOIC%20VOLCANIC%20ARCS.pdf)

(Volcanic arcs of Late Cretaceous, Paleogene (Late Eocene- E Miocene), Neogene and Quaternary were superimposed, and among them intra-arc basins developed)

Bronto, S., R. Ciochon, Y. Zaim, R. Larick, A. Wulff, Y. Rizal, S. Carpenter, A. Bettis, Sudijono & Suminto (2004)- Studi petrologi basal sebagai indikasi vulkanisme di daerah Grumbulpring, Sangiran- Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 14, 2, p. 37-50.

('Petrological study of basalt as an indication of volcanic activity in the Grumbulpring area, Sangiran, C Java'. Young Basalt outcrop S of Sangiran. Possible relation to mud volcano of Sangiran?)

Bronto, S., G. Hartono & B. Astuti (2004)- Hubungan genesa antara batuan beku intrusi dan ekstrusi di Perbukitan Jiwo, Kecamatan Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 19, 3, p. 147-163. (online at: [https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/2563/1/3_HUBUNGAN%20GENESA%20ANTARA Etc.](https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/2563/1/3_HUBUNGAN%20GENESA%20ANTARA_Etc.)) ('Genetic relationships between intrusive and extrusive rocks, Jiwo Hills, C Java'. *Intrusive gabbro of Mt. Pendul at Jiwo Hills and nearby basaltic lava flows in Kebo-Butak Fm both with age of ~30 Ma, basic composition, etc. suggest genetic relationship*)

Bronto, S., G. Hartono & S. Mulyaningsih (2008)- Peninjauan kembali Formasi Nglanggran serta implikasinya terhadap mula jadi dan penamaan satuan batuan resmi di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. *Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 1, p. 269-284. (*Review of Late Oligocene Nglanggran Fm volcanic breccias and agglomerates of S Mountains, C Java*)

Bronto, S., G. Hartono & D. Purwanto (1998)- Batuan longsoran gunungapi Tersier di Pegunungan Selatan, studi kasus di Kali Ngalang, Kali Putat dan Jentir, Kab. Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. *Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 3 (Geodin., Magmat. Volkanologi), p. 44-49. (*Tertiary volcanic gravity slide rocks in the S Mountains near Yogyakarta; special study at Ngalang, Putar rivers and Jentir'. E Miocene volcanic rocks in Southern Mountains in volcanic debris avalanche facies*)

Bronto, S. & U. Hartono (2006)- Potensi sumber daya geologi di daerah cekungan Bandung dan sekitarnya. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 1, 1, p. 9-18. (online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/160) (*On energy and minerals potential of the Bandung basin, W Java*)

Bronto, S. & D.Z. Herman (2012)- Geologi Gunung Padang dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Cianjur- Jawa Barat. *Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 2012-GD-01, p. 1-4. (*Geology of Gunung Padang and surroundings, Cianjur District, West Java'. Volcanic complex, E Oligocene andesite age (32.3 ± 0.3 Ma). Basal andesite columnar structure, used for megalithic site Punden Beruntak*)

Bronto, S., A. Koswara & K. Lumbanbatu (2006)- Stratigrafi gunung api daerah Bandung Selatan, Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 1, 2, p. 89-101. (online at: <http://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/12/12>) (*Volcanic stratigraphy of the South Bandung region, West Java'. South Bandung mountaineous area, high plain of Pangalengan and Bandung city eleven Pliocene- Quaternary rock units (nine volcanic) over subsurface Miocene volcanic rocks*)

Bronto, S. & B.S. Langi (2016)- Geologi Gunung Padang dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Cianjur- Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 17, 1, p. 37-49. (online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/28/28>) (*Geology of Mt Padang and surrounding area, Cianjur District, West Java'. Mt Padang Megalithic site SE of Sukabumi built from local columnar jointed lavas*)

Bronto, S., S. Mulyaningsih, G. Hartono & B. Astuti (2008)- Gunung api purba Watuadeg: sumber erupsi dan posisi stratigrafi. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 3, 3, p. 117-128. (online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/225) (*Oligocene? pillow basalt lava flows exposed at Opak River, W of Watuadeg Village, Sleman- Yogyakarta. Small hill ~15m high and 150m away from river to W was eruption source. Lavas overlain by pumice-rich Semilir Fm volcanoclastic rock (Early Miocene), probably unconformable over basaltic pillow lavas*)

Bronto, S., S. Mulyaningsih, G. Hartono & B. Astuti (2009)- Waduk Parangjoho dan Songputri: alternatif sumber erupsi Formasi Semilir di daerah Eromoko, Kabupaten Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 4, 2, p. 79-92.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/243)

(Two alternative eruption centers for pumice-rich acid volcanics of E Miocene Semilir Fm in Eromoko area, S of Wonogiri, S Mountains, SE Java)

Bronto, S., S. Pambudi & G. Hartono (2002)- The genesis of volcanic sandstones associated with basaltic pillow lavas: a case study at the Djiwo Hills, Bayat area (Klaten, Central Java). *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 12, 131, p. 2-16.

(Same as paper below)

Bronto, S., S. Pambudi, G. Hartono & D. Purwanto (2002)- The genesis of volcanic sandstones associated with basaltic pillow lavas: a case study at the Jiwo Hills, Bayat area (Klaten, Central Java). *Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Surabaya, 2, p. 788-806.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/18/THE-GENESIS-OF-VOLCANIC-SANDSTONES-ASSOCIATED-WITH-BASALTIC-PILLOW-LAVAS;-A-CASE-STUDY-AT-THE-JIWO-HILLS,-BAYAT-AREA-\(KALTEN-%E2%80%93-CENTRAL-JAVA.pdf\)](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/18/THE-GENESIS-OF-VOLCANIC-SANDSTONES-ASSOCIATED-WITH-BASALTIC-PILLOW-LAVAS;-A-CASE-STUDY-AT-THE-JIWO-HILLS,-BAYAT-AREA-(KALTEN-%E2%80%93-CENTRAL-JAVA.pdf)))

(Late Oligocene Kebo-Butak Fm at Baturagung escarpment, Jiwo, S Mountains, >650m thick, composed of volcanic sandstones and calcareous sediments, deposited in submarine fan environment. Associated with pillow basalts and hyaloclastites. Sandstone composed of very angular volcanic glass grains, probably products of nearby submarine volcano. Interbedded deep marine limestone with planktonic foraminifera, incl. Globigerina tripartita, G. binaiensis, Globorotalia kugleri (assemblage age should be Lower N4, latest Oligocene; not N5 as suggested?; JTvG))

Bronto, S., A. Ratdomopurbo, P. Asmoro & M. Adityarani (2014)- Longsoran raksasa Gunung Api Merapi Yogyakarta- Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 15, 4, p. 165-183.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/56>)

(‘Giant landslide at the Merapi volcano, Yogyakarta-Central Java’. In Godean area, Sleman, area of hummocky topography represents large landslide from Merapi volcano, ~ 30-35 km long, To S, landslide material became laharic deposits extending 50 km away from Merapi)

Brontodihardjo, A.P.P. (1984)- Batugamping kalkarenit Juwangi dan masalah penggunaannya sebagai Batu Bahan Urugan bendungan Kedung Ombo di Jawa Tengah. *Proc. 13th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, p. 161-188.

(On Juwangi calcarenitic limestones near Kedung Ombo, C Java)

Brotopuspito, K.S., R.D. Indriana & M. Nukman (2006)- Sedimentary rock thickness at Kendeng- Rembang zone, Central Java- Indonesia, as constructed based on regional Bouguer gravity anomaly map. *Proc. Jakarta 2006 Int. Geosciences Conf. and Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, OT-44, p. 1-5. *(Extended Abstract)*

(Sediment thickness below Kendeng-Rembang zones 11,000- 13,000m, with Kendeng deeper than Rembang)

Brouwer, H.A. (1915)- Geologische overzichtskaart van den Nederlandsch-Indische Archipel, schaal 1:1 000 000. Toelichting bij Blad XVII (Oost Java, Madoera, Bali, Lombok, Soembawa). *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 44 (1915), *Verhandelingen* 2, p. 3-54.

(Geological overview map and explanation from E Java to Sumbawa; sheet 17 of 1:1 million map series. All islands on this map Neogene sediments and young volcanics only)

Brouwer, J. (1957)- Stratigraphy of the younger Tertiary in North-East Java and Madura. *Bataafse Int. Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM)*, The Hague, Report EP-37680, p. 1-41. *(Unpublished)*

Budhitrisna, T. (1992)- Geologic map of Salatiga Quadrangle, 1408-6, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Budhitrisna, T. (1987)- Geologic map of Tasikmalaya Quadrangle, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Budiarto R. (1976)- Sunda Strait, a dividing line between Tertiary structural patterns in Sumatra and Java islands. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 3, p. 11-20.

Budiman, I. (1991)- Interpretation of gravity data over Central Jawa, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis University of Adelaide, p. 1-139.
(online at: <https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/bitstream/2440/110285/2/02whole.pdf>)

Budiman, I. (1996)- The causative body of the old Ungaran volcano based on a gravity data model. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 6, 60, p. 9-15.

Budiman, I. (2000)- Main fault structure of Karangsambung area based on gravity model. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Geoph. Ser. 1, p. 1-6.
(*Interpretation of N-S gravity profile of Karangsambung area, C Java. Gravity high interpreted as basement high, possibly Eocene sandstones. No ties to surface geology*)

Budisantoso Pendowo (1991)- Geology of the Besuki Quadrangle, Java, Explanatory notes and map. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p.

Budiyani, S., D. Priambodo, B.W. Haksara & P. Sugianto (1991)- Konsep eksplorasi hidrokarbon untuk Formasi Parigi di Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 180-198.
(*Hydrocarbon exploration concepts for the Parigi Fm in the NW Java Basin'. M Miocene Parigi limestone gas-bearing reservoir in several fields. Max. thickness 400m. Distribution pattern follows N-S trending basement highs*)

Budiyani, S. & A. Mukmen (1994)- Penyebaran Formasi Ngrayong sebagai penghasil hidrokarbon di daerah Gondang dan sekitarnya cekungan Jawa Timur. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 140-154.
(*Distribution of Ngrayong Formation as a producer of hydrocarbons in Gondang and surrounding areas of East Java basin. Study of M Miocene Ngrayong Fm sandstone around Gondang-1 well (Pertamina- Trend 1991), NE Java Basin. In submarine fan facies. Gondang 1 tested 779 BOPD and 4.4MMSCF gas/day from Ngrayong Fm. With log cross-sections and examples of seismic mounding*)

Buning, F. (1922)- Het voorkomen en de ontginningswijze van natuurasphalt in verband met de asphalt-exploitatie te Cheribon. *Indisch Bouwkundig Tijdschrift* 25, 18, p. 330-335.
(online at: <http://colonialarchitecture.eu/islandora/object/uuid%3A0628d403-571e-487c-80d0-4825dc5742af/datastream/PDF/view>)
(*On the occurrence and exploitaton of natural asphalt in Kromong Mts, between G. Gedong en G. Pagemitan, near Cirebon, with some chemical- technical analyses. Bitumen content of Cirebon asphalt ~38.5%, melting point 52°C. No geology, no figures.3 Estimated asphalt reserves 1500-2000 tons. See also Mannhardt 1920, Pringgoprawiro et al. 1977*)

Burckle, L.H. (1982)- Diatom biostratigraphy of Late Miocene and Pliocene sediments of eastern Java (Indonesia). *Marine Micropaleontology* 7, p. 363-368.
(*Marine diatoms from Late Miocene- Pliocene Njepung section, Kendeng zone, E Java. Foraminifera studied by Saint-Marc & Suminta,1979. Lower part of Globigerina marls in Late Miocene- E Pliocene Thalassiosira convexa zone, middle part M Pliocene Nitzschia jousea zone. Open oceanic environment with strong upwelling suggested by presence of Thalassiosira nitzschoides, especially in lower part of section*)

Burgon, G., P. Lunt & T. Allan (2002)- IPA Fieldtrip to Eastern Java, 2002. Indonesian Petroleum Association, Field trip Guide Book, p. 1-33.
(*Semarang-Surabaya route, generally N of most E Java fieldtrips, with stops at Kali Lutut, documenting Early Miocene? uplift event, etc.*)

- Burgon, G.E. & P. Willumsen (1995)- Indonesian Petroleum Association East Java Fieldtrip October 13-15, 1995. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-68.
(3-day trip to Sekarkorong, Ngepon, Mudi, Bromo, Kalipanjang)
- Burhan, R.Y.P., Y. Zetra & Y.A. Amini (2020)- Paleoenvironmental and maturity indicator of Cepu Block Oil, Wonocolo Formation, East Java, Indonesia, Jurnal Teknologi (UTM) 82, 5, p. 173-182.
(online at: <https://journals.utm.my/jurnalteknologi/article/view/14428/6700>)
(Geochemical study of biomarkers in oil samples from M-L Miocene Wonocolo Fm in old wells in Cepu Block, NE Java, indicates source of oil mainly from higher plants (angiosperms, some gymnosperms and bacteria), with contributions of lacustrine and marine materials. Moderate to high maturity of generation)
- Burhanudin, B. & Y. Prakarsa (2000)- Remodeling geology of Parigi reservoir at Tugu Barat- a structure, North West Java Basin. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 141-150.
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2012)- Komplek mud volcano Kradenan. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-EG49, p. 305-309.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Komlek-Mud-Volcano-Kradenan.pdf)
(*'The Kradenan mud volcano complex'. Java. Probably fed from overpressured Early Miocene Tawun Fm*)
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2013)- Pengaruh tektonik dan laju sedimentasi dalam pembentukan gunung lumpur (mud volcano) di zona Kendeng dan Rembang Cekungan Jawa Timur. Doct. Thesis S3, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), NIM: 32007301, p. 1-305. (Unpublished)
(online at: <https://digilib.itb.ac.id/index.php/gdl/view/18976>)
(*'Tectonics and rate of sedimentation effect in mud volcano generation in the Kendeng and Rembang zones, East Java Basin'. Mud volcanoes are surface expressions of extruding overpressured formations or shale diapirs. E Java mud volcanoes grouped into four models, i.e. Kuwu, Crewek Medang and Lusi. Mud volcanoes caused by contractional tectonic deformation, sedimentation rate (>280m/My), deep burial (>1000m) and dominance of shale (>85%). If mud volcano system is at critical pressure phase, drilling will cause rapid explosion of mud volcano. If mud volcano system is in near critical phase, explosion will start when drill pipe is deepened. Overpressured mud zone has potential for unconventional gas reservoir with high gas storage capacity*)
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2014)- Pergerakan sedimen bawah permukaan (PSBP) di Jawa Timur. Bul. Ilmiah Mineral dan Energi (MINDAGI; Trisakti) 7, 1, p. 9-34.
(*'Subsurface sediment movement (PSBP) in East Java'. Review of mud volcanoes, etc., from overpressure*)
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2019)- Karakteristik gunung lumpur zona Rembang dan implikasinya lapangan migas di Jawa Timur. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas) 53, 3, p. 123-149.
(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/432>)
(*'Characteristics of mud volcanoes in the Rembang zone and their implications for oil and gas fields in East Java'. Results of field and subsurface data studies at 7 mud volcanoes Kuwu, Crewek, Cangkringan, Medang, Banjarlor, Kesongo (at Gabus oil field) and Kesongo. Foraminifera in mud mainly Late Oligocene- E Miocene age*)
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2019)- Mud gas play. Proc. 4th Annual Applied Science and Engineering Conf. (AASEC), Bali 2019, Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1402, 066022, p. 1-7.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1402/6/066022/pdf>)
(*On gas content of NE Java basin mud volcanoes. Gas seepage from overpressured Tawun Fm in Kesongo and Kradenan mud volcanoes 65-80% thermogenic methane*)
- Burhannudinnur, M. (2020)- The potentials prediction of Kradenan and Kesongo mud volcano systems in East Java. Int. J. Advanced Science Technology 29, 5, p. 533-541. (online at: http://www.karyailmiah.trisakti.ac.id/uploads/kilmiah/dosen/04_SimCek_The_Potentials_Prediction.pdf)

Burhannudinnur, M., Benyamin & Y. Prakasa (2000)- Remodeling geology of Parigi reservoir at Tugu Barat Field, West Java. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 143-147.
(Tugu Barat A is oil field in onshore NW Java basin, in Parigi reefal limestone reservoir. Initially view as single pool, but composed of multiple reservoir layers with different Gas-Oil and Oil-Water contacts. Porosities 7-44%. Revised oil reserve estimate 11 MBO)

Burhannudinnur, M. & W.T. Koesmawardani (2021)- Karakteristik gunung lumpur (mud volcano) di permukaan daerah Jawa Timur. Universitas Trisakti, Media Sains Indonesia, p. 1-97. (online at: http://www.karyailmiah.trisakti.ac.id/uploads/kilmiah/dosen/31_SimCek_Karakteristik_Gunung_Lumpur.pdf)
('Characteristics of mud volcanoes on the surface of East Java')

Burhannudinnur, M. & W.T. Koesmawardani (2021)- The determination of Kesongo mud volcano system zone using seismic interval velocity at potential overpressure in the Tawun Formation, "F" Field, NE Java Basin. Aceh Int. J. Science Technology 10, 3, p. 196-205.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/AIJST/article/view/23649>)
(Kesongo mud volcano on axis of Ledok Anticline, W of Cepu, NE Java basin. Ledok and Mundu Fms outcrop at surface. Mud diapirism caused drilling problems. Seismic interval velocities and well data used for determination of extent of overpressure. Low-velocity anomaly at depth 400-2000m, in Tawun Fm)

Burhannudinnur, M. & D. Noeradi (2021)- Understanding mud volcano system using Hele-Shaw (H-S) experiment: seismic confirmation at East Java mud volcano. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 6, 4, p. 206-216.
(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/download/7889/3828/>)
(Results of lab experiments to create mud diapirs)

Burhannudinnur, M., D. Noeradi, B. Sapiie & D. Abdassah (2012)- Karakter mud volcano di Jawa Timur. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-EG49, p. 300-304.
('Character of mud volcanoes in East Java'. Mud volcanoes of Randublatung zone, NE Java basin, contain variety of gases: biogenic gas, petroleum gas, dry condensate gas. Mud probably sourced from Tawun Fm)

Burhannudinnur, M. & A. Prsesetyo (2012)- Kradenan mud volcano complex between prospect and its exploration risk. Proc. Annual Conv. HAGI-PIT HAGI, Palembang, p. .

Cahyo, F.A., I. Fardiansyah, O. Malda & C. Prasetyadi (2011)- 3D modeling of Kerek turbidite sand bodies based on outcrop study in Kedungjati area, Central Java: an analog for sandy Miocene Formation in western Kendeng Zone. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-SG-036, p. 1-18.
(Outcrop study of Late Miocene Kerek Fm calcareous sandstone turbidites in measured sections in Kedungjati area, W Kendeng zone. Depositional environment interpreted as lower submarine fan system. Paleocurrent directions from flute casts suggest main sediment supply from NW (opposite of presumed southern origin of volcanic provenance in Ngawi area?; JTVG))

Cahyo, F.A., O. Malda, I. Fardiansyah & C. Prasetyadi (2013)- Three-dimensional facies modeling of deepwater fan sandbodies: outcrop analog study from the Miocene Kerek Formation, Western Kendeng Zone (North East Java Basin). Berita Sedimentologi 26, p. 19-25.
(online at: www.iagi.or.id/fosi/files/2013/05/BS26-Java.pdf)
(Similar to Cahyo et al. (2022) paper, above)

Cahyono, A., A. Shirly, F. Syafitra, Premonowati, H. Ibadurrahman & Y.R Sinulingga (2016)- Ngimbang clastics & carbonate Kujung distribution based on paleogeography reconstruction. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 432-438.
(online at:

https://www.academia.edu/35891149/Ngimbang_Clastics_and_Carbonate_Kujung_Distribution_Based_On_Paleogeography_Reconstruction

(Paleogeographic maps of M Eocene Ngimbang Fm clastics source rock and Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm carbonate reservoir facies in NE Java basin. Ngimbang clastics in series of NE-SW trending grabens)

Cahyono, A.B. & C.F. Burgess (2007)- Cepu 3D seismic- variations in Oligo-Miocene carbonate buildup morphology. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-116, p. 561-567.

(Carbonate build-up morphologies in Cepu Block vary from steep, narrow pinnacles to broad platform deposits. Buildups developed on isolated platform that began to form in E Oligocene. Through Late Oligocene- E Miocene, carbonate deposition ceased over parts of platform while other areas continued to grow, resulting in isolated carbonate buildups, drowning at different times, with morphologies related to underlying extensional faults and subsidence rates. Buildups up to 2 km thick. Thicker buildups drown in E Miocene and are covered by M Miocene clastics of low seal quality. Other areas of Cepu platform drowned in Oligocene. These carbonates have different morphology, lower reservoir quality and more clay-rich seals and commonly contain large gas columns)

Carlile, J.C., I.L. Price & S. Prihatmoko (2005)- The Cibaliung gold deposit, Banten: discovery to decision to mine. In: S. Prihatmoko et al. (eds.) Indonesian mineral and coal discoveries, Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) Special Issue, Jakarta, p. 45-57.

(Cibaliung low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposit at SW tip of Java. First discovered in 1992, decision to mine in 2004. Miocene-age mineralization (~10 Ma), formed at shallow depths (250-300m), hosted in Neogene volcanics. Site possibly influenced by NW-SE Sumatra Fault system, creating small pul-apart basin (see also Harijoko et al. 2004, 2007)

Carnell, A. (1996)- The Rajamandala limestone of the Sukabumi area of West Java. Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Indonesia Branch, Field Trip Guide Book, p. 1-46. *(Unpublished)*

Carnell, A. (2000)- The Rajamandala limestone at Sukabumi; can it be considered a field analogue for the Baturaja limestone, Proc. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Int. Conf., Bali, p. A13-A14.

(Late Oligocene Rajamandala reefal limestone of W Java outcrops between Cibadak in W and Bandung in E. Deposition interpreted as series of small coral islands, surrounded by foraminiferal/algal dominated shelf sediments. Rajamandala Fm often regarded as analogue for oil-productive Batu Raja Lst of S Sumatra and NW Java, but they are not direct age equivalents (Batu Raja Fm age is of Early Miocene age; JTvG))

Carthaus, E. (1911)- Zur Geologie von Java, insbesondere des Ausgrabungsgebietes. In: M.L. Selenka & M. Blankenhorn, Die *Pithecanthropus*-Schichten auf Java, Geologische Ergebnisse der Trinil-Expedition (1907-1908), Engelmann, Leipzig, p. 1-33.

('On the geology of Java, in particular the excavation area'. Mainly on Plio-Pleistocene deposits around Trinil excavation area of Selenka Expedition, C Java)

Caudri, C.M.B. (1932)- De foraminiferen-fauna van eenige *Cycloclypeus*-houdende gesteenten van Java. Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie 9, p. 171-204.

('The foraminiferal fauna from some Cycloclypeus-bearing rocks of Java'. Miocene larger forams from Java localities, collected by H. Gerth in 1929 in Popoh Bay (S Kediri; common Cycloclypeus annulatus with Miogypsina spp.; lower Tf), S. Priangan (C. carpenteri; Tg) and Purwakarta, plus other material from Leiden collections. Little or no stratigraphic context or locality information)

Caudri, C.M.B. (1939)- Lepidocyclinen von Java. Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie 12, p. 135-257.

('Lepidocyclinids from Java'. Descriptions of 26 Lepidocyclina species from Oligo-Miocene samples from C and W Java and Madura, collected by Gerth (probably too much 'splitting' of morphotypes; many species names probably synonyms?; JTvG))

Caughey, C.A.J., N.J. Dyer, A. Kohar, L. Haryono et al. (eds.) (1995)- Seismic atlas of Indonesian oil and gas fields II: Java, Kalimantan, Natuna, and Irian Jaya. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, Seismic Atlas 2, p.

Chan, J.S.L. (2015)- High-sulfidation epithermal Cu-Ag-Au deposit, Kluwih, Eastern Java, Indonesia- alteration and implications for potential porphyry Cu mineralisation. Proc. PACRIM 2015 Congress, Hongkong, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Melbourne, Publ. Ser. 2/2015, p. 213-218.
(*Cu-Ag-Au mineralisation at Kluwih prospect in E Java, Indonesia related to high-sulfidation hydrothermal system within dacitic volcanic dome. Mineralisation mainly in steeply dipping quartz-enargite-pyrite veins in porphyritic dacite and breccia of dome and in underlying andesite with zircon U-Pb age of 11.5 Ma. Probability of underlying porphyry copper system. No location info*)

Chandra, B.Y., A.T. Rahardjo & Dardji Noeradi (2013)- Sequence stratigraphy of Bayah Formation at Banten area based on Core of DDH-1 Well and DDH-2 well: palynological and palynofacies approach. Proc. Joint Convention 38th Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI) - 42nd Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Medan, JCM2013-0005, p. 1-4.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/8/2013_IAGI_Medan_Sequence-Stratigraphy-of-Bayah.pdf)
(*Sequence stratigraphy of Middle-Late Eocene Bayah Fm on Bayah High, Banten Province, SW Java, based on palynology data from onshore cores DDH-1 (242m) and DDH-2 (315m). Seven late M Eocene- Late Eocene depositional sequences, with depositional environments varying from fluvial plain to estuarine. Sequences 1-3 late M Eocene, with Proxapertites operculatus, Spinizonocolpites echinatus and Acrostichum aureum. Sequence 4 basal Late Eocene with FAD Cicatricosisporites dorogensis and Proxapertites operculatus*)

Chandra, B.Y., A.T. Rahardjo & Dardji Noeradi (2014)- Palynofacies analysis of the Eocene Bayah Formation in Bayah High, Banten Block, SW Java. Berita Sedimentologi 29, p. 80-94.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/145>)
(*Description of palynofacies of Eocene Bayah Formation from cores of wells DDH-1 and DDH-2*)

Choi, S.G., C.S. So, S.H. Choi & J.K. Han (1995)- Genetic environments of hydrothermal vein deposits in the Pacitan District, East Java, Indonesia. Economic and Environmental Geology (Korean Soc. Economic Environmental Geology) 28, 2, p. 109-121.
(online at: <https://www.kseeg.org/journal/view.html?pn=search&uid=1039&vmd=Full>)
(*Hydrothermal vein deposits in Tertiary rocks in Pacitan District, S Mountains of E Java. Kasihan, Jompong and Gempol mineralized areas primarily copper-zinc deposits, also lead and gold mineralization. Depth of mineralization from pressuredata from fluid inclusions estatimated between ~1200-1600m or 450-650m*)

Choiriah, S.U. (1999)- Paleoclimatic interpretation using calcareous nannoplankton, Solo River Ngawi area, Indonesia. Abstract, AAPG Foundation Grants-in-Aid Recipients 1999, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 83, 11, p. 1896 (*Abstract*).
(*Late Miocene to M Pleistocene of Kendeng zone shows climate changes in nannoplankton. Twelve alternating warm- cold zones. Kerek Fm Zone 1 and 2 warm zone and cold zone of lower NN12 and NN12-NN13 respectively. Kalibeng Fm: transitional zone 3 (NN13-NN14), Zone 4 warm (NN14-NN15), Zone 5 (cold, NN15), Zone 6 (warm, NN16), Zone 7 (cold zone, NN16), Zone 8 (warm, NN16), Zone 9 (transitional, NN16), and Zone 10 (warm, NN16-NN18). Klitik Fm: zone 11 cold, NN18, zone 12 warm zones, 12a,b, NN19 and NN20, with barren zone between 12a and 12b)*)

Choiriah, S.U. (2023)- Rate of sedimentation based on biostratigraphy of the Kendeng Zone in Kalibeng river of Kedungringin, Plandaan Area, Jombang, East Java. Proc. 4th Int. Conference on Earth, Science, Mineral and Energy (ICEMINE 2021), Sleman, AIP Conference Proceedings 2598, 020003, p.
(*Nannofossil analyses of Late Miocene- Pleistocene of Kalibeng- Sonde Formations in Kalibeng river section, Plandaan, Kendeng Zone, E Java*)

Choiriah, S.U., I.P. Haty & E.Y. Kaesti (2021)- Aplikasi biostratigrafi untuk interpretasi kecepatan sedimentasi di Zona Rembang. Teknik Geologi, UPN ‘Veteran’, Yogyakarta, p. 1-57. (online at: http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/26632/1/4a.Buku%20ISBN_Aplikasi%20Biostratigrafi%20untuk%20Interpret%20Ke c.Sedimentasi.pdf)

(Application of biostratigraphy for interpretation of sedimentation rates in the Rembang Zone’. Overview booklet of Rembang zone stratigraphy (Ledok-Mundu-Lidah Fms). 11 nannofossil biozones in Late Miocene-Pleistocene. Highest sedimentation rates in E Pliocene/ NN14-NN15/ CNPL3, within Mundu Fm (would expect more uniform sedimentation rates in hemipelagic section?; JTvG))

Choiriah, S.U., I.P. Haty & E.Y. Kaesti (2023)- Sedimentation rate during Miocene to Pleistocene related with nannofossil biostratigraphy, in Banyuurip, Kedewan, Rembang Zone, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) IJOG 10, 3, p. 349-361.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/826/433>)

(Late Miocene- Pleistocene sedimentation rates for formations in NE Java basin 1.5-34 cm/ky (ages constrained by nannofossils))

Choiriah, S.U., I.P. Haty, B. Tribowo, A. Subandrio, Y. Rizkianto & M. Maha (2019)- Penghuni Tebing Breksi yang tidak kasat mata. UPN “Veteran”, Yogyakarta, p. 1-89.

(online at: http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/26622/1/1a.%20Buku%20ISBN_Penghuni%20Tebing%20Breksi.pdf)

(‘The invisible inhabitants of the Breccia Cliff’. Popular guide to marine microfauna in tuffaceous breccias in ‘Tebing Breccia’, E of Yogyakarta, a stone quarry turned into tourist park with large stone carvings. Foraminifera and calcareous nannofossils suggest E Miocene age and bathyal depositional environment (‘Semilir Formation’))

Choiriah, S.U. & R. Kapid (1999)- Nannoplankton biozonation in Bengawan Solo River, Ngawi. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 3, p. 35-45.

(In Indonesian. Nannofossils from samples from Kerek Fm (NN12-NN13; Late Miocene), Kalibeng Fm (NN13-NN18; end Miocene- Early Pliocene) and Sonde/ Klitik Mb (NN19-NN20; E- M Pleistocene) of Solo River section, Kendeng zone, N of Ngawi. Results suggest younger ages than concluded by earlier authors (e.g. Van Gorsel and Troelstra 1981, Theodoridis 1984))

Choiriah, S.U., R. Kapid & H. Pringgoprawiro (2000)- Interpretasi paleotemperatur berdasarkan nannoplankton lintasan S. Bengawan Solo, Ngawi, Jawa Timur. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 4, p. 47-59.

(‘Interpretation of paleotemperatures based on nannoplankton in the Solo River section, Ngawi, East Java’. Nannofossil species and diversity from Late Miocene- Pliocene (zones NN11-NN20) in Solo River section in Kendeng Zone, suggest 12 alternating warm-cold zone)

Choiriah, S.U., R. Kapid & W. Rahardjo (2001)- The Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary, based on calcareous nannofossils, and related palaeoclimatic implications, Solo River section, Ngawi region, East Java, Indonesia. J. Nannoplankton Research, London, 23,1, p. 15-19.

(online at: [http://ina.tmsoc.org/JNR/online/23/Choiriah%20et%20al.%202001%20JNR%2023-1%20Plio-Q%20Java%20\[C2%A7N2027\].pdf](http://ina.tmsoc.org/JNR/online/23/Choiriah%20et%20al.%202001%20JNR%2023-1%20Plio-Q%20Java%20[C2%A7N2027].pdf))

(Analysis of calcareous nannofossils of samples from Solo River section, Ngawi Region, East Java. Plio-Pleistocene boundary determined based on Top Discoaster and simultaneous Base Gephyrocapsa)

Choiriah, S.U., C. Prasetyadi, R. Kapid & D.F. Yudiantoro (2018)- Diversity model of Pliocene-Pleistocene nannofossil of Kendeng Zone. Proc. Int. Conf. Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy, Yogyakarta 2018, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 212, 012038, p. 1-11.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/212/1/012038/pdf>)

(Quantitative analyses of Pliocene-Pleistocene calcareous nannofossils in four river sections (Ngawi (Solo River), Bojonegoro, Nganjuk, Jombang) in Kendeng Zone suggests decrease in diversity from Pliocene to Pleistocene)

Choiriah, S.U., C. Prasetyadi, R. Kapid & D.F. Yudiantoro (2020)- Nannofossil distribution and age of Kendeng Zone in Kalibeng river section of Kedunggringin, Plandaan Area, Jombang, East Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 7, 1, p. 15-24.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/365/296>)

(*Kalibeng River section abundant nannofossils. Age of Marl Unit of Kalibeng is NN10-NN18 (M Miocene-Pliocene). Calcareous Sandstone Unit of Sonde is NN19-NN20 (Pliocene-Pleistocene) and Calcareous Claystone Unit of Sonde is NN20-NN21 (Pleistocene)*).

Choiriah, S.U., C. Prasetyadi, R. Kapid, D.F. Yudiantoro & M. Syaifudin (2020)- Paleotemperature interpretation based on calcareous nannoplankton of Kedung Sumber River section, Soko, Bojonegoro, East Java. Journal Techno (UPN) 6, 1, p. 1-14.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/teknoslppm/article/view/4226/3150>)

(*Paleoclimate interpretation of marine Late Miocene- Pleistocene in Kedung Sumber River section at Soko in Kendeng zone, based on calcareous nannofossils. 32 zones identified*)

Choiriah, S.U., C. Prasetyadi, D.F. Yudiantoro, R. Kapid & N.A. Nurwantari (2020)- Pliocene-Pleistocene calcareous nannoplankton biostratigraphy, section Banyuurip, Rembang Zone, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Int. J. Geology and Earth Sciences (IJGES) 6, 4, p. 44-49.

(online at: <http://new.ijges.com/uploadfile/2020/1224/20201224043235138.pdf>)

(*Calcareous nannofossils from Banyuurip (Pertamina oilfield) area, NE Java (no locality information). Stratigraphy: Ledok Fm calcarenite, Mundu Fm marl and Lidah Fm calcareous claystone. 9 zones (NN12-NN21; Late Miocene-Pleistocene)*)

Choiriah, S.U., C. Prasetyadi, D.F. Yudiantoro, R. Kapid & N.A. Nurwantari (2020)- Miocene to Pleistocene biostratigraphy of Rembang Zone based on nannofossil, Nglebur River section, Blora, Central Java. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy (ICEMINE 2019), Yogyakarta, AIP Conference Proceedings 2245, 030004, p. 1-12.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/342789686_Miocene_to_pleistocene_biostratigraphy_Etc.)

(*Calcareous nannofossils from Nglebur River section, Jiken, Rembang Zone, NE Java Basin, show M Miocene Wonocolo Fm marls (NN9-NN10), Late Miocene Ledok Fm limestones (NN10-NN12), Pliocene Mundu Fm marls (NN12-NN18) and Pleistocene Lidah Fm calcareous sandstones (NN18-NN19)*)

Choiriah, S. Umiyatun, B. Prastistho, R.E. Jati Kurniawan & Surono (2006)- Foraminifera besar pada satuan batugamping Formasi Gamping- Wungkal, Sekarbolo, Jiwo Barat, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru, PIT IAGI2006-072, p. 1-11.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_-Foraminifera-Besar-Pada.pdf)

(*Abundant M-L Eocene (Ta3-Tb; P9-P14) larger foraminifera in Gamping-Wungkal Formations at Jiwo- Bayat area (20 species of Nummulites, Assilina, Discocyclina, Pellatispira, Asterocyclina, Spiroclypeus vermicularis, etc.). Associated sandstone units planktonic foram zones P9-P14 (E-M Eocene); mudstone unit nannoplankton zone NP18-NP19 (Late Eocene)*)

Choiriah, S.U., B. Prastistho, R.E. Jati Kurniawan & Surono (2006)- Foraminifera besar pada satuan batugamping Formasi Gamping- Wungkal, Sekarbolo, Jiwo Barat, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Ilmu Kebumihan Teknologi Mineral (UPN) 19, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/22097/>)

(*Same paper as above?*)

Choiriah, S.U., A. Subandrio, Y. Rizkianto, I. Paramitahaty, D.K. Isnani, N.A. Nurwantari et al. (2023)- Trace fossils of the Selorejo Formation, Rembang Zone, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 8, 3, p. 183-188.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/10454/5599>)

(*Diverse shallow marine trace fossils in Late Pliocene-Pleistocene glauconitic foraminiferal grainstone-packstone of Selorejo Fm in NE Java Basin: Planolites, Helminthopsis, Thalassinoides, Conichnus, etc.*)

Choiriah, S.U. & J. Setiawan (2001)- The claystone age of Wungkal Formation based on calcareous nannofossils in Gunung Pendul area, Bayat Klaten, Central Java. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 10th GEOSEA Conv., Yogyakarta, p.

Choiriah, S.U. & B. Triwibowo (2002)- Studi biozonasi nannoplankton daerah Gunung Pendul Formasi Wungkal, Bayat Klaten, Jawa Tengah. In: Sumberdaya Geologi daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah, Ikatan Ahli Geologi (IAGI) Pengurus Daerah DIY-Jateng, p. 41-53.

('Nannoplankton biozonation of the Wungkal Fm in the Gunung Pendul area, Bayat, Klaten, C Java')

Chotin, P., A. Giret, J.P. Rampnoux, Sumarso & Suminta (1980)- L'île de Java, un enregistreur des mouvements tectoniques a l'aplomb d'une zone de subduction. Comptes Rendus Somm. Societe Geologique France, 22, 5, p. 175-177.

('Java island, a record of tectonic movements up a subduction zone'. Java fault systems N30°, N70°, N90°, N135° and N165°. Left-lateral strike slip faults at N70° offset Quaternary intra-arc and volcanic chain)

Chotin, P., A. Giret, J.P. Rampnoux, L. Rasplus, Suminta & S. Priyomarsono (1984)- Etude de la fracturation dans l'île de Java, Indonesia. Bull. Societe Geologique France 26, 6, p. 1325-1333.

('Study of the fracturing on Java island'. Java fault systems determine locations of volcanoes along N 000 and N 045 tension gashes. N 070 strike slip zone marks boundary between western subduction system and eastern collision-subduction Australian system)

Chotin, P., L. Rasplus, J. Rampnoux, Suminta & N. Hasjim (1984)- La sedimentation associee a une structure décrochante majeure dans la partie centrale de l'île de Java (Indonesie). Bull. Societe Geologique France 26, 6, p. 1259-1268.

('The sedimentation associated with a major strike-slip fault zone in the central part of the island of Java, Indonesia'. N70E strike-slip fault is reactivation of pre-Neogene Sundaland margin)

Clements, B. (2008)- Paleogene to Early Miocene tectonic and stratigraphic evolution of West Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis Royal Holloway, University of London, p. 1-431. *(Unpublished)*

(Eocene arc S of Java, mostly submerged; rarely did its products reach Java. Arc became emergent during Late Oligocene- E Miocene and volcanic activity probably increased. M Miocene carbonates deposited above arc rocks. Late Miocene resumption of volcanism N of Paleogene arc. Another arc jump since Late Miocene and modern Sunda Arc volcanoes now on deformed Late Miocene arc products. Paleogene quartz sandstones sourced from Sundaland granitic and metamorphic rocks. Zircons from M Eocene record contributions from Cretaceous arc and post collisional volcanic rocks. New structural model for W Java suggests major thrusting in S Java has previously been overlooked. Paleogene and Late Miocene arcs have thrust northwards by >50 km and are now thrust onto shelf sequences that formed on Sundaland continental margin. In C Java deeper structural level is exposed and arcs have been removed by erosion. Age of thrusting Late Miocene or Pliocene)

Clements, B. & R. Hall (2006)- Provenance of Paleogene sediments in West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Jakarta 2006 Int. Geosciences Conf. and Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 1-5.

(Eo-Oligocene quartz-rich sediments in W Java from multiple sources, from North. Much of quartz is from low-grade metamorphics)

Clements, B. & R. Hall (2007)- Cretaceous to Late Miocene stratigraphic and tectonic evolution of West Java. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-037, p. 87-104.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/clements_hall_2007%20West%20Java%20evolution_IPA.pdf)

(Cretaceous-Late Miocene paleogeographic maps W Java)

Clements, B. & R. Hall (2008)- U-Pb dating of detrital zircons from West Java show complex Sundaland provenance. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-115, p. 1-19.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/clements_hall_2008_IPA%20Java%20zircons.pdf)

(Ages of zircons from M Eocene volcanoclastic Ciletuh Fm indicate Late Cretaceous- E Paleogene local volcanic arc source. M Eocene- Oligocene quartzose formations sourced from Sundaland, with wide zircon age

ranges (Proterozoic- Eocene). *M Eocene Ciemas Fm zircons mainly Permo-Triassic ages, and derived from Malay Peninsula and Tin Islands granites, Late Eocene Bayah Fm higher contribution of E-M Cretaceous granites from Borneo Schwaner Mts)*

Clements, B., R. Hall, H.R. Smyth & M.A. Cottam (2009)- Thrusting of a volcanic arc: a new structural model for Java. *Petroleum Geoscience* 15, 2, p. 159-174.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/clements_etal_2009%20java%20structure.pdf)

(Java apparently simple structure with E-W physiographic zones broadly corresponding to structural zones. Simplicity complicated by structures inherited from Cretaceous subduction, by extension related to development of volcanic arcs, extension related to development of Makassar Straits, Late Cenozoic contraction, and active cross-arc extensional faults. Major thrusting in S Java displaced Early Cenozoic volcanic arc rocks N-wards by 50km or more. C Java displays deepest structural levels of N-directed thrusts, with Cretaceous basement exposed; overthrust arc largely removed by erosion. In W and E Java overthrust volcanic arc still preserved. W Java arc now thrust onto shelf sequences that formed on Sundaland continental margin. In E Java volcanic arc thrust onto thick volcanic/sedimentary sequence formed N of arc in basin due largely to volcanic arc loading)

Clements, B., I. Sevastjanova, R. Hall, E.A. Belousova, W.L. Griffin & N. Pearson (2012)- Detrital zircon U-Pb age and Hf-isotope perspective on sediment provenance and tectonic models in SE Asia. In: E.T. Rasbury et al. (eds.) *Mineralogical and geochemical approaches to provenance*, Geological Society of America (GSA), Special Paper 487, p. 37-61.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266851541_Detrital_zircon_U-Pb_age_and_Hf-isotope_perspective_on_sediment_provenance_and_tectonic_models_in_SE_Asia)

(U-Pb age populations of zircons in Paleogene formations in W Java: 80-50 Ma (Late Cretaceous-Paleogene), 145-74 Ma (Cretaceous), 298-202 Ma (Permian-Triassic), 653-480 Ma and 1290-723 Ma. Late Cretaceous and Paleogene zircons derived from two volcanic arcs in Java and W Sulawesi, respectively. Java arc was active before microcontinent collision, and W Sulawesi arc developed later, on newly accreted crust at SE Sundaland margin. Collision age is ~80 Ma. Zircons older than ~80 Ma have continental Sundaland provenance. Mid-Cretaceous zircons in U Eocene- Lw Oligocene derived from granites of Schwaner Mts of SW Borneo, Permian-Triassic zircons from granites in SE Asian Tin Belt. Older zircons from allochthonous basement and sedimentary rocks deposited prior to rifting of continental blocks from Gondwana in E Mesozoic)

Condon, W.H., L. Pardyanto & K.B. Ketner (1975)- Geologic map of the Banjarnegara and Pekalongan Quadrangles, Java. Geological Research Development Centre Bandung, scale 1:100,000, p. 1-5. (also 2nd edition 1996)

(Map of C Java Dieng Plateau, Sundoro volcano, N Serayu Mts folds and at S border Cretaceous ophiolitic basement and melange outcrops of Lok Ulo)

Cook, P., D. Jayson, S.Y. Ritha, P.J. Nichols, D.W. Ellis & J. Zwaan (2003)- Quantifying geohazards through advanced visualisation and integration in the Terang-Sirasun development, Kangean PSC, Indonesia. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 1-17.

(Terang-Sirasun reservoir Plio-Pleistocene Paciran Fm Globigerina calcarenites. Development of 1 TCF GIIP complicated by shallow gas in overburden and faults, some with seabed expression. Sirasun fewer faults and little shallow gas but near shelf-slope break, with potential mass flow features. Little geology info)

Cottam, M., R. Hall, L. Cross, B. Clements & W. Spakman (2010)- Neogene subduction beneath Java, Indonesia: slab tearing and changes in magmatism. *Geophysical Research Abstracts* 12, EGU General Assembly 2010, Vienna, p. 12437.

(Abstract only) (online at: <http://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2010/EGU2010-12437.pdf>)

(Java island complex history of volcanism and unusual subduction characteristics, consistent with subduction of a hole in downgoing slab. Episode of Late Miocene thrusting at ~7 Ma observed throughout Java linked to N-ward movement of volcanic arc. In E Java gap in seismicity between ~250-500 km and seismic tomography shows hole in slab. Explained by tearing of subducting slab when buoyant oceanic plateau arrived at trench S of E Java at ~8 Ma (Kundu & Gahalaut 2011 suggest slab detachment under E Java between 10-20 Ma))

Courteney, S. (1996)- The future hydrocarbon potential of Western Indonesia. In: C.A. Caughey, D.C. Carter et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 397-415.

(Over 3000 exploratory wells drilled in W Indonesia and ~750 discoveries reported. W Indonesia mature province with >300 fields producing in 12 basins. A further 100 fields abandoned or shut-in. Framework based on sequence stratigraphy established for productive basins)

Courteney, S., P.J. Cockroft, R. Miller, R.S.K. Phoa & A.W.R. Wight (1989)- Introduction. Indonesia Oil and Gas Fields Atlas, 4, Java. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 1-13, A1-A4.

Coxall, H.K., T.D. Jones, A.P. Jones, P. Lunt, I. MacMillan, G.I. Marliyani, C.J. Nicholas, A. O'Halloran, E. Piga, P. Sanyoto, W. Rahardjo & P.N. Pearson (2021)- The Eocene-Oligocene transition in Nanggulan, Java: lithostratigraphy, biostratigraphy and foraminiferal stable isotopes. J. Geological Society, London, 178, jgs2021-006, p. 1-30.

(online at: <https://jgs.lyellcollection.org/content/jgs/178/6/jgs2021-006.full.pdf>)

(Nanggulan section in S-C Java Eocene-Oligocene age open marine sediments and volcanics that accumulated in >400m deep marginal basin within young Sunda Arc. New borehole across complete Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT). Increasing $\delta^{18}O$ and $\delta^{13}C$ isotopes in basal Oligocene allow correlation to global records and warm temperatures and relatively high nutrients along SE Java margin. 10 m-thick basaltic lava and ash recovered in borehole constrained by biostratigraphy to planktonic foraminifera Zones O1-O2 (nanno zone CNO3), with age of 30.5-33 Ma, recording some of earliest volcanic activity in Oligo-Miocene Sunda margin subduction and demonstrates Old Andesite volcanic activity from Early Oligocene rather than Late Oligocene)

Crie, M.L. (1888)- Recherches sur la flore Pliocene de Java. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, ser. 1, 5, p. 1-21.

(online at: www.repositorio.naturalis.nl/document/552405)

('Investigations on the Pliocene flora of Java'. Plant fossils from tunnel drilled in volcanic terrains of Gunung Kendang, E of Sukabumi and SW of Cianjur, W Java. With Naucleoxylon spectabile (also in Jaarboek Mijnwezen 17 (1888), p. 49-71))

Croockewit, J.H. (1854)- Scheikundig onderzoek naar kolen afkomstig van de westpunt van Java, nabij de Meeuwenbaai. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 6, p. 85-88, 123-130.

('Chemical investigation of coal from the west point of Java, near Peucang Bay'. Coal sample from SW Java (collected by A. Boachi?) with ~7% ash, 5% sulfur)

Cunningham, M.J.M., M. Muharam, L. Damanik, E. Hermawan & J. Widjaja (2015)- Structural controls on the localisation of low-sulfidation epithermal mineralisation in West Java, Indonesia. Proc. PACRIM 2015 Congress, Hongkong, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Melbourne, Publ. Ser. 2/2015, p. 227-235. (Extended Abstract)

(In SW Java low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralisations in series of extensional and strike-slip faults that cut Miocene-Pliocene calc-alkaline volcanic rocks intruded by shallow-level plutons. Discussion of epithermal mineralisation at Mt Subang, Cianjur region, SW Java)

Dahrin, D. (1993)- Etude bathymetrique et gravimetrique de Detroit de la Sonde et du volcan Krakatau (Indonesie): implications geodynamiques et volcanologiques. Doct. Thesis Universite de Paris VII, p. 1-335.

(online at: http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/TDM/42325.pdf)

('Bathymetric and gravimetric study of Sunda Straits and Krakatau volcano (Indonesia): geodynamic and volcanological implications'. Sunda Straits characterized by extensional tectonics ('pull-apart basin'). Krakatau volcano bimodal basalt-dacite volcanics and is different from volcanoes of Java and Sumatra)

Dam, M.A.C. (1990)- Detailed geological research in the Bandung Basin. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 57-90.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/48/19th-\(11-13-Des-1990\)-Book-II-67-78.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/48/19th-(11-13-Des-1990)-Book-II-67-78.pdf))

(Brief review of project on geology of Bandung Basin, with focus on Quaternary and groundwater resources)

Dalimunthe, H.L., Y. Aribowo, A. Kurniasih, W.B. Khorniawan, R. Setyawan, N. Qadaryati et al. (2025)- Provenance study from petrography of the sandstone of Kerek Formation, Sojomerto, Kendal, Central Java. Proc. 7th Int. Conf. on Earth Science, Mineral and Energy (ICEMINE 2024), Yogyakarta, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1486, 012006, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1486/1/012006/pdf>)

(Petrography of M-L Miocene Kerek Fm sandstones in Sojomerto, Kendal, western Kendeng zone. Mainly lithics (48-63%; mainly volcanics?), matrix (2-16%) and quartz (1-24%). Classified as lithic arenite and lithic wacke. Provenance from volcanic activity to S of area)

Dam, M.A.C. (1994)- The Late Quaternary evolution of the Bandung Basin, West Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, p. 1-252. *(Unpublished)*

Dam, M.A.C. & P. Suparan (1992)- A Late Quaternary sedimentary sequence from the Bandung Basin, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Quaternary stratigraphy of Asia and the Pacific, IGCP 296 Conf. (1989), ESCAP, New York, p. 49-67.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12870/6110/ESCAP-1991-RP-Quaternary-stratigraphy-IGCP-296-1989.pdf>)

(Bandung basin is 15 x 35 km long intramontane basin at altitude of ~660-675 m in central part of W-Java At least three separate lake sequences alternating with paleosol levels recognised, the most recent one dated at ~35.000-15.000 years BP)

Dam, M.A.C. & P. Suparan (1992)- Geology of the Bandung Basin. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 13, p. 1-77.

(Results of 1986 -1990 survey by GRDC and Free University (VUA) on Late Quaternary (last 50k years) development of the Bandung Basin. Four lake phases, etc.)

Dam, M.A.C., P. Suparan, J.J. Nossin & R.P.G.A. Voskuil (1996)- A chronology for geomorphological developments in the greater Bandung area, West-Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences 14, 1-2, p. 101-115.

(online at: [www.researchgate.net/publication/292106109_Geomorphologic_development_of_the_Sun Etc.](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/292106109_Geomorphologic_development_of_the_Sun_Etc))

(Bandung area large intramontane basin surrounded by volcanic highlands, which developed during Middle-Late Quaternary, in particular since 125 kyr B.P. Cataclysmic eruptions of Tangkuban Perahu complex around 105 ka and 50-35 ka caused voluminous sediment inflow in NW basin)

Dames, T.W.G. (1955)- The soils of East Central Java. Contr. General Agricultural Research Station, Bogor, 141, p. 1-155.

(1:250,000 scale map of soils in part of Central Java, from Muria volcano in N to Solo, Yogyakarta, Southern Mountains region in S)

Dana, C., A. Idrus, I. Setiawan, E. Handayani, F. Yurniadi, I.A. Meak & C.K. Lai (2021)- Geology, vein textures, and fluid inclusions of the Cibeber low-intermediate sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag orefield, Western Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 8, 2, p. 157-175.

(online at: <http://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/739>)

(Cibeber area part of Bayah Dome Complex in SW Java, which hosts several Au-Ag deposits (Pongkor, Cibaliung, Cikotok). Cibeber mineralization hosted in quartz veins in volcanic breccia/tuff and andesitic lava of U Eocene- Oligocene Cikotok Fm, structurally controlled by NE-trending faults. Four stages of mineralization/veining. Both low-sulphidation and intermediate-sulphidation mineralization)

Danes, J.V. (1910)- Die Karstphanomene im Goenoeng Sewoe auf Java. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, ser. 2, 27, p. 247-260.

(online at: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015078113373;view=1up;seq=703;size=150>)

(‘The karst phenomena in Gunung Sewu on Java’. Brief summary of early study of famous cone karst of Southern Mountains of C and E Java, by Czechoslovak botanist-geographer. No illustrations; published in more detail in 1915)

Danes, J.V. (1915)- Das Karstgebiet Goenoeng Sewoe in Java. Sitzungsberichte Konigl. Boehmische Gesellschaft Wissenschaften in Prag, Math.-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Prague, 21, p. 1-90.
(‘The Gunung Sewu karst region of Java’. Classic Southern Mountains karst study around Wonosari, Pacitan, etc. See also review by Hol (1918))

Danio, H., B. Sapiie, Aurioerdi, A.M. Dzar, T. Tsuji & K. Kitamura (2023)- Lithofacies, mineralogical, petrophysical and mechanical properties analysis of reservoir and seal rocks for Carbon Capture Storage (CCS) system: pilot study in Gundih Field, Central Java, Indonesia. Bulletin of Geology (ITB) 6, 3, p. 1052-1063.
(online at: <https://buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/issue/view/17/PR63-3>)
(Study of M Miocene Ngrayong Sandstone in outcrop and shallow coreholes for suitability for CCS reservoir in NE Java basin. Ngrayong Fm adequate reservoir for CO₂ storage. Overlain by a Bulu Limestone seal layer)

Danny, R., Sutarto, C. Prasetyadi & S. Putranto (2013)- Model erupsi Gunung Gajahmungkur yang membawa fragmen batuan tua berumur Pra-Tersier hingga Tersier di daerah Selogiri, Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 6, Universitas Gajah Mada, Teknik Geologi, Yogyakarta 2013, M-02, p. 188-197.
(online at: https://www.academia.edu/40355862/Prosiding_Seminar_Nasional_Kebumian_ke_6)
(‘Model of the eruption of Mount Gajahmungkur which brought old rock fragments from Pre-Tertiary to Tertiary in the Selogiri area, Wonogiri, C Java’. Selogiri area near Wonogiri with outcrops of Oligo-Miocene volcanic rocks. One is Mt Gajahmungkur, with last destructive eruption phase of coignimbrite breccia with old rock xenoliths with similarities to rocks in Jiwo Hills, Bayat (M Eocene Nummulites Limestone, Pretertiary metamorphics). Jiwo stratigraphy thus extends E-ward from Jiwo (by ~30km?))

Dardji, Noeradi (1997)- Evolusi cekungan Paleogen di daerah Ciletuh Jawa Barat Selatan. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 27, p. 27-42.
(‘Evolution of the Paleogene basin in the Ciletuh area, SW Java’)

Dardji, N., E.A. Subroto, H.E. Wahono, E. Hermanto & Y. Zaim (2006)- Basin evolution and hydrocarbon potential of Majalengka-Bumiayu transpression basin, Java Island, Indonesia. AAPG 2006 Int. Conf. Exhib., Perth. (Abstract only)
(NW-SE zone from Majalengka to Bumiayu characterised by fold belt of Neogene sediments. Zone is between two majors NE-SW lineaments i.e. Cimandiri and N70E fault zones. Both indicate left lateral movement and place Majalengka-Bumiayu folded zone in transpression zone. Stratigraphy complicated, composed of Oligo-Miocene to Pleistocene rocks. Distal turbidite system in lower part, shallowing upward to coarser turbidites and to fluvial-shallow marine clastics in Plio-Pleistocene. At least twelve oil seeps, ten suspected gas seeps and one discovery well in E-M Miocene turbiditic sandstones)

Dardji, N., T. Villemin & J.P. Rampnoux (1994)- Paleostresses and strike-slip movement: the Cimandiri Fault Zone, West Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences 9, 1-2, p. 3-11.
(Cimandiri FZ sinistral strike-slip zone)

Darman, H. (1996)- Studi provenance batupasir Formasi Halang, kaitannya dengan paleogeografi Miosen daerah Bantarkawung, Brebes, Jawa Tengah. Berita Sedimentologi (Indonesian Sedimentologists Forum) 3, p. 4-13.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/311/280>)
(‘Provenance study of Halang Fm sandstones and implications for Miocene paleogeography of the Bantarkawung area, Brebes, C Java’. Late Miocene- E Pliocene Fm sandstones mainly composed of feldpars and volcanic lithics. Quartz <5%. Provenance source probably volcanic arc in South of Java)

Darman, H. S. Abigail, L.C. Lamba, D.R. Wulandari, A. Ascaria & L. Prasetya (2025)- East Java Basin carbonate reservoirs: time control on reservoir character. Berita Sedimentologi 51, p. 19-36.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/462/448>)

(Review of Eocene- Miocene carbonate reservoirs in oil-gas fields in E Java Basin, exploring links between carbonate age, fossil assemblages and reservoir characteristics. Oldest reservoir, Ngimbang Fm dominated by larger foraminifera and interbedded shales, with limited vertical growth potential. Oligo-Miocene Kujung Fm rich in coral reefs contains bulk of basin's hydrocarbon content. Pliocene Globigerina grainstones offer excellent reservoir quality, but distribution is limited)

Darman, H., B. Muljana & J.T. van Gorsel (2013)- Short note: mineral composition of Eocene and Miocene sandstones in Java Island. *Berita Sedimentologi* 26, p. 33-37.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/viewFile/167/137>)

(Quartz-rich sandstones common in Eocene across Java and in Miocene of N part of Java Island. Feldspar and volcanic rock fragments more dominant in most other Miocene sandstones of Java. Sandstones from Late Miocene Halang Fm in NW Java dominated by feldspar and volcanic rock fragments)

Darmoyo, A.B. & S.P.C. Sosromihardjo (1999)- The sedimentology of the Plio-Pleistocene volcanoclastic in the Lapindo Brantas block, East Java. In: H. Darman & F.H. Sidi (eds.) *Tectonics and sedimentation of Indonesia*, FOSI-IAGI-ITB Regional Seminar to commemorate 50th anniversary of Van Bemmelen's Geology of Indonesia, Bandung 1999, p. 51-52. *(Extended Abstract)*

(Plio-Pleistocene Pucangan Fm volcanoclastic reservoirs in 1994 Wunut gas discovery, E Java. Sediments derived from volcanic arc in S)

Darmoyo, A.B., S.P.C. Sosromihardjo & B. Satyamurti (2001)- The sedimentology of Pleistocene volcanoclastic in the Lapindo Brantas block, East Java. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 16, 1, p. 15-38.

(Pleistocene volcanoclastics gas-bearing in Wunut field, E Java. Pleistocene overall regressive marine to non-marine sequence prograding to N in E Pleistocene, more to NE and E in Late Pleistocene- Holocene. Five higher order sequences in 1.5 My of Pleistocene- Holocene; tied to Mitchum 1993 cycle chart)

Daryono & H. Pandita (2015)- Identifikasi umur dan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Kepek di Desa Kepek 2, Kecamatan Kepek, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional ReTII ke-10 (STTNAS)*, Yogyakarta, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://journal.sttnas.ac.id/ReTII/article/view/161/130>)

(Determination of age and depositional environment of the Kepek Formation at Kepek village, Gunung Kidul'. Kepek Fm marls overlie Wonosari Lst and are youngest sediments in Southern Mountains of C Java. Relatively gentle slope (<10°), thickness <200m. With common open marine foraminifera, incl. planktonic species Globobulimina dehiscens, Globobulimina plesiotumida (indicating zone N17, Late Miocene))

Daryono, M.R., D.H. Natawidjaja, B. Sapiie & P. Cummins (2019)- Earthquake geology of the Lembang Fault, West Java, Indonesia. *Tectonophysics* 751, p. 180-191.

(Lembang Fault major 29 km long fault in W Java that skirts N edge of Bandung. No historic large earthquakes, but geomorphologic evidence of recent activity and sinistral movement of 1.9- 3.5 mm/yr. Fault could produce a Mw 6.5-7.0 earthquake)

Datun, M. (1982)- Penelitian asal pasir Ngrayong, Jawa Tengah. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 9, 2, p. 71-78.

(Investigation of Ngrayong sandstone provenance, Central Java'. Measured sections of 590m thickness in Candi and Todanan areas show M Miocene (N11-N12) Ngrayong sandstones composed of quartz (71-87%), clay minerals (0-11%), glauconite (0-11%), opaque mineral and plagioclase (0-2.2%), biotite (0- 0.2%). Quartz types: metamorphic 64.4%, plutonic 28.3%, reworked sedimentary 7.1% and vein quartz 0.2%. Ngrayong provenance mainly metamorphic and granitic plutonic rocks)

Datun, M., Sukandarrumidi, B. Hermanto & N. Suwarna (1996)- Geological map of the Ngawi Quadrangle, Jawa, 2nd Ed. (Quad. 1508-4), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(Kendeng Zone and W Cepu zone folded M Miocene- Pliocene sediments)

Datun, M., B. Toha & Widiasmoro (1985)- Fieldtrip guidebook Sangiran Dome and Southern Mountains, Central Java. Gadjah Mada University, p. 1-29. *(Unpublished)*

Datun, M. & A. Priyantoro (1998)- Pengaruh tekstur dan diagenesa terhadap porositas dan permeabilitas Batupasir Formasi Jatibarang dan Cibulakan di daerah Cirebon Jawa Barat. Teknik Geologi UGM, p. *('Effects of texture and diagenesis on porosity and permeability of sandstones of the Jatibarang and Cibulakan Formations in the Cirebon area')*

Davies, R.J. (2018)- The cause of the 2006 Lusi mud volcano (Indonesia): please let's not rewrite history. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 95, p. 344.
(Brief commentary of Mauri et al. (2017) paper, which fails to mention that mud eruption started ~150m from drill site of gas exploration well (Banjar Panji-1), and is possible trigger of mud volcano eruption. See also Davies et al. (2008))

Davies, R.J., M. Brumm, M. Manga, R. Rubiandini, R. Swarbrick & M. Tingay (2008)- The East Java mud volcano (2006 to present): an earthquake or drilling trigger? *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 272, p. 627-638.
('Lusi' active mud volcano in E Java probably caused by drilling of nearby Banjar Panji-1 exploration well)

Davies, R.J., M. Manga, M. Tingay, S. Lusianga & R. Swarbrick (2010)- Discussion: Sawolo et al. (2009) The LUSI mud volcano controversy: was it caused by drilling? *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 27, p. 1651-1657.
(online at: <http://seismo.berkeley.edu/~manga/daviesetal2010.pdf>)
(Disagree with the Sawolo et al. (2009) conclusion that drilling was not cause of E Java Lusi mud volcano)

Davies, R.J., S.A. Mathias, E. Swarbrick & M. Tingay (2011)- Probabilistic longevity estimate for the LUSI mud volcano, East Java. *J. Geological Society, London*, 168, 2, p. 517-523.
(Estimate of duration of LUSI mud volcano in E Java, assuming carbonates at 2500-3500m are water source, with area 100-600 km², thickness 0.2-1.0 km, porosity 15-25%, initial pressure 13.9-17.6 MPa, and separate, shallower source of mud. Time for flow to decline to <0.1 Ml/day is 26 years. Can continue to flow at lower rates for 1000s of years. Land surface subsidence of ~95-475 m can be expected within 26 year time)

Davies, R.K., D.A. Medwedeff, G.P. O'Donnell et al. (1996)- Regional and reservoir scale analysis of fault systems and structural development of Pagerungan gas Field, East Java Sea, Indonesia. *American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Annual Conv., San Diego, Abstracts*, 5, p. A33. *(Abstract only)*
(Pagerungan gas field complexly faulted and folded anticline N of Sakala-Paliat Fault System, offshore Bali. Eocene clastic reservoir affected by two generations of faults: Eocene normal and Neogene compressional)

Davies, R.J., R.E. Swarbrick, R.J. Evans & M. Huuse (2007)- Birth of a mud volcano: East Java, 29 May 2006. *GSA Today* 17, 2, p. 4-9.
(Mud eruption appears triggered by drilling of overpressured porous and permeable limestones at ~2830m in Banjar Panji 1 exploration well)

Davis, R.C. (1995)- Analysis of oil and gas seeps from Central Java, results of field survey. Multi-client study. PT Geoservices, Jakarta, p. 1-130.
(Incl. observation that N Serayu Mts 'classic' oil seep of Reerink 1865 contains mixed terrestrial-marine biomarkers, but significantly different isotope ratios from 'Cepu' oils)

De Beaufort, L.F. (1928)- On a collection of Miocene fish-teeth from Java. *Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie* 8, p. 3-6.
*(Fish teeth (incl. shark) and teeth of ?crocodile and Cetacea (whales) in agglomerate at base of manganese ore seam in Kleripan mine, Kulun Progo, Yogyakarta district. Seam is between Miocene limestones, possibly with *Lepidocyclina flexuosa*. Kleripan fish fauna similar to that of oil-bearing limestone in Ngembak described by Martin 1919, presumably with *Cyclocypeus annulatus* (= M Miocene))*

De Boer, P.L., C.G. Langereis, J.D.A. Zijdeveld, A.J.T. Romein et al. (1987)- Beryllium-10 data from redeposited Late Miocene pelagic sediments (East Java, Indonesia). Nuclear Instruments and methods in Physics Res. B29, p. 322-325.

(online at: <https://dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/16106>)

(*10Be measurements from M Mio- Pliocene sediments of Solo River section, Kendeng zone, E Java, used for estimating rate of sedimentation. Large variations reflect short term variations and downslope mass transport of units previously deposited higher on submarine slope*)

De Creve, W.H. (1865)- Aardolie en haar voorkomen in Nederlandsch Indie. Tijdschrift Nijverheid Landbouw Nederlands-Indie 1865, 6. 4, p.

(*'Petroleum and its occurrence in Netherlands Indies'. Early paper on occurrence of oil seeps on Java*)

De Genevraye, P. & L. Samuel (1972)- The geology of Kendeng Zone (East Java). Proc. 1st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 17-30.

(*Classic BEICIP Kendeng zone summary paper*)

De Haan, W. (1954)- Tertiaire ertsgangtektoniek in Zuid-Bantam (Java). Geologie en Mijnbouw 16, p. 84-87.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0RmhTbFhyUkk4dFE/view>)

(*'The Tertiary ore vein tectonics in South Banten, Java'. Joint systems in metalliferous areas of South Banten mainly trending ESE-WSW and SE-NW (N115° E). One prominent gold-silver vein at Cikotok strikes WNW-ESE, explained by formation along contact with andesite intrusive body*)

De Jongh, A.C. (1912)- Titaanijzerzand (op Java). Tijdschrift voor Nijverheid en Landbouw in Ned.-Indie 84 (1912), p. 63 and 86 (1913), p. 43

(*'Titanium-iron sand on Java'. Critical discussion of proposed efforts of renewed large-scale exploitation of black iron sands along S Coast of Central Java*)

Deighton, I., P. Conn & C. LeRoy (2010)- New seismic in the Java forearc basin: implications for plate tectonic reconstructions. Proc. HAGI-SEG Int. Geosciences Conf., Bali 2010, IGCE10-OP-167, p. 1-8.

(*New long-offset 2D seismic along S Java forearc basin images basement under mid-late Tertiary forearc fill. W sector of offshore S Java Basin heterogeneous basement with no significant internal reflectivity over large areas but some low angle dipping reflector sequences. This and sharp rugose basement interface suggest oceanic or transitional crust. E sector of offshore S Java relatively thin Miocene- younger sediments, underlain by 3+ seconds of block-faulted parallel-bedded sedimentary section, similar in seismic character to Mesozoic from Australian NW Shelf, and possibly fragment of Gondwanaland ('Argo Land'). Underlying basement too deep to image. Two basin sectors separated by a prominent structural high*)

Deighton, I., T. Hancock, G. Hudson, M. Tamannai, P. Conn & K. Oh (2011)- Infill seismic in the Southeast Java forearc basin: implications for petroleum prospectivity. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-068, p. 1-14.

(*More new, deep 2D seismic lines along E part of Java forearc, imaging >3 seconds TWT of unexpected block-faulted parallel-bedded sediments, with similarities in seismic character to Mesozoic sections from Australian NW Shelf, buried under >2 seconds TWT of mid-late Tertiary forearc deposits. Also map of M Miocene reef complexes*)

Den Berger, L.G. (1927)- Unterscheidungsmerkmale von rezenten und fossilen Dipterocarpaceen Gattungen. Bulletin du Jardin botanique de Buitenzorg, Ser. 3, 8, p. 495-498.

(*'Characteristics of recent and fossil Dipterocarp species'. With descriptions of fossil wood species from West Java, incl. Dryobalanoxylon javanicum, D. tobleri, etc. Genus Dryobalanops not present on Java today, but was very common in Neogene*)

Dengler, L. (1893)- Ueber einige neue Erdole aus Java. Thesis Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, p. 1-51.

(‘On some new crude oils from Java’. Early chemical analyses of crude oils from five NE Java wells: Koeti 4, Koeti 20, Berbek 2, Gogor and Roengkoet. Oils mostly naphthene, followed by paraffins. Gogor and Roengkoet oils very heavy and no paraffins)

Dermawan, I.A., A.S. Subandrio, A. Rudyawan, A.D. Sanjaya, R. Maharief, K. Anditya, R. Hasnur et al. (2020)- Structural control related with medium-to-very high Au grade at Pit B East and B West, Tujuh Bukit mine, East Java. *Bulletin of Geology (ITB)* 4, 1, p. 456-473.

(online at: <https://buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/article/download/74/35>)

(Tujuh Bukit area in SE Java mainly Batuampar Fm Late Oligocene-Miocene volcanics. Pliocene Au high sulfidation epithermal mineralization system mainly along strike-slip system)

Devi, E.A., F. Rachman, A.H. Satyana, Fahrudin & R. Setyawan (2018)- Paleofacies of Eocene Lower Ngimbang source rocks in Cepu Area, East Java Basin based on biomarkers and Carbon-13 isotopes. *Proc. Global Colloquium on GeoSciences and Engineering, Bandung 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 118, 012009, p. 1-7.

(online at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/118/1/012009/pdf>)

(Eocene Lower Ngimbang carbonaceous shales from Kujung-1 and Ngimbang-1 wells in Cepu area. C-13 isotope data suggest transitional/ deltaic source facies in Kujung-1 to marginal marine in Ngimbang-1)

Devi, E.A., F. Rachman, A.H. Satyana, Fahrudin & R. Setyawan (2018)- Geochemistry of Mudi and Sukowati oils, East Java Basin and their correlative source rocks: biomarker and isotopic characterization. *Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-271-SG*, p. 1-23.

(Oils from Kujung Fm reservoirs in Mudi and Sukowati fields, NE Java, from one oil family with deltaic-marginal marine source facies. Oils correlated to Eocene Lower Ngimbang shales. Mixed deltaic (vitrinite macerals type III) and marginal marine (liptinite and algalite macerals type II). Source richness fair- excellent. Top oil window (Ro 0.6) between 1900-2850m depth)

Devi, E.A., F. Rachman & A.H. Satyana (2018)- Geochemistry of oil fields, East Java Basin: Biomarker characterisation. *Academic J. of Polymer Science (AJOP)* 2, 1. p. 10-15.

(online at: <https://juniperpublishers.com/ajop/pdf/AJOP.MS.ID.555578.pdf>)

(Brief general discussion about biomarkers. No specifics on wells, fields, formations, etc.))

De Vogel, H.A.F. (1859)- Kajangan-api of vuurwellen van Bodjonegoro. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 16, p. 320-324.

(online at: <https://ia600203.us.archive.org/32/items/natuurkundigtijd16koni/natuurkundigtijd16koni.pdf>)

(Brief communication from local government controleur De Vogel, no figures. Early description of long-lived, burning Kayangan Api ('fire-spirit' or 'eternal fire') gas seep(s) in teak forest near Dander village, 25 km SSW of Bojonegoro, NE Java. With occasional sulfurous odor)

Dewi, A.O., B. Rahmad & A. Mardianza (2016)- Geochemical study of Jatibarang Formation source rock and oil in Cipunegara area, North West Java Basin. *Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung*, p. 573-575.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/38603145/Geochemical_Study_of_Jatibarang_Formation_Source_Rock)

(Samples from of E Tertiary Jatibarang Fm shale of unnamed wells dominantly type III kerogen)

Dewi, K.T., R. Setiawan, E.Y. Patriani & D. Yurnaldi (2020)- Batuan sedimen dan mikrofosil (ostrakoda) Formasi Pucangan di daerah Sangiran sebagai komponen keragaman geologi. *Warisan Geologi, Publikasi Khusus*, p. 17-27.

(‘Sedimentary rocks and microfossils (ostracods) of the Pucangan Formation in the Sangiran area as components of geological diversity’.)

Dewi, K.T., D. Yurnaldi & E.Y. Patriani (2023)- Keragaman fosil ostrakoda Formasi Kalibiuk dan kandidat spesies baru sebagai komponen. *Warisan Geologi, Publikasi Khusus*, p. 1-9.

(‘Diversity of ostracod fossils of the Kalibiuk Formation, with new candidate species’)

Dewi, V.T., L.O. Ahdyar, U. Mardiana & F. Mohammad (2021)- Carbonate pore system characterization, a study case from drowning cap sequence in Vita Field, ExxonMobil Block Cepu Limited (EMCL). Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-46, p. 1-20.

(Padjadjaran University students study of Miocene carbonate reservoir quality in backstepping drowning cap in Banyu Urip field carbonate platform)

Dharma, B. (2000)- Fossil molluscs from Java. Club Conchylia Informationen 32, p. 59-64.

Diament, M., C. Deplus, H. Harjono, M. Larue, O. Lassal, J. Dubois & V. Renard (1990)- Extension in the Sunda Strait (Indonesia): a review of the Krakatau programme. Oceanologica Acta, Special Volume 10, p. 31-42.

(New data confirm NW displacement of fore-arc sliver plate, causing extension in Sunda Straits that is related to rifting and accretion in Andaman Sea. Deformation of forearc sliver can explain why only 50-70 km of opening in Sunda Strait and 460km of accretion in Andaman Sea)

Dianto, Y. & Y. Saamena (2008)- Gunung Badak, Cikepuh-Citisuk, dan Citirem, kompleks petrotektonik jalur subduksi Kapur Jawa Barat. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 717-729.

(‘Gunung Badak, Cikepuh-Citisuk and Citirem, Cretaceous subduction complex, W Java’. Another summary of the Ciletuh melange complex of SW Java, with some new rock geochemical data))

Dibyantono, H. & S. Sutrina (1977)- Bouger anomaly map of Banjarnegara & Pekalongan quadrangle, Java, 1: 100 000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Dieterich-Helfenberg, K. (1905)- Uber einen neuen fossilen Kopal (Java-Kopal). Helfenberger Annalen 18, p. 33-44

(‘On a new fossil amber (kopal)’. Chemical analyses of fossil amber (‘Java Kopal’), collected from lignite beds on Java by Dr. Emil Carthaus and sent to Germany for analyses)

Di Martino, E., P.D. Taylor, A.G.S. Fernando, T. Kase & M. Yasuhara (2019)- First bryozoan fauna from the Middle Miocene of Central Java, Indonesia. Alcheringa 43, 3, p. 461-478. *(online at:*

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333567466_First_bryozoan_fauna_from_the_middle_Miocene_of_Central_Java_Indonesia)

(11 bryozoan species from M Miocene (Langhian–Serravallian), from fine sand in Tawun Fm, 3km SW of Sedan town, C Java)

Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi, Cepu (1993)- Geological map of the Kendeng zone, 1:100,000. *(Unpublished)*

Dirk, M.H.J. (1997)- Studi petrologi batuan ofiolit dari kompleks bancuh Ciletuh, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 7, 67, p. 26-31.

(‘Petrologic study of ophiolite rocks from the Ciletuh melange complex, W Java’. Ciletuh area melange’ with ophiolitic rocks including peridotite (dunite, hartzburgite, lherzolite, wehlrite), gabbro and basalt, metamorphosed into greenschist facies)

Ditya, A., K. Petersen, H.B. Soenandar, I. Sulistyaningrum & S. Becker (2014)- Cepu Block hydrocarbon migration and seal evaluation- new insights from application of fluid inclusion technologies. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-194, p. 1-17.

(Fluid inclusion analysis and geochemical fingerprinting from wells in Cepu Block, E Java, suggests all wells in hydrocarbon fields experienced early charge of waxy, terrestrial oil. Most structures (except Kedung Keris) also experienced later gas charge, displaced oil in many structures moving oil updip to ultimate trap at Banyu

Urip. *Clastics immediately above carbonates at Banyu Urip not sealing facies; ultimate top seal for Banyu Urip appears to be basal Pliocene Za1 SB*)

Djaeni, A. (1982)- Hydrogeological map of Indonesia, 1:250,000, Sheet IX. Yogyakarta (Jawa). Directorate of Environmental Geology, 4p + 1 map

(Four hydrogeological provinces in Yogyakarta region of C Java: (1) the Limestone Province (Southern Mountains, karst terrane), (2) the folded Tertiary and Pretertiary Mountain Range (Kendeng Hills in North and other parts; low groundwater potential), (3) the Quaternary Volcanic Province (Merapi-Merbabu, Lawu, etc.) and (4) the Lowland Plain Provinces (central parts of map; high groundwater potential in alluvial deposits))

Djafar, A., I.Y.P. Suharyogi, R.A. P. Sari, A.G.R. Jayanti, A.D. Sipayung, & I. Pratomo (2023)- Southern Tasikmalaya ancient submarine volcano: evidence of eruptions and their diversity as geological heritage. *J. Geosains dan Teknologi (UNDIP)* 6, 2, p. 64-72.

(online at: <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/jgt/article/download/17582/10210>)

(In Southern Mountains of Java, S of Tasikmalaya, Oligocene- E Miocene Jampang Fm with tuff and polymict breccias that indicate deposits of a submarine volcano. With example of subaqueous peperite and jointed basaltic andesite lava at Karang Tawulan Beach on S coast, with alteration and hydrothermal mineralization like Panca Tengah jasper and Cipatujah volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit)

Djafar, A., I. Pratomo & W.A. Nurlathifah (2024)- Karakteristik lava bantal- peperit- hialoklastit Sukabumi Selatan: wawasan baru tentang produk gunungapi bawah laut di Selatan Pulau Jawa. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 25, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/780>)

(Characteristics of pillow pava-peperite-hyaloclastite of South Sukabumi: New insights on submarine volcanic products in Southern Java Island'. Late Eocene- E Miocene E-W magmatic arc deposits in S part of W Java Island ("Old Andesites" Formation): Jampang Fm, Cikarang Mb Tuff, and Ciseureuh Mb Lava of E Miocene age found in S Sukabumi area, with rock types resulting from interaction of lava with water or wet sediments, incl. pillow lava, peperite, and hyaloclastite in Cikaso river- Surade, Lengkon, and Waluran Jampang)

Djaja, I. (1987)- The FWS Area on the F-High Trend, offshore NW Java: a new approach to an old play. *Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 41-56.

(On potential hydrocarbon play at E side of Arjuna basin, Java Sea, in 'Main' Sst and 'Massive' Lst formations)

Djadihardja, Y.S., H. Beiersdorf, S. Burhanudin, C. Reichert, S. Hidayat, M. Wiedicke, H. Permana et al. (1999)- Investigation of methane venting and hydrothermal activity in the Sunda Trench, Southern offshore of West Java Island. *Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, 2, p. 47-58.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/65/4.pdf>)

(BGR SONNE 1998-1999 cruise seismic survey over SW Java- SE Sumatra offshore forearc shows Bottom Simulating Reflector (BSR) in accretionary prism, containing gas hydrate. Also methane vent at 2938m water depth, forming a hill with typical chemosynthetic fauna of snails, bivalve molluscs (Acharax, Solemya) and tube worms (Pogonophora))

Djoehanah, S., D.H. Natawidjaja & Praptisih (1993)- Karakteristik perubahan litologi, biostratigrafi dan model sedimentasi dari Formasi Waturanda- Penosogan- Halang. *Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 2, p. 1076-1090.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-\(6-9-Des-1993\)-474-488.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-(6-9-Des-1993)-474-488.pdf))

('Characteristics of changes in lithology, biostratigraphy and sedimentation models of the Waturanda-Penosogan-Halang Formations'. Miocene deep marine deposits of C Java: Waturanda Fm mainly volcanic breccias, Penosogan Fm (N8-N13), Halang Fm (N14-N18) turbiditic formations. With foram distribution charts)

Djuhaeni (1994)- Stratigraphie sequentielle des series sedimentaires marines du Neogene et du Pleistocene dans la region de Cepu, bassin Nord-Est de Java, Indonesie. *Doct. Thesis, Universite Claude Bernard, Lyon*, p. 1-218. *(Unpublished)*

(Sequence stratigraphy of the marine Neogene-Pleistocene in the Cepu region, NE Java)

Djuhaeni (1995)- Hubungan antara fluktuasi paras muka laut relatif dan biostratigrafi pada endapan Neogen dan Plistosen di daerah Cepu, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 2, 2, p. 33-48.

(‘Relationship between relative sea level fluctuations and biostratigraphy of Neogene and Pleistocene deposits in the Cepu area, North East Java Basin’)

Djuhaeni (1996)- Signifikasi aplikasi konsep stratigrafi sikuen pada endapan berumur Neogen-Plistosen di daerah Cepu, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB), 3, 2, p. 43-60.

(‘Application of sequence stratigraphic concepts in the Neogene- Pleistocene of the Cepu area, NE Java’ Fourteen measured sections sampled for foraminifera. Sequence boundaries, characterized by erosional surfaces caused by drop of sea-level, identified. Sequences in NE Java Basin primarily highstand systems tracts dominated by carbonate or pelagic/hemipelagic facies. Basal parts of sequences may be lowstand and transgressive systems tracts)

Djuhaeni (1996)- Efek tektonik dan ‘eustasy’ terhadap perkembangan sikuen: suatu contoh pada endapan Miosen Atas-Pliosen, zona N17-N20 di daerah Cepu, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 242-261.

(Tectonic and stratigraphic effects on sequences in Upper Miocene- Pliocene N17-N20 in Cepu area)

Djuhaeni (1997)- Fenomena stratigrafi selama Miosen-Tengah hingga Pliosen di cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta 1997, p. 314-325.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/64/25.pdf>)

(‘Middle Miocene- Pliocene sequence stratigraphic phenomena in the NE Java basin’. Major sequence boundary at base MMiocene zone N9 overlain by Ngrayong sandstone lowstand ST. Overlain by transgressive Bulu Lst (N13?), Wonocolo Fm shales, etc.)

Djuhaeni (2004)- Stratigrafi cekungan Jawa Timur Utara: perkembangan tatanama satuan stratigrafi. Proc. Workshop Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Bandung 2003, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 59-69.

(‘Stratigraphy of the NE Java basin: development of nomenclature of stratigraphic units’)

Djuhaeni (2004)- Problem tatanama satuan litostratigrafi endapan vulkanoklastik laut-dalam di P. Jawa: suatu alternatif peningkatan kedalam kelompok. In: Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 95-106.

(‘Problems of marine volcanoclastic deposits nomenclature on Java’)

Djuhaeni & S. Martodjojo (1989)- Stratigrafi daerah Majalengka dan hubungannya dengan tatanama satuan litostratigrafi di cekungan Bogor. Geologi Indonesia, 12, 1 (Katili Volume), p. 227-252.

(‘Stratigraphy of the Majalengka area and relationships with nomenclature of lithostratigraphy units in Bogor basin’. C Java Majalengka-Sumedang area between Bogor and Kendeng Troughs characterized by M Miocene-Pliocene deep marine turbiditic facies, incl. Late Miocene volcanoclastics)

Djuhaeni & S. Martodjojo (1990)- Studi batupasir Selorejo di daerah Cepu, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 19th Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 216-229.

(‘Study of the Selorejo sand in the Cepu area’. Late Pliocene Selorejo 8-72m thick bioclastic calcarenites, calcareous sands and clays in Cepu area rich in marine benthic and planktonic foraminifera (zone N21). Interpreted as lowstand channel and offshore bar deposit, tied to ~2.8 Ma SB)

Djuhaeni & D. Nugroho (2002)- Siklus transgresi-regresi dan sedimentasi Tersier di Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara: suatu kajian berdasarkan stratigrafi sikuen. Buletin Geologi (ITB), 34, 3, Special Ed. (Prof. Soejono Martodjojo volume), p. 191-204.

(online at: http://digilib.itb.ac.id/files/disk1/36/jbptitbpp-gdl-grey-2002-dwiharsonu-1775-2002_gl_-1.pdf)

(NE Java Tertiary sediments two transgression-regression (TR) supercycles. Early transgression at P15 (Upper Eocene), and maximum transgression during N19-N20 (Pliocene), with maximum regression at N11 (Middle Miocene). First TR Supercycle P15 to N11 (Upper Eocene-M Miocene). Maximum transgression at N7, marked by middle-neritic marl, part of Tuban Fm. Second TR supercycle N11- N22 (Pliocene). Maximum transgressive during N19-N20, the biggest transgression in Tertiary, marked by upper-bathyal Mundu Fm marls, or Paciran Fm shelfal limestones. Evolution of sedimentation from Kujung Fm up to Lidah Fm indicated relationship between sediment supply, local tectonic and relative sea-level fluctuation or transgression-regression)

Djunaedi, M.T. & M. Taufiq (2010)- Larger foraminifera from the bottom of Wonocolo Formation, East Java. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-248, p. 1-10.
(In Indonesian. Larger foraminifera from base of Wonocolo Fm at Kedungatta River, Larangan village, Pati District, three species: Cycloclypeus eidae, Lepidocyclina (T.) ruteni and Lepidocyclina B form, indicating zone Tf1-2 age, upper M Miocene- lower Late Miocene. Can be correlated with planktonic foraminifera zones N15/N16. Deposited in middle neritic environment)

Djuri, M. (1973)- Geologic map of the Arjawinangun Quadrangle, Java, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung.
(Area around and NW of Ciremai volcano, W-C Java)

Djuri, M. (1975)- Geologic map of the Purwokerto and Tegal Quadrangles, Java, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung. *(also 2nd Ed., 1996)*
(Area around Slamet volcano; some of folding of Miocene rocks concentric around Slamet)

Dokht, R.M.H., Y.J. Gu & M.D. Sacchi (2018)- Migration imaging of the Java subduction zones. J. of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth 123, 2, p. 1540-1558.
(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/2017JB014524>)
(Beneath Sunda arc depth of 410 km discontinuity elevated by 30 km and 660 km discontinuity depressed by 20-40 km. Strongest anticorrelation correlated with morphology of subducting Indo-Australian slab. In E Java "flat" 410 coincides with slab gap (formed after arrival of buoyant oceanic plateau at Java trench at ~8 Ma). 660 uplifted beneath Banda Sea, with enhanced reflection amplitude, interpreted as evidence for slab low-velocity zone, possibly related to lower mantle upwelling beneath subducting slab)

Donovan, S.K., W. Renema & D.N. Lewis (2010)- A new species of *Goniocidaris* Desor (Echinoidea, Cidaroida) from the Middle Miocene of Java. *Alcheringa* 34, 1, p. 87-95.
(Distinctive cidaroid echinoid spines from M Miocene Bulu Fm, 5 km NNW of Sale, along Rembang-Bojonegoro road, E Java. Described as Goniocidaris paraphu n.sp. Associated with Katacycloclypeus annulatus, Nephrolepidina, Miogypsina, etc.)

Doornink, H.W. (1932)- Tertiary Nummulitidae from Java. *Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie* 9, 4, p. 267-316.
(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB21:031668000:00013>)
(M Eocene- E Oligocene Nummulites from Gerth Java collections from Lok Ulo (Kali Guha), Nanggulan (Gamping, Kali Songgo), Jiwo (Gamping, G. Wungkal, Padasan, Guha), S Bantam (Tji Djengkol, etc.), etc. Taxonomic descriptions of Nummulites species (here called Camerina) and Assilina; with determination table of 22 species. No locality maps, limited stratigraphy)

Douville, H. (1912)- Quelques foraminifères de Java. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden*, 1, 8, 5, p. 279-294.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552404)
(‘Some foraminifera from Java’. Eocene larger foraminifera collected by Prof. K. Martin from Kali Poeroe in Nanggulan area, previously studied by Verbeek (1881). With well-preserved Nummulites (N. vredenburgi, N. djokdjokartae (= megaspheric generation of N. vredenburgi), N. pengaronensis) and Orthophragmina (=Discocyclina) (D. javana, D. fritschi n.sp., D. omphalus, D. dispansa, D. decipiens). (With 3 plates))

Douville, H. (1916)- Les foraminifères des couches de Rembang. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, ser. 1, 10, p. 19-35.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552386)

('The foraminifera from the Rembang Beds'. Miocene *Cycloclypeus annulatus* and *Lepidocyclina papulifera* n.sp. from Ngampel, Ngandong, etc., S of Rembang in NE Java, sampled by Martin. Also *Flosculinella bontangensis* from Sedan in sample collected by Verbeek (= M Miocene Bulu Limestone? JTVG))

Dovesi, M & J. Parsons (2021)- Two new species of *Barycypraea* (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) from the Miocene of Java, Indonesia. The Festivus 53, 2, p. 116-127. (online at:

www.thesandiegoshellclub.com/uploads/1/3/8/1/138179831/festivus_53_2_may_2021_-pages-35-46.pdf)

(Descriptions of *Barycypraea* cowrie shells from M Miocene (Serravallian) Nyalindung Fm in Nyalindung village, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, including two new species)

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(E Java Basin three main intervals of carbonate platform and mound growth: Kujung (carbonate mound and off-mound, ~28-22 Ma), Tuban (mixed carbonate mounds-siliciclastics, ~22-15 Ma), and Wonocolo (Bulu limestone, ~13-12 Ma). Each interval multiple generations of carbonate growth and demise. Geometries of platform and mound margins vary through time and interval from steep and aggradational to gradual and progradational and do not have consistent windward-leeward direction)

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- Duyfjes, J. (1938)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100.000. Toelichting bij blad 109 (Lamongan). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-68.
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(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/814133>)
(*'Geological map of Java, 1:100,000 scale- Explanatory notes of Sheet 109 (Lamongan)', East Java. Unpublished English translation of text in Geological Survey-Bandung files. Mainly Pliocene marine Kalibeng Fm Globigerina marls and Pleistocene non-marine Pucangan- Kabuh sediments in outcrop. With Pegat, Ngimbang, Grogis and Metatoe anticlines*)
- Duyfjes, J. (1938)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100.000. Toelichting bij blad 110 (Modjokerto). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-68.
(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/815236>)
(*'Geological map of Java, 1:100,000 scale- Explanatory notes of Sheet 110 (Modjokerto)'. In North of map E-W trending Kendeng Hills with Poetjangan (Pucangan) - Kedengwaru anticlinal trend. Most of map in Brantas River alluvial plain. Also unpublished English translation of text in Geological Survey-Bandung files*)
- Duyfjes, J. (1938)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100.000. Toelichting bij blad 115 (Soerabaja). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-73.
(Text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identificatie=MMKB31:041779000:00001>)
(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/815278>)
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- Duyfjes, J. (1938)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100.000. Toelichting bij blad 116 (Sidoardjo). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-79.
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(online at: https://www.persee.fr/doc/jatba_0370-5412_1946_num_26_287_1934)
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(*'Comparison between content of foraminifera (plankton and benthos) and mollusks in shallow marine depositional environments, Case study on the Cimandiri Formation, Sukabumi, West Java'. Shallow marine Cimandiri Fm sediments of late Middle Miocene age (N12-N15). Locally abundant molluscs (Turritella angulata assemblage of Oostingh 1938), particularly infaunal species*)

Ediyanto & Basuki Rahmad (2002)- Perkembangan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Cimandiri Bagian Tengah pada penampang Sungai Cijarian, Sukabumi Jawa Barat, berdasarkan paleontologi moluska. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, p. 822-844.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/18/PERKEMBANGAN-LINGKUNGAN-PENGENDAPAN-FORMASI-CIMANDIRI-BAGIAN-TENGAH-PADA-PENAMPANG-SUNGAI-CIJARIAN,-SUKABUMI-JAWA-BARAT,-BERDASARKAN-KAJIAN-PALEONTOLOGI-MOLUSKA.pdf>)
(*'The development of depositional environment of the middle part of the Cimandiri Formation in the Cijarian River section Sukabumi, West Java, based on the paleontology of molluscs'. 14 genera of M Miocene? gastropods and pelecypods in Cimandiri Fm at Cijarian river. Lower interval mainly sandstone, middle part silt and fine sandstone, at top coarse sandstones. Depositional environments interpreted as: inlet-tidal estuarine-surf- shallow marine - inlet- surf*)

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(*'Geologic map of the Anak Krakatau volcano, Lampung Province'. Map of Quaternary Krakatau volcano complex in Sunda Straits, with active Anak Krakatau cone within large caldera formed in 1883*)

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(*'Something about petroleum in the Residency Cirebon on Java'. Brief report about oil recovered through shallow well drilling in 1872 by Cirebon-based Dutch entrepreneur Jan Reerink*)

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Fadlin, F., S. Godang & W.N. Hamzah (2018)- Magmatisme tholeitik pada Active Continental Margin (ACM) di Serayu bagian utara dan selatan- Banyumas, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 19, 1, p. 15-30.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/385/334>)

(‘Active Continental Margin (ACM) origin of tholeiitic magmatism in northern and southern Serayu-Banyumas, Central Java’. Significant amounts of Eocene- Miocene basaltic lavas in Serayu Mountains)

Fadlin, S. Godang, N. Ariyanti, W.N. Hamzah & M.R. Aditama (2021)- Tholeiitic basalt in Banyumas Basin (Kebasen, Central Java): the evidence of sedimentary recycling input and the contribution of oceanic slab on fore-arc active continental margin (ACM) magmatism. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 8, 2, p. 233-253.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/638/338>)

(Arc tholeiitic basalts generally associated with island-arc volcanism. Tholeiitic Kebasen pillow lava in Halang Fm in Banyumas Basin/S Serayu Mountains generated from geotectonic forearc active continental margin and involvings sediment recycling. Formed at depth of ~56km (probably Miocene, but no ages mentioned; JTVG))

Fahlevi, L., F.D. Anom, R.M.H.W.K. Asmoro, V. Purnamasari, R.C. Rohmana & C. Prasetyadi (2012)- Ichnofacies study of Oligo-Miocene volcanoclastic turbidite based on outcrop data in Ngalang River, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta: an explanation the dynamic process from Upper Sambipitu Formation. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-04, p. 1-5.

(Volcanoclastic turbidites of E Miocene Sambipitu Fm are distal turbidite facies on slope to basin floor. Repeated common development of Zoophycos and Nereites trace fossils in all fine-grained beds suggest quiet conditions between turbidite deposition events)

Fahrudin & Y. Aribowo (2024)- Review: Geological structure impacts to hydrocarbon potential and active faults in the East Java Basin, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 9, 3, p. 1-5.

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(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/421/279>)

(Epiclastic sediments in Wonosari area (Sambipitu Fm) deposited in N7-N8 zones (late E Miocene), but at Kulon Progo (lower Jonggrangan Fm) and Punung (Jaten, Wuni, and Nampol Fms) deposited in M Miocene)

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(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2017jb014592>)

(Ambient seismic noise data from area of Lusi mud eruption shows hydrothermal plume, rooted at >6 km depth and reaching surface at Lusi site. Lusi eruption fed at depth by migration of fluids originating from volcanic complex interacting with organic-rich sediments present at 4.5 km depth)

Fardiansyah, I., A. Budiman, M.N. Yulianto, R. Galena & C. Prasetyadi (2013)- Control of syn-contractional sedimentation of Kendeng fold thrust belt: new perspective analogue to evaluate risk associated with trap formation. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-G-076, p. 1-11.

- Farisan, A. & M.G. Rachman (2022)- Carbonate rocks in northern of West Jiwo Hills Bayat: The indication of thrust belt development in southern Central Java. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 32, 2, p. 135-149.
(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/1218/pdf>)
(*Apparent 15km separation of M Miocene Oyo Fm carbonate outcrop at northern Jiwo Hills from its platform (in Southern Mountains?) interpreted as indication of thrust faulting*)
- Faturrahman, M.L., E. Sukiyah & Jamal. (2023)- Morphogenetics of Rembang anticlinorium based on tectonic geomorphology characteristics in Watuputih, Central Java, Indonesia. Songklanakarin J. Science Technology (SJST) 45, 2, p. 219-227.
(online at: <https://sjst.psu.ac.th/journal/45-2/8.pdf>)
(*Rembang Anticlinorium series en-echelon folds with E-W orientation, formed from Late Neogene tectonism. Folds in Watuputih named Ngiono, Pakel, Gaplokan, Bulu and Brama. Tectonics and weathering play main roles in shaping landforms of Rembang Anticlinorium with erosional forces having greater impact*)
- Faurine, N.R., Winantris & M.F. Rosana (2021)- Paleoflora pada batubara Cihara Formasi Bayah. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 19, 3, p. 205-211.
(online at: <https://journal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/37586/pdf>)
(*'Paleoflora in the Cihara coal of the Bayah Formation'. Palynological analysis of coal in Cihara, Lebak, SW Java, shows presence of Proxapertites operculatus, P. psilates, Palmaepollenites kutchensis and Florschuetzia trilobata, indicating Late Eocene age and fluvial-deltaic to brackish swamp environment*)
- Fauzi, A., H. Permana, S. Indarto & E.Z. Gaffar (2015)- Regional structure control on geothermal systems in West Java, Indonesia. Proc. World Geothermal Congress 2015, Melbourne, Australia, p. 1-14 (online at: https://www.academia.edu/19678453/Regional_Structure_Control_on_Geothermal_Systems_in_West_Java_In_donesia)
(*Indonesia has large geothermal potential. Resources distributed across 256 geothermal areas (40 in W Java)*)
- Fauzielly, L., L. Jurnaliah & R. Fitriani (2018)- Paleobatimetri Formasi Jatiluhur berdasarkan kumpulan foraminifera kecil pada lintasan Sungai Cileungsi, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 28, 2, p. 157-166.
(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/660>)
(*'Paleobathymetry of the Jatiluhur Formation based on a collection of small foraminifera from the Cileungsi River section, Kabupaten Bogor, West Java'. Paleobathymetry of Miocene Jatiluhur Fm interpreted to vary between inner neritic- upper bathyal, based mainly on planktonic/benthic ratios*)
- Fauzielly, L., Winantris, L. Jurnaliah, Solihin & R. Fitriani (2019)- Ostrakoda Miosen dari Formasi Cimandiri Sukabumi Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution: Geology (UNPAD) 17, 2, p. 85-90.
(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/22735>)
(*'Miocene ostracodes from the Cimandiri Formation, Sukabumi, West Java'. Fifteen species of ostracoda from M Miocene Cimandiri Fm in Cimerang River section, Sukabumi, West Java. Abundant ostracods are Hemicytheridea ornata, Cytherella hemipuncta, Hemicytheridea reticulata, Cytherelloidea excavata, Keijella carrirei., etc. Depositional environment shallow marine*)
- Faylona, M.G.P.G. (2019)- The Early Pleistocene aquatic palaeoecology and palaeoclimate in Central Java, Indonesia as recorded in mollusc assemblages from the Kalibeng and Pucangan layers of Sangiran Dome. Thesis Ferrara University (Italy) and Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, p. 1-166.
(online at: <https://iris.unife.it/handle/11392/2488269>)
(*Extensive study of >15,000 Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene mollusc shells from 19 samples in Sangiran Dome, from Upper Kalibeng shallow marine Blue Clay, fresh-brackish water Corbicula Bed, Lower Lahar to estuarine-lacustrine Lower Pucangan Black Clay Fm. 61 species, from shallow marine taxa at base (44 species) to freshwater species towards top (16 species, mainly gastropods). Shell $\delta^{18}O$ record indicates E Pleistocene climate was dry, interspersed with occasional periods of precipitation. Between 2.2 and 1.8 Ma (upper Blue Clay) warm-wet climate, becoming increasingly dry, driest in Lower Lahar. Between 1.8-1.6 Ma*)

(*basal Pucangan Black Clay*) conditions were wet with high precipitation. *Fluvial Kabuh Fm (~0.9-0.8 Ma; with most hominid/mammal fossils) not studied here, but rel. dry and cool open forest/savannah*)

Faylona, M.G.P.G., P. Lozouet, A.M. Semah, F. Semah & M. Adityas (2020)- The Sangiran fossil shell assemblages catalogue. *Amerta* (J. Archeological Research Development), 38, 2, p. 93-114.

(online at: <https://jurnalärkeologi.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php/amerta/article/view/750>)

(*61 taxa of fossil molluscs in Plio-Pleistocene U Kalibeng and Lower Pucangan series of Sangiran dome. Mollusc assemblages from Lower Lahar and Black Clay Pucangan pure freshwater shells. No plates*)

Faylona, M.G.P.G., A.M. Semah, F. Semah, P. Lozouet & M. Adityas (2022)- The early Pleistocene aquatic palaeoecology in Central Java, Indonesia, as recorded in mollusc assemblages from the Puren and Sangiran layers of the Sangiran Dome. *Palaeontographica*, Schweizerbart, A, 322, 5-6, p. 125-152.

(*Summary of thesis above. Mollusc assemblages from Upper Puren to Lower Sangiran layers of Sangiran Dome, C Java (Blue Clay Puren, Corbicula Bed, Lower Lahar, and Black Clay). 61 mollusc taxa*)

Febriani, F. (2014)- Subsurface structure of the Cimandiri Fault Zone, West Java, Indonesia. Thesis Chiba University, p. 1-154.

(online at: http://mitizane.ll.chiba-u.jp/metadb/up/thesis/SGA_0071.pdf)

(*Gravity and magnetotelluric modeling around WSW-ENE trending Cimandiri Fault Zone, which runs between Bandung and Pelabuhan Ratu. Preferred model is N-directed thrust fault*)

Febriani, F., K. Hattori, D.S. Widarto, P. Han, C. Yoshino, B. Nurdianto, N. Effendi, I. Maulana & E. Gaffar (2014)- Audio frequency magnetotelluric imaging of the Cimandiri Fault, West Java, Indonesia. *Indonesian J. Geophysics* 14, 1, p. 131-143.

Fehse, D. & Z. Vician (2021)- New Miocene Cypraeids (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) from Indonesia. *Conchylia* 51, 3-4, p. 35-53.

(*Two new species of E-M Miocene cowries in genera Naria and Pustularia, N of Wonosari, Yogyakarta area*)

Felix, J. (1913)- Die fossilen Anthozoa aus der Umgegend von Trinil. *Palaeontographica* 6, 5-6, p. 311-365.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/149468#page/5/mode/1up>)

(*'The fossil corals from the surroundings of Trinil', Central Java. Probably Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene age corals from thin limestones in Upper Kalibeng Fm (?), collected by Selenka Expedition. From 4 localities near Trinil, mainly from around Pengkol village N of Trinil*)

Fermin, P.G.H.A. (1951)- Mangananertsen op Java. *Geologie en Mijnbouw* 13, 2, p. 68-79.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0eEtkandqNGZwODA/view>)

(*'Manganese ores on Java'. (1) Kulon Progo, SW of Yogya: probably weathering products of andesitic breccias; in production 1921-1945; (2) E Priangan, S of Tasikmalaya: pyrolusite in thin layers and lenses in E Miocene Jampang series andesitic volcanoclastics and younger beds*)

Fernando, Y., I. Syafri & M.A. Jambak (2015)- Fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan batugamping Formasi Parigi di daerah Pangkalan, Karawang, Jawa Barat. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 13, 1, p. 29-43.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8384/3898>)

(*'Facies and depositional environment of the Parigi Formation limestone, in the Pangkalan area, Karawang, West Java'*)

Firdaus, M., A.P. Putra, A. Yogi, R.A. Fadhilah, I.S. Gumilar, E.H. Nugroho & A. Hamzah (2023)- Fasies sedimen laut dalam di Formasi Cinambo (Miosen Awal – Tengah): pengamatan dari Singkapan di sebagian Sungai Cilutung, Majalengka, Jawa Barat, Indonesia. *Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas)* 57, 1, p. 27-38.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/1333/1230>)

(‘Deep-sea sedimentary facies in the Cinambo Formation (Early- Middle Miocene): observations from outcrops in part of the Cilutung River, Majalengka, West Java, Indonesia’. Six turbiditic facies associations in outcrop SW of Majalengka, W of G. Ciremai. TOC 0.46-1.27%, highest in shale in the Channel Branch Fan Facies)

Firmansyah, M.H., A. Kano, T. Iizuka & Y. Kakizaki (2019)- Depositional and diagenetic history of limestones and dolostones of the Oligo-Miocene Kujung Formation in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. *Island Arc* 28, 6, e12326, p.

(283 m thick outcrop section of Late Oligo- E Miocene platform carbonates at Kranji in NE Java is subdivided into three lithological units: limestone unit 1, dolostone unit 2, and limestone unit 3, in ascending order. Oldest Unit 1 low-porosity limestone, with two subaerial exposure horizons. Unit 2 dolomitic rock, calcitic grains and cross-stratified structure, likely deposited in shoal setting (M-L Miocene dolomitization?). Unit 3 of Aquitanian-Burdigalian age high porosity and low $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{18}O$ values indicating meteoric diagenesis)

Flathe, H. & D. Pfeiffer (1965)- Grundzuge der Morphologie, Geologie und Hydrogeologie im Karstgebiet Gunung Sewu (Java, Indonesien). *Geologisches Jahrbuch B* 83, p. 533-562.

(‘Fundamentals of the morphology, geology and hydrogeology in the Gunung Sewu karst area, Java’. On tropical karst in massive reef limestone of Miocene Wonosari beds of Gunung Sewu region along S part of C and E Java. Limestone gently folded and dips slightly to SE. Terrain here called sinus karst because of sinusoidal contour of rounded hills which rise 30-70m above floor. Drainage mainly subsurface)

Fokkens, F. (1886)- Goud- en zilvermijnen op Java. Kolff & Co., Batavia, p. 1-44.

(‘Gold and silver mines on Java’. Report by Dutch government official of remnants of old silver mines around volcano ruins of Gunung Parang near Krawang, W Java. Silver was also mined briefly here by Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) in the 1720s and by Chinese miners)

Franchino, A., E. Bellini & S. Dario (1990)- Preliminary notes on the age of Miocene limestones from South East Java to Sumbawa, Indonesia. *Buletin Geologi (ITB)* 20, p. 14- .

Franchino, A., E. Robba & D. Sartorio (1991)- Remarks on the age of the limestones of southeastern Java (Indonesia). *Rivista Italiana Paleontologia Stratigrafia* 97, 3-4, p. 629-638.

(online at: <https://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/RIPS/article/download/8964/8529>)

(Age of Wonosari Lst in eastern Southern Mountains of SE Java is early Middle Miocene, with Flosculinella bontangensis, Miogypsina thecidaeformis, Lepidocyclina (N.), etc. (= Lower T_f larger foram stage). Occasional planktonic foraminifera, incl. Orbulina, probably zone N9- basal N10 equivalent)

Fukushima, Y., J. Mori, M. Hashimoto & Y. Kano (2009)- Subsidence associated with the LUSI mud eruption, East Java, investigated by SAR interferometry. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 29, p. 1740-1750.

(Using satellite data to detect subsidence around E Java Lusi mud volcano, active since May 2006)

Gaffar, E.Z. (1998)- Kemagnetan purba daerah Ciletuh, Jawa Barat pada Mesozoikum Akhir: studi pendahuluan untuk rekonstruksi kemagnetan purba daerah Jawa Barat. *Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 3, p. 10-15.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/51.pdf>)

(‘Paleomagnetism of the Ciletuh area, W Java at end-Mesozoic; study for paleomagnetic reconstruction of the W Java area’. Paleomagnetic work on Mesozoic outcrops in Ciletuh area, SW Java. Results not clear?)

Gafoer, S. (2000)- Penampang geologi sepanjang Jawa Tengah- Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 10, 111, p. 17-32.

(‘Geological cross section from Central Java to West Kalimantan’)

Gafoer, S. & N. Ratman (1998)- Geological map of western part of Java, 1:500,000, 2nd ed., Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

- Gani, R.M.G., Y. Firmansyah & S.F. Pamekas (2020)- Stratigraphic analysis of Rajamandala Formation and Citarum Formation based on outcrops data. *J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD)* 4, 1, p. 40-47.
(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gdag/article/view/29112/13920>)
(*Foraminiferal analysis shows Rajamandala Fm formed in Late Oligocene (Lower Te/P20- P22/N1- N3) and overlying Citarum Fm marine clastics formed in M Miocene (N9-N13), suggesting gap of time from N3- N9 (but contact between formations not observed; may be faulted)*)
- Gani, R.M.G., Y.A. Senjadja, J. Hutabarat, S.P. Yoana & M.H. Ghifari (2023)- The provenance of sedimentary rocks for Jatiluhur formation at Middle Miocene- Late Miocene era in the Cipamingkis river pass, Bogor Basin, West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 7th Annual Applied Science and Engineering Conference 2022 (AASEC), J. Engineering Science and Technology (JESTEC), Taylor's University, Malaysia, Special Issue 4*, p. 131-137.7.
(online at: https://jestec.taylors.edu.my/Special%20Issue%20AASEC2022/RPI_SI_2023_18.pdf)
(*M Miocene Jatiluhur Fm (N13-N16), W Java, provenance of zones N15-N16 from plutonic rocks. Provenance of N13- N14 zones two tectonic settings: Continental and Transitional Continental- Magmatic Arc*)
- Ganie, B.M., Syaifudden, A. Superman & E. Honza (1987)- Geomorphological features in the Eastern Sunda Trench. *CCOP, Technical Bulletin* 19, p. 7-12.
(online at: <https://ncloud.dotdream.co.th/index.php/s/xCwHAtAFYxzBtC9>)
- Garrard, R.A., D.M. Schiller, C.T. Siemers & J.T. van Gorsel (1990)- IPA Post-Convention fieldtrip- South-West Java 1990. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-86.
(*4-day fieldtrip to Eocene- Miocene outcrops of Cibadak, Bayah, Ciletuh and Pelabuhan Ratu areas, SW Java*)
- Genna, A., M. Jebrak, E. Marcoux & J.P. Milesi (1996)- Genesis of cockade breccias in the tectonic evolution of the Cirotan epithermal gold system, West Java. *Canadian J. Earth Sciences* 33, p. 93-102.
(*Pliocene Cirotan gold deposit up to 25m thick and hosted by Pliocene microdiorite (4.5 Ma) that cuts Miocene volcano-sedimentary series with rhyolitic ignimbrite (9.5 Ma); K-Ar age of adularia of Cirotan vein 1.7±0.1 Ma. Good example of mineralized cockade breccia, in right-lateral strike-slip fault that evolved to normal fault at end of development. Breccia formation of hydrothermal origin, in active, self-organizing system in fault zone*)
- Geological Survey of Indonesia (1963/1977)- Geological map of Java and Madura, scale 1:500,000. Sheet I, West Java. Bandung.
- Geological Survey of Indonesia (1963/1977)- Geological map of Java and Madura, scale 1:500,000. Sheet II, Central Java. Bandung.
- Geological Survey of Indonesia (1963/1977)- Geological map of Java and Madura, scale 1:500,000. Sheet III, East Java. Bandung.
- Gerth, H. (1921)- Coelenterata-Anthozoa. In: *Die Fossilien von Java auf Grund einer Sammlung von Dr. R.D.M. Verbeek und von anderen bearbeitet durch Dr. K. Martin. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden (N.F.)* 1, 2, p. 387-445.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552457)
(*Part of K. Martin (1891 and later) series on Tertiary fossils of Java. Eocene (Nanggulan) and Miocene-Pliocene corals from collections of Verbeek, Martin, Rutten and others. Rajamandal Limestone W of Bandung with only Coeloria singularis Martin (= only Late Oligocene corals known from Java?) Typical Pacific assemblages. With 3 plates*)
- Gerth, H. (1922)- Echinodermata- Echinoidea. In: *Die Fossilien von Java auf Grund einer Sammlung von Dr. R.D.M. Verbeek und von anderen bearbeitet durch Dr. K. Martin. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden (N.F.)* 1, 2, 3, p. 497-520.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552456)
(*Tertiary echinoids chapter in K. Martin's 'Fossils of Java' series, with descriptions of ~42 species of Eocene-Pliocene echinoids from Java collections of Junghuhn, Verbeek, Martin, etc. With one plate*)

Gerth, H. (1929)- The stratigraphical distribution of the larger foraminifera in the Tertiary of Java. Proc. 4th Pacific Science Congress, Java, IIB, p. 591-599.

(Good, short review paper with larger foram distribution table, but no maps, figures)

Gerth, H. (1930)- Ein neues Eocaen-Vorkommen bei Djokja auf Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 33, 4, p. 392-395.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00015901.pdf>)

(*'A new Eocene locality near Yogyakarta on Java'. Outcrops of light-colored limestone at Gunung Gamping, 4 km W of Yogyakarta. First described and illustrated by Junghuhn (1850) and thought to be of Miocene age by Verbeek and Fennema (1896) and Martin (1914). However, abundant Pellatispira and some Nummulites demonstrate Late Eocene age. Typical reefal limestone with common corals, i.e. different facies from nearby Nummulites limestone localities of Jiwo and Nanggulan*)

Gerth, H. (1931)- Der geologische Bau Javas. Geologische Rundschau 22, 3-4, p. 188-200.

(*'The geologic framework of Java'; in German. Java island only three areas of Pretertiary outcrop, below thick cover of Tertiary sediments. Unconformities between Pretertiary and Paleogene and between Paleogene and Neogene reflect Tertiary orogenic phases: main phase at end of Neogene. Today's active volcanoes appeared in Quaternary. With cross-sections, stratigraphic columns and tables*)

Gerth, H. (1932)- De geologische bouw van Java. Geologie en Mijnbouw 10, 21, p. 226-230.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uYNezebGm6OBQulBNtLRdXeoUX7YZxwt/view>)

(*'The geologic framework of Java'; in Dutch. Abbreviated version of Gerth (1931), mainly on stratigraphy*)

Gerth, H. (1933)- Neue Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Korallenfauna des Tertiars von Java. I. Die Korallen des Eocaen und des alteren Neogen. Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen 25, p. 1-45.

(*'New contributions to the knowledge of the coral fauna of the Tertiary of Java. I. The corals of the Eocene and older Neogene'. Descriptions of four species of solitary corals from Nanggulan, W of Yogyakarta (Bathyaetis, Sphenotrochus, Astrocoenia, etc.), and species from Oligo-Miocene of Rajamandala in W Java and Serayu and Rembang areas in C and E Java. Little stratigraphy and locality information*)

Gerth, H. & W.F.F. Oppenoorth (1929)- The Upper Eocene Nanggoelan beds. Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, Excursion D1, p. 1-7.

Ghofur, D.H., M. Maha & H. Riswandi (2017)- Geologi dan studi biostratigrafi Formasi Kerek dan Kalibeng daerah Benge dan sekitarnya, Kecamatan Wonosegoro, Kabupaten Boyolali, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Ilmiah Geologi Pangea (UPN) 4, 1, p. 49-58.

(online at: <https://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/jig/article/view/5181>)

Gibran, A.K., R. Setijadi, E.B Purwasatriya, D.R. Ananda & M.I. Nabil (2022)- Biostratigrafi dan sedimentologi Plio-Pleistosen daerah Bumiayu- Tonjong, Jawa Tengah. J. Geologi Kelautan 20, 1, p. 57-66.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/738/551>)

(*'Biostratigraphy and sedimentology of Plio-Pleistocene sedimentary rocks of the Bumiayu- Tonjong area, Central Java'. M. Pliocene (N20) marine Kalibiuk Fm, Late Pliocene Kaliglagah Fm (shallow marine small benthics only), E Pleistocene transitional MenggerFm (no microfossils; indeterminate) and Late Pleistocene fluvial Gintung Fm. Sediment volcanoclastic, sourced mainly from WNW (N Serayu Mts)*)

Goad, S.T. (1816)- Miscellaneous observations on the volcanic eruptions at the islands of Java and Sumbawa, with a particular account of the mud volcano at Grobogar: The Journal of Science and the Arts (Royal Institute Great Britain, London), 1, 2, XIV, p. 245-258.

(online at: <https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content> Etc))

(*Brief account of events during and after major eruption(s) of Mt Tambora ('Tomboro') on Sumbawa in 1815, of which the sounds were heard and ensuing darkened skies and ash falls were seen and felt across Java and*

beyond. Also probably the first published description of 'an extraordinary natural phenomenon' of a Java mud eruption or mud volcano, at Grobogan, NE of Solo, C Java. Natives collect water from salty mud for salt extraction for the Emperor of Solo. No figures)

Gomez, C., M. Janin, F. Lavigne, R. Gertisser, S. Charbonnier, P. Lahitte, S.R. Hadmoko, M. Fort, P. Wassmer, V. Degroot & H. Murwanto (2010)- Borobudur, a basin under volcanic influence: 361,000 years BP to present. *J. Volcanology Geothermal Research* 196, 3, p. 245-264. (online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/257428333_The_geological_evolution_of_Merapi_volcano_Central_Etc.) (Borobudur basin N of Yogyakarta City, surrounded by three andesitic volcanoes: Merapi, Merbabu and Sumbing. Volcanic activity strongly influenced evolution of basin. Two major volcanic deposition events up to tens of meters thick at ~119,000 years BP and ~31,000 years BP in S part of basin. Several generations of paleolakes in Borobudur basin and Borobudur Temple probably stood by water body. Borobudur temple never buried under volcanic material in historic times)

Goppert, H.R. (1854)- Die Tertiärflora der Insel Java, nach den Entdeckungen des Herrn Fr. Junghuhn beschrieben und erörtert in ihrem Verhältnisse zur Gesamtflora der Tertiärperiode. C.W. Mieling, The Hague, p. 1-169.

(online at: <http://books.google.com/books/>)

('The Tertiary flora of the island of Java, after discoveries of Mr Fr. Junghuhn, described and placed in context of total flora of the Tertiary period'. First description of Tertiary plant leaves and petrified wood fragments from Java, collected by Junghuhn. Mainly from 3 localities. With 14 color plates. German author name also spelled as Göppert or Goeppert)

Goppert, H.R. (1864)- Über die Tertiärflora von Java. Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie 1864, p. 177-186.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Neues-Jb-Min-Geol-Palae_1864_0177-0186.pdf)

('On the Tertiary flora of Java'. Summary of Goppert (1854) on plant fossils from Java, collected by F. Junghuhn. Author name also spelled as Göppert or Goeppert. No figures?)

Grandesso, P. (2001)- Contribution to biostratigraphy of the Nanggulan Formation (Java) based on planktonic foraminifera. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 23-28.

(Nanggulan section W of Yogya: lower part (Kalisonggo Mb, 200m) with planktonic foram assemblages of zones P11- P14 (M Eocene), upper part (Seputih Mb, 60m) zones P15-P19 (Late Eocene-Early Oligocene))

Grandjean, J.B. & T. Reinhold (1933)- De diatomeenaarde van Darma in Cheribon. *De Mijningenieur* 14, 3, p. 40-46.

('The diatomaceous earth of Darma in Cirebon'. Plains of Darma, S of Ciremai volcano, S of Darma, SW of Kuningan, with lake deposits with interbedded fine Ciremai tuffs and ~15-40cm thick beds of white diatom earth. Composed mainly of fresh-water diatoms *Cymbella*, *Melosira*, *Synedra*, *Navicula*, *Nitzschia* and *Gomphonema*; age probably Pliocene. Used in Java sugar industry for filtration raw cane sugar solutions and insulation of pipes)

Greenwood, P.G. & R.B. Evans (1974)- Regional gravity survey of the island of Java, Indonesia. British Geological Survey (BGS) Overseas Division, Report WK/AG/71/9, 1 p. (map + brief explanation)

(online at: <https://resources.bgs.ac.uk/PublicationPDFs/21539019.pdf>)

(Bouguer anomaly contour map Java and Madura (no colors). Mainly E-W trending anomalies, in W Java beding to NW-SE, in E Java NE-SW; Also published by Geological Survey of Indonesia as *Publikasi Teknik-Seri Geofisika* No. 4)

Gross, O.P., R.J. Drevet, A. Sulaeman, E.M. Johnstone, J.G. McPherson, J. Stevens & D.C. Johnstone (2006)- A new look at the East Java Basin using a genetic basin analysis approach. *Proc. AAPG/ IPA Int. Geoscience Conference*, Jakarta 2006, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 1-5.

(Extended abstract summarizing ExxonMobil NE Java basin study)

Gultaf, H., B. Sapiie, M. Syaiful, A. Bachtiar & A.P. Fauzan (2015)- Paleostress analysis of Grindulu Fault in Pacitan and surrounding area its implication to regional tectonic of East Java. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-059, p. 1-34.

(Analysis of Cretaceous- Recent paleostress history along SW-NE trending Grindulu Fault in Pacitan District in Southern Mountains of E Java. With plate reconstructions of Sundaland- East Java Microplate since Cretaceous (80 Ma))

Gunarsih, D., M. Abdurrachman & I.A. Kurniawan (2024)- Morphometry, petrography, and geochemistry analysis of pillow lava in Karangsambung (Indonesia): implication for geologic setting of Karangsambung. In: F. Lucci et al. (eds.) Selected studies in geomorphology, sedimentology, and geochemistry, Proc. 3rd Conf. Arabian J. Geosciences (CAJG 2020), Springer, p. 23-28.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377434126_Morphometry_Petrography_and_Geochemistry_Analysis_of_Pillow_Lava_in_Karangsambung_Indonesia_Implication_for_Geologic_Setting_of_Karangsambung)

(In Karangsambung area, C Java, pillow lava outcrops at Muncar River, Mandala River and Susu River. Formed in mid-ocean ridge tectonic setting (no ages mentioned(Cretaceous?) JTVG). With varying pillow dimensions, suggesting different water depths, slope settings and cooling times)

Gunawan, E. & S. Widiyantoro (2019)- Active tectonic deformation in Java, Indonesia inferred from a GPS-derived strain rate. J. Geodynamics 123, p. 49-54.

(Active tectonic deformation in Java suggested by GPS velocity data in 2008 -2013. Velocities obtained from continuous GPS observations suggest that parts of Java experience dominant extensional strain in S Banten, S Jakarta, central W Java, etc. Large compressional dilatation rates estimated along dip-slip faulting mechanisms of Cimandiri and Cipamingkis faults. Large maximum shear strain along Wongsorejo fault, Montong fault and Kendeng fault from central C Java E-ward to Madura Strait)

Guntur, A., Sriwijaya, A. Ruswandi & Y. Setyoko (2011)- Potensi hidrokarbon di sub-cekungan Banyumas, Jawa Tengah bagian selatan. Proc. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Convention, Makassar, JCM2011-474, p. 1-20.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Potensi-Hidrokarbon-di-Sub-Cekungan.pdf)

('Hydrocarbon potential of Banyumas sub-basin, S part of C Java'. Banyumas Sub-basin numerous oil and gas seeps. Several wells drilled, but unsuccessful. Source rock identified includes Paleogene of Nanggulan and Late Miocene of Halang Formations. Oil from seeps of fluvio-deltaic kerogen origin)

Guo, D., S. Li, H. Permana, Y.M. Lai & I. Setiawan (2023)- Petrogenesis of two Cretaceous granitoid episodes in the Luk Ulo region, Central Java, Indonesia, and its implication for the tectonic evolution of the easternmost Neo-Tethys. Geological Society of America (GSA) Bull. 136, 5-6, p. 1846-1862.

(First zircon U-Pb geochronology, Hf-O isotope and other geochemistry data from (monzo-)granites from easternmost Neotethys zone in C Java. Luk Ulo River granites formed in two Cretaceous episodes: ~115 Ma (~Aptian-Albian) and ~70 Ma (~Maastrichtian). Both exhibit arc geochemical signatures. Older granites contain indications of contribution of ancient crust; younger (~70 Ma) granites mainly derived from juvenile crust with negligible supracrustal involvement. Data suggest change in magma source from ancient to juvenile in response to rollback of Neo-Tethys ocean after ~90 Ma)

Guppy, H.B. (1889)- Preliminary note on the geological structure of the Sindang-barang district, on the South coast of Java. Scottish Geographical Magazine 5, 2, p. 73-76.

(online at: <https://books.googleusercontent.com/books/content?req=AKW5Qado8xYllC56dFmJc7D9> Etc.)

(Early geological observations on geology of South coastal area, (around time when Verbeek and Fennema did their monumental Java work, but before their 1896 publication). British surgeon/ geologist/naturalist Henry B. Guppy walked 2 x 50 miles from railway station Tjibeber (S of Cimahi, near SE base of Gede-Panggrango volcano complex) to Sindang-barang on S coast of Java (SW of Bandung). With one regional geological cross-section, showing mainly S-dipping foraminiferous muds and tuffaceous sandstones and implying 2000' or more of post-Tertiary uplift in this part of Java (but no uplifted coral reefs)

Haanstra, U. & E. Spiker (1932)- Uber Fossilien aus dem Altmiozan von Rembang (Nord Java). Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam 35, 8, p. 1096-1104.
(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00016326.pdf>)

(*'On fossils from the Early Miocene of Rembang, N Java'. Study of molluscs collected by J. Erb from Ngrayong Beds at N side Lodan saddle. Grey and brown-grey clays interbedded with Lepidocyclina limestones, marls and quartz sandstones. Molluscs 47 species, of which 17% Recent*)

Haberland, C., M. Bohm & G. Asch (2014)- Accretionary nature of the crust of Central and East Java (Indonesia) revealed by local earthquake travel-time tomography. J. Asian Earth Sciences 96, p. 287-295.
(*Seismic travel time data confirms accretionary nature of crust in C Java segment of Sunda subduction zone (109.5-111.5E). Images show asymmetrical crustal structure and can be interpreted to show low-velocity continental fragment or remnant of Woyla Arc in south coastal area (E of 110°E), which has been accreted to Sundaland margin. Central part of Java crust lower than average crustal velocities, likely reflecting ophiolitic, arc rocks and metamorphic rocks of Meratus assemblage subduction melange*)

Hadi, T., L. Samuel & H. Widodo (1982)- Field trip guide book Prupuh- Karren carbonate rocks. Joint ASCOPE/ CCOP workshop on hydrocarbon occurrence in carbonate formation, Surabaya 1982, p. 1-9.
(*Descriptions of Early Miocene Prupuh and late Miocene Karren limestone formations for 1-day fieldtrip*)

Hadimuljono, J.S. & D. Yensusminar (2021)- Heavy oil seepage characteristic in Cipari Area, Banyumas Central Java. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas, 44, 3. p. 161-171.
(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/709/489>)
(*Cipari oil seep near hot springs in Segaralangu village has been known since Dutch days. Aso Besuki and Jatilawang oil seeps in Banyumas basin. Heavy oil (12° API gravity), biodegraded. Derived from higher land plant organic matter, presumably in Paleogene fluvio-deltaic facies*)

Hadiwisastra, S. (2001)- Calcareous nannoplankton biostratigraphy of the Nanggulan Formation, Central Java-Indonesia. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 8, 4, p.
(*Calcareous nannoplankton zonation of Nanggulan Fm, C Java, zones CP 13- CP 16 (M- L Eocene) (see also Jatiningrum et al. 2022)*)

Hadiwisastra, S. & H. Kumai (2000)- Calcareous nannoplankton of Paleogene sediment from the Bayat area, Central Java. J. Geological Society Japan (Chishitsugaku Zasshi) 106, 10, p. 651-658.
(online at: www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/geosoc1893/106/10/106_10_651/_pdf)
(*First paper on calcareous nannofossils of ~70m thick section of Wungkal Fm, E side of Gunung Pendul, Bayat area (Jiwo Hills, 20km E of Yogyakarta). Range from Late Eocene/CP 14- Early Oligocene/CP 16c. Eocene-Oligocene boundary recognized by last occurrence of Discoaster saipanensis, Discoaster barbadiensis and Cribrocentrum reticulatum. Subzone CP 16c in upper part of section identified by co-occurrence of Reticulofenestra umbilicus, Cyclicargolithus floridanus and Reticulofenestra bisecta*)

Hadiwisastra, S. & H. Kumai (2000)- Biostratigraphy of calcareous nannofossils in the Paleogene chaotic sediments in the Karangsambung area, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Geosciences, Osaka City University, 43, 2, p. 21-31.
(online at: <https://www.i-repository.net/contents/osakacu/kiyo/DB00010785.pdf>)
(*Paleogene of Loh Ulo mainly olistostromes with mudstones and scaly clays with exotic blocks. Lower part (Karangsambung Fm) with late M Eocene NP16-NP17 and reworked Upper Cretaceous nannofossils; upper part (Totogan Fm) Oligocene age*)

Hadiwisastra, S., S. Siregar, E.P. Utomo & Suwijanto (1994)- Depositional setting and distribution of carbonate facies of Wonosari Formation, Central Java. Proc. Int. Symposium Neogene Evolution of Pacific Ocean Gateways, Inter-University Seminar House of Kansai, Kobe, Japan, IGCP-355, p. 137-144.

Hadiwisastra, S., S. Suparka, K.H. Thio & S. Siregar (1979)- Suatu tinjauan mengenai batuan metamorf di daerah Cihara, Bayah, Jawa Barat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 2, 1, p. 1-6.

('Some views on the metamorphic rocks in the Cihara area, Bayah, W Java'. Actinolite chlorite schist, hornblende schist, mica schist exposed N of Cihara granodiorite. Associated rocks are basalt, graywacke and brecciated tuff, black shale, granodiorite and dacite in E-W trending, 750m wide zone of cataclastic rocks, thought to be horizontal fault zone (metamorphic core complex?))

Hadiyat, A. (1982)- Geologi dan kemungkinan-kemungkinan minyak dan gas bumi daerah Wangon Jeruklegi Jawa Tengah. Thesis Institute Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p.
('Geology and oil and gas possibilities of the Wangon Jeruklegi area, Central Java')

Hafiz, S.D., H. Firman, A. Ramadhan & W.T. Koesmawardhani (2021)- Lithofacies association of fluvial deposit, Walat Formation in Cibadak Area West Java. Proc. 2nd Int. Conference Earth science and energy, Kuala Lumpur 2020, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 819, 012018, p. 1-7.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/819/1/012018/pdf>)
(Sedimentology of E Oligocene Walat Fm at Gunung Walat, S of Cibadak, W Java))

Hafiz, S.D., M.A. Jambak, B. Wijaya, M. Meirawaty, C.P. Ryandhani, W.T. Koesmawardani et al (2023)- Karakteristik batugamping Formasi Wonosari di daerah Bunder dan sekitarnya, Wonosari, Gunungkidul: J. Geoscience Engineering Energy (JOGEE) 4, 2, p. 116-122
(online at: <https://www.e-journal.trisakti.ac.id/index.php/jogee/article/download/17301/10010>)
('Characteristics of the Wonosari Formation limestone in the Bunder Village area and its surroundings, Wonosari, Gunungkidul'. 200m thick M Miocene limestone. Not much detail)

Hainim, I.M.K. (2023)- Perkembangan fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan batugamping di daerah Bayah dan Gunung Walat, hubungannya dengan aktivitas tektonik Oligo-Miosen di Jawa Barat. Doctoral Dissertation Institut Teknologi Bandung, ~200 p. *(Unpublished)*
('Development of carbonate facies and depositional environment in the Bayah and Gunung Walat areas, its relationship with Oligo-Miocene tectonic activity in West Java'. Facies studies of Late Oligocene - Early Miocene limestone exposed in locations in West Java, known as the Rajamandala (Padalarang, Walat-Sukabumi), Cijengkol, and Citarate (Bayah) and Saraweh (Rangkasbitung Basin subsurface) Formations. With paleogeographic maps, etc.)

Hainim, I. (2024)- Microfacies and paleodepositional setting interpretation of the latest Oligocene to earliest Miocene carbonate of Citarate Fm., Bayah High, West Java. Berita Sedimentologi 50, 1, p. 10-25.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/451/432>)
(Latest Oligocene - earliest Miocene (Lower Te) carbonate outcrops of Citarate Fm in Bayah High area, W of Pelabuhan Ratu, SW Java, with 14 carbonate microfacies. N-S facies trends parallel underlying paleo-high. Facies deepening from reefal-back reef in W, to slope deposits in E)

Hakiki, F., F. Musgrove, Y. Xiao & U. Handyastuti (2013)- Understanding Oligo- Miocene carbonate drilling losses causes and achieving zonal isolation. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-G-193, p. 1-17.
(Losses of drilling mud while drilling Oligo-Miocene carbonates in Banyu Urip Field mostly in tight rock of drowning cap of carbonate reservoir, which is characterized by fractures and hydrothermal leaching, and also in basal 50' of clastic section above top carbonate, which is carbonate-cemented and brittle)

Hakiki, F., F. Musgrove, P. Varnai, A. Ditya & D. Sapardina (2015)- Banyu Urip field development- result of drilling 32 wells. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-228, p. 1-15.
(New development wells at Banyu Urip carbonate platform field, NE Java refined shape of M Miocene Drowning Cap. Excellent pressure connectivity throughout reservoir from carbonate reservoir to overlying clastic section. Average porosity in carbonate platform interior 27%, with low porosity rim of ~8-9% (a gradual diagenetic transition caused by less fresh-water dissolution)

Hakiki, F., R.P. Sekti, T. Simo, S.M. Fullmer & F. Musgrove (2012)- Oligo-Miocene carbonate reservoir quality controls- deposition and diagenesis study of Banyu Urip Field, onshore East Java. Proc. 36th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA12-G-037, p. 1-13.

(Oligo-Miocene carbonates of Banyu Urip Field almost 1000m aggrading phase composed of repeated 50m thick shallowing-upward cycles. Drowning phase up to 300m thick, dominated by red algae. Early diagenesis associated with exposure to fresh water at sequence boundaries creates cementation and dissolution over 50m cycle. Late burial diagenesis also important, demonstrated by vugular dissolution that cross cuts stylolites)

Hakim, A., C. Idham A. & D. Nugroho (2014)- Analisis umur batugamping Formasi Bojonglopang dan hubungan stratigrafi batugamping Formasi Bojonglopang dengan breksi Formasi Jampang. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 41, 1, p.

('Age analysis of limestone of the Bojonglopang formation and stratigraphic relationship between the Bojonglopang limestone and the Jampang Formation breccia'. ?M Miocene limestone in W Java)

Hakim, A.Y.A. & B. Sulistijo (2013)- Integrated exploration method to determine Cu prospect in Seweden District, Blitar, East Java. Procedia Earth Planetary Science 6, p. 64-69.

(On polymetallic mineralization in Seweden district, S Mountains of Java. Presence of sulphides, incl. pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, also malachite. Not much detail)

Hakim, F., Y.S. Nugroho, C.D.P. Dana & A.D. Titisari (2019)- Geology and petrogenesis of igneous rocks from Batur Paleovolcano, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta: evidence from their textures, mineralogy, and major elements geochemistry. J. Applied Geology (UGM) 4, 1, p. 32-42.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/48739/25195>)

(Batur paleovolcano in Wediombo Beach area, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta, part of Miocene Wuni Fm (13.2 Ma). Andesitic lava flow, autoclastic breccia and volcanic breccia, associated with diorite intrusions. Two phases of formation: (1) andesite lava in island arc tholeiitic tectonic setting, (2) diorite intrusion in calc-alkaline basalts tectonic setting)

Hall, R., B. Clements, H.R. Smyth & M.A. Cottam (2007)- A new interpretation of Java's structure. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-035, p. 1-23.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/hall_etal_2007%20Java%20Structure_IPA.pdf)

(Paleogene arc volcanoes acted as load which caused flexural basin to develop between Sunda Shelf and S Mountains Arc. Thrusting in S Java displaced Paleogene volcanic arc rocks N by >50 km and eliminated flexural basin in W Java. Amount of thrusting diminishes from W to E Java. Three distinct structural sectors in Java, W, Central and E. C Java displays deepest structural levels of N-directed thrusts, and Cretaceous basement is exposed; overthrust volcanic arc largely removed by erosion. In W and E Java overthrust arc preserved. In W Java arc thrust onto shelf sequences of Sundaland margin. In E Java volcanic arc thrust onto thick volcanic/sedimentary sequence formed N of arc in flexural basin due largely to arc loading. Traps beneath overthrust arc offer new hydrocarbon exploration possibilities, particularly in W Java)

Hamilton, P.J., H. Smyth, R. Hall & P.D. Kinny (2006)- Zircon age constraints on the basement in East Java, Indonesia. Geochimica Cosmochim. Acta 70, 18, Suppl. 1, p. A225 (Goldschmidt Conference Abstract)

(Inherited zircon U-Pb dates in E Java volcanoclastics mixed populations, reflecting recycling from earlier eruptions. Inherited dates peaks at: (1) Cretaceous- restricted to W and NW of E Java, close to Cretaceous basement exposures (2) Cambrian-Archean (500-750 Ma, 900-1250 Ma and 2500-2700 Ma) - confined to S Mountains Arc. Peaks in distribution of dates similar to E Gondwana basement ages and Permo-Triassic-modern sediments from W Australia, suggesting S Mountains volcanoes sampled deep crust of continental Gondwanan origin beneath E Java, different from Cretaceous accretionary basement of W and N Java)

Han, J.K. & S.H. Choi (2011)- Geochemical exploration for metallic mineral resources on the Pacitan District, East Java, Indonesia. Economic and Environmental Geology (Korean Soc. Economic Env. Geol.) 44, p. 1-10.

(online at: www.koreascience.or.kr/)

(Pacitan district in S Mountains of E Java, exploration for metallic mineral found anomalous zones in Gempol for Cu; Jompong for Au; Kasihan for Cu-Pb-Zn)

Han, J.K. & S.H. Choi (2012)- Ore geology of skarn ore bodies in the Kasihan Area, East Java, Indonesia. *Economic and Environmental Geology* (Korean Soc. Economic Environmental Geology) 45, p. 1-8.
(online at: http://ocean.kisti.re.kr/download/volume/kseeg/JOHGB2/2012/v45n1/JOHGB2_2012_v45n1_1.pdf)
(*Copper-zinc-bearing skarns in Kasihan area (Pacitan District, S Mountains, near E and C Java border), in limestone layers of Late Oligocene Arjosari Fm*)

Han, J.K. & S.H. Choi (2015)- Stable isotopes of ore bodies in the Pacitan mineralized district, Indonesia. *Economic and Environmental Geology* (Korean Soc. Economic Environmental Geology) 48, 1, p. 15-24.
(online at: <https://www.kseeg.org/journal/view.html?uid=1744>)
(*Extensive base-metal and/or gold bearing ore mineralizations in Pacitan mineralized district of SW parts of E Java. Metallic ore bodies two main types: (1) skarn type replacement; (2) fissure filling hydrothermal (proximal porphyry style Cu-Zn-bearing stockworks and distal Pb-Zn(-Au) bearing fissure filling veins*)

Handayani, L (2010)- Thermal structure of subducting slab along the Java Arc and its significance to the volcanoes distribution. *ITB J. Science* 42 A, 2, p. 127-134.
(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/66/62>)
(*On thermal modeling of subducting plate below Java and tectonics of overriding plate. Age of subducting lithosphere under Java increases from W to E, from ~90 Ma to 120 Ma. Volcanoes of W Java generally closer to trench (~240 km) than volcanoes of E Java (~290 km), possibly related to differences of thermal structure of subducting plate*)

Handayani, L., I. Arisbaya, M.M. Mukti & Y. Sudrajat (2021)- Determining the origin of volcanic rocks in the melange complex of Karangsambung based on the electrical resistivity imaging. *Island Arc* 30, 1, e12377, p.
(manuscript online at: <https://rinarxiv.lipi.go.id/lipi/preprint/view/41>)
(*ENE-WSW-trending basalt-diorite outcrop along SE margin of Luk Ulo Melange Complex suggested as intrusive rocks into Paleogene Totogan-Karangsambung formations. However, volcanics dated as older than sedimentary formations, so intrusion theory less likely. Electrical resistivity surveys suggest more likely as fragments in olistostrome, transported from original location*)

Handoyo, B.C. Ronlei, A.S. Wibowo, Fatkhan, A.S. Sigalingging, E.Y. Nathania, A. Erdi, P. Avseth, R. Carbonell et al. (2025)- Reservoir characterization of Ngrayong Formation, Sandstone with carbonate intercalation, using a geostatistical approach based on petrophysical parameters, Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. *Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas*, 48, 3, p. 237-251.
(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1828/1489>)
(*Geostatistical modeling in M Miocene Ngrayong Formation sandstone-limestone in LEI and RON wells in NE Java Basin*)

Hanif, M., L. Handayani, I. Arisbaya, A.N. Aulia & K.L. Gaol (2021)- Analysis of gravity anomaly decomposition and depth to basement, case study: Cenozoic Bogor Basin, Indonesia. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 6, 1, p. 51-57.
(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/5400/3126>)
(*Gravity data suggest deepest sediment in Cenozoic Bogor basin 9 km deep*)

Hanifa, N.R., T. Sagiya, F. Kimata, J. Efendi, H.Z. Abidin & I. Meilan (2014)- Interplate coupling model off the southwestern coast of Java, Indonesia, based on continuous GPS data in 2008-2010. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 401, p. 159-171.
(*Three-year GPS observation on SW Java suggest coastal uplift of uplift of 1.4- 14 mm/yr, and horizontal slip deficits, indicating potential of rupture propagation to shallow part of plate interface and generation of large tsunami*)

Hansen, G.D. (1964)- A tektite-fall pattern at Sangiran Dome area in Central Java. *Laporan Kongres Ilmu Pengetahuan Nasional Kedua (Proc. 2nd National Scientific Congress)*, Yogyakarta, October 1962, B, 4, MIPI, Jakarta, p. 432-441.

(see also Hansen, 1965)

Hansen, G.D. (1965)- A tektite-fall pattern at Sangiran Dome area in Central Java. Indonesian J. Geography 5, 9, p. 37-45.

(Reprint of Hansen (1964). Tektites found in Sangiran Dome area of C Java generally on flat gravel covered benches at top of Kabuh layers or at base of Notopuro Fm (at "erosional surface separating Kabuh layers and Notopuro breccias"; Von Koenigswald 1935). Local collectors estimate >3000 tektites found since 1936, one as large as man's fist. Intact (whole) specimens found N of Tjomoro river while fragmented specimens S of river)

Hantoro, W.S. (1979)- Turbidit pada Formasi Kerek. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 2, 1, p. 22-31.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.2-No.1-2-2-.pdf>)

('Turbidites of the Kerek Formation', C Java. Kerek Fm of NE Java Kendeng zone M Miocene turbiditic volcanoclastics, overlain by Late Miocene turbiditic limestones)

Hantoro, W.S. (1980)- Kendali stratigrafi terhadap penyebaran batubara dan serpih bitumen di Karangbolong, Jawa Tengah. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 3, 2, p. 27-44.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.3-No.2-2-.pdf>)

('Stratigraphic control on the distribution of coal and oil shale in Karang Bolong, Central Java'. In Argosari area thin oil shale (45-150cm) at top of Old Andesite Fm, formed in continental environment (originally discovered by Keil, 1932; unpublished). At younger horizon E Miocene coal, at transition from underlying non-marine to overlying marine facies)

Hanzawa, S. (1930)- Note on foraminifera found in the *Lepidocyclina*-limestone from Pabeasan, Java. Science Reports Tohoku University, ser. 2 (Geology), 14, 1, p. 85-96.

(online at: <http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110004624567/en>)

(Late Oligocene larger forams collected by Yabe in 1929 from limestone cliff at N foot of Pasir Pabeasan, W of Tagogapu, W Java (Rajamandala Lst). With *Lepidocyclina* (N), *Eulepidina*, *Heterostegina borneensis*, *Borelis pygmaea* n.sp. (This assemblage, with absence of *Spiroclypeus* and *Miogypsinoides* more likely T_{el}/ Early Chattian?; JTvG))

Haq, H.N., M.F. Rosana, C. Endyana, K.S.A. Nugraha & I. Alamsyah (2023)- Geochemistry of igneous rocks of Citirem Formation and Its implications for the tectonic setting in Ciletuh- Palabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark area. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 9, 1, p. 58-68.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/14367/6290>)

(Pretertiary igneous rocks of Ciletuh Bay area, SW Java, include basalt, andesite, dacite and gabbro. Magma types divided into low-K medium-K, high-K, and shoshonite magma series. Some interpreted as island arc tholeiite, within plate tholeiitic and within plate alkali. Some rocks similarities with supra-subduction zone ophiolite rocks, some show similarities with patterns from OIB and E-MORB)

Haqqi, A.S.F., H. Pratama, A.P. Indra, Abbas & V. Arnoldy (2015)- 3D modeling of Miocene Cinambo turbidite sandstone based on surface data in Cadasngampar Area, Sumedang District, West Java. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-SG-145, p. 1-13.

(E-M Miocene Cinambo Fm submarine fan deposit in Bogor Basin. Paleocurrents mainly NW to SE)

Harbowo, D.G., Aswan, Y. Zaim, S.K. Chaerun, R.I. Chaerun, W. Astuti & T. Sato (2024)- Microanalytical approaches on the silicification process of wood fossil from Jasinga, West Java, Indonesia. Nature Scientific Reports 14, 19101, p. 1-15.

(online at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-69681-0>)

(Study of Pliocene silicified wood from Genteng Fm tuffaceous clastics near Jasinga, West Java. Fossil wood taxa mainly of Dipterocarpaceae family. Detailed analyses suggest that "wood silicification was controlled by infiltration of silica from the host rock into the spaces of the wood structure" (what else could it be?; JTvG))

Hardiyono, A., (2023)- New consideration of origin of the Gunung Badak basaltic lava, Ciletuh area, Indonesia. Proc. 7th Annual Applied Science and Engineering Conference 2022 (AASEC), J. Engineering Science and Technology (JESTEC), Taylor's University, Malaysia, Special Issue 4, p. 1-7.

(online at: https://jestec.taylors.edu.my/Special%20Issue%20AASEC2022/RPI_SI_2023_1.pdf)

(Outcrop of pillow lava at Gunung Badak in Ciletuh, SW Java, associated with peridotitic Ciletuh melange. Previous studied assumed it was Cretaceous ocean floor basalt, but geochemistry suggests subduction-related lavas in island arc setting, and new K-Ar radiometric age of 22.4 Ma (early Miocene) (but overlain by Eocene turbiditic sandstones?; JTvG))

Hardjadinata, K. & I. Saefudin (1994)- Studi batuan vulkanik dan plutonik Tersier di daerah Pacitan. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 4, 34, p. 2-19.

('Study of Tertiary volcanic and plutonic rocks in the Pacitan area', S Mountains, SE Java. Volcanic rocks NE of Pacitan in S Mountains of E Java part of 'Old Andesites' island arc volcanics. Include picrite basalt- andesite in Lower Pacitan Fm, dated as ~30.8 Ma, and Upper Pacitan Fm basalt-andesite-dacite dated as ~17.4 Ma (17.392 ± 1.976 Ma!))

Harijoko, A., Y. Ohbuchi, Y. Motomura, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2007)- Characteristics of the Cibaliung gold deposit: Miocene low-sulfidation-type epithermal gold deposit in Western Java, Indonesia. Resource Geology 57, 2, p. 114-123.

(M-L Miocene (11.2-10.6 Ma) epithermal gold mineralization in Cibaliung area, SW Java, hosted by M Miocene Honje Fm andesitic- basaltic lavas (11.4 Ma) and covered by Pliocene Cibaliung tuff (4.9 Ma))

Harijoko, A., K. Sanematsu, R.A. Duncan, S. Prihatmoko & K. Watanabe (2004)- Timing of the mineralization and volcanism at Cibaliung Gold Deposit, Western Java, Indonesia. Resource Geology 54, 2, p. 187-195.

(Cibaliung low-sulfidation epithermal gold deposit at ~70 km W of Bayah dome. Gold-bearing quartz veins hosted by Late Miocene Honje Fm basaltic andesite, comparable to gold host rocks at Bayah dome. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating show mineralization ages from 11.2-10.7 Ma; K-Ar dating shows age of andesite and Cibaliung tuff 11.4 ± 0.8 Ma and 4.9 ± 0.6 Ma, respectively. Cibaliung deposit is oldest epithermal gold deposit yet discovered in W Java)

Harijoko, A., R. Uruma, H.E. Wibowo, L.D. Setijadji, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2010)- Long-term volcanic evolution surrounding Dieng geothermal area, Indonesia. Proc. World Geothermal Congress 2010, Bali, p. 1-6.

(Dieng Volcanic Complex in C Java on back side of Java Quaternary arc. Large collapse structure with 17 post intra-caldera eruptive centers. Oldest rocks erupted at ~3.6 Ma, youngest 0.07 Ma. Volcanic edifices grouped into 3 stages: pre-caldera (~3 Ma), post-caldera I (~2- 1 Ma) and post-caldera II (<1 Ma). Magmas cyclically evolved from basaltic to dacitic composition)

Haris, A., A. Riyanto, R. Syahputra, A. Gunawan, M.J. Panguriseng, S. Nuratmaja & Adriansyah (2019)- Integrating a microtremor survey and time reverse modeling over a hydrocarbon reservoir: a case study of Majalengka field, West Java Basin, Indonesia. J. Geophysics and Engineering 16, p. 16-29.

(Microtremor survey over a hydrocarbon reservoir in Majalengka field (1871), in E part of Majalengka Basin, East Bogor Trough, West Java)

Hariyadi, D. Kristanto & J. Setiawan (2016)- Sistem petroleum struktur antiklin Kawengan. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 11, UPN, Yogyakarta, p. 194-207.

(online

at:

<http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/11265/1/Sistem%20Petroleum%20Struktur%20Antiklin%20Kawengan.pdf>)

('The petroleum system of the Kawengan anticline'. Rather generic discussion of stratigraphy of area of Kawengan oil field in NE Java, discovered in 1894 and continues to produce today. Anticlinal structure. Main reservoir sands in M Miocene Ngrayong Fm)

Harjanto, A. (2008)- Magmatisme dan mineralisasi di daerah Kulonprogo dan sekitarnya. Dokt. Dissertation Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1- . (Unpublished)

('Magmatism and mineralization in the Kulunprogo area and surroundings', C Java. Volcanic rocks in Kulon Progo part of Oligocene-Miocene (~29.6-22.6 Ma) Sunda magmatic arc. Calk-alkaline series with chemistry of transtisional oceanic island arc and active continental margin. Three stages of alteration-mineralization, with gold, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, etc. mineralizations. Quartz veins NE-SW trending)

Harjanto, A. (2011)- Petrologi dan geokimia batuan vulkanik di daerah Kulunprogo dan sekitarnya daerah istimewa Yogyakarta. J. Ilmiah Magister Teknik Geologi (UPN) 4, 1, p. 1-27.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/mtg/article/view/274/237>)

('Petrology and geochemistry of volcanic rocks in the area of Kulon Progo and surroundings, Yogyakarta region'. Oligocene-Miocene volcanic rocks in Kulon Progo ('Old Andesite Fm') consist of interbedded volcanic breccia, tuff, andesite, dacite and diorite. Compositions basalt, andesite to dacite from low-K to calc-alkaline series. Typical island arc affinities)

Harjanto, A. (2011)- Vulkanostratigrafi di daerah Kulon Progo dan sekitarnya, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. J. Ilmiah Magister Teknik Geologi (UPN) 4, 8, p. 30-45.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/19294/1/B5.%20Vulkanostratigrafi%20MTG%202011.pdf>)

('Volcanostratigraphy of the Kulon Progo area and surroundings, Special Region of Yogyakarta'. Kulon Progo volcanics are part of Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesite Fm'. Three members: Sigabug, Jonggrangan and Ijo)

Harjanto, A., E. Suparka, S. Asikin & Y.S. Yuwono (2011)- Endapan emas epitermal berumur Neogen daerah Kulon Progo dan sekitarnya, daerah istimewa Yogyakarta. J. Ilmu Kebumihan Teknologi Mineral 22, 2, p. 133-143.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/351/1/Paper%20JIK%20UPN%20Des%202009.pdf>)

('Neogene epithermal gold deposits in the Kulon Progo area and surroundings, Yogyakarta special region' In S mountains W of Yogyakarta, C Java, intrusions of Late Oligocene- E Miocene diorite, andesite, and dacite of Kaligesing/Dukuh Fm (K/Ar age ~8.1 Ma??), associated with epithermal quartz veins with gold mineralization)

Harjono, H., D. Dahrin & S. Wirasantosa (1995)- Neogene opening of the Sunda Strait: constraint from gravity data. In: S. Nishimura & R. Tsuchi (eds.) Proc. Oji Seminar on Neogene evolution of Pacific Ocean Gateways, Kyoto, IGCP-355, p. 57-61.

Harjono, H., M. Diamant, J. Dubois, M. Larue & M.T. Zen (1991)- Seismicity of the Sunda Strait: evidence for crustal extension and volcanological implications. Tectonics 10, 1, p. 17-30.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248816299_Seismicity_of_the_Sunda_Strait_Evidence_for_crustal_extension_and_volcanological_implications)

(Sunda Strait between Java frontal subduction and Sumatra oblique subduction. Microearthquake survey recorded 300 local events. Crustal earthquakes in the Sunda Strait area occurs in three main areas: (1) beneath the Krakatau complex, (2) in graben in W part of strait; and (3) in diffused zone to S of Sumatra. Sunda Strait is in extensional tectonic regime as result of NW movement of Sumatra sliver plate along Semangko fault zone)

Harjono, H., M. Diamant, L. Nouaili & J. Dubois (1989)- Detection of magma bodies beneath Krakatau volcano (Indonesia) from anomalous shear waves. J. Volcanology Geothermal Research 39, p. 335-348.

(Seismograms for ray paths under Krakatau complex show diminution of amplitude of S waves. Attenuating body in two zones, probably disconnected: upper zone ~9 km deep, probably reflecting irregular pockets of magma, and lower zone at least 22 km deep, related to extensional nature of Sunda Strait)

Harjono, H., M. Diamant & M. Sabrier (1993)- Correction and addition to "Seismicity of the Sunda Strait; evidence for crustal extension and volcanological implications" by Hery Harjono et al. Tectonics 12, 3, p. 787-790.

(Corrected Table 3 of Sunda Strait earthquake focal mechanisms in Harjono et al. 1991)

Harley, M.M. & R.J. Morley (1995)- Ultrastructural studies of some fossil and extant palm pollen, and the reconstruction of the biogeographical history of subtribes Iguanurinae and Calaminae. Review Palaeobotany Palynology 85, p. 153-182.

(On palm-like pollen types from M Eocene lignite in lower Nanggulan Fm at Watupuru River, Kalisonggo, Nanggulan, C Java. Two monosulcate forms (Iguanurinae) are compared to fossil form-genus Palmaepollenites kutchensis and Palmaepollenites sp., India/Gondwana-derived palm-like species that thrived during M-L Eocene, then was much reduced during more seasonal, or arid climates in W Indonesia during Oligocene. Third pollen type referred to Dicolpopollis malesianus (Calaminae). Also present in E Java Sea, W Sulawesi and India subcontinent)

Harloff, C.E.A. (1929)- Voorloopige mededeeling over de geologie van het Praetertiair van Loh Oelo in Midden-Java. De Mijningenieur 10, 8, p. 172-177.

(‘Preliminary note on the geology of the Pre-Tertiary of Luk Ulo in Central Java’. Likely presence of nappe structures with 15km or more displacement. Cretaceous limestone with Orbitolina and radiolarites ‘intruded’ by dynamo-metamorphically altered gabbrodioritic intrusive, 18km long/ 800m wide, also containing peridotite/serpentinite. Complex overthrust by two complexes of crystalline schists (with glaucophanite, eclogite, marble, schists, etc.), with mylonitized thrust surfaces. Thrust direction from S to N. Sediment complex isoclinally folded, almost all dipping to South. Likely age of thrusting Late Cretaceous. Cretaceous and igneous-metamorphic complex unconformably overlain by M Eocene and younger sediments)

Harloff, C.E.A. (1929)- Over radiolarienhoudende gesteenten in het Praetertiair van Loh Oelo (Midden Java). De Mijningenieur 10, p. 240-242.

(‘On radiolarian-bearing rocks in the Pre-Tertiary of Lok Ulo, Central Java’. Part of series of short papers on radiolarian-bearing rocks of ‘Sundaland’: Sumatra by J. Nash, Borneo by L. Krol and Tan Sin Hok, Java by C. Harloff on Java, and Malay Peninsula by J. Scrivenor. In Central Java In Loh Ulo area of C Java thin beds of red-brown chert with radiolarians in deep water (but not abyssal) limestone, in isoclinally folded Pretertiary sediments. Small fragments of this chert also in unconformably overlying Middle Eocene clastics)

Harloff, C.E.A. (1929)- Loh Oelo. Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, Excursion Guide C1, p. 1-18.

(One of early descriptions of classic Lok Ulo area, after Verbeek and Fennema. With oldest rocks on Java: Cretaceous metamorphic basement, Paleo-Eocene accretionary-wedge like sediment, folded Eo-Oligocene sediments, etc.)

Harloff, C.E.A. (1933)- Geologische kaart van Java, Toelichting bij Blad 67 (Bandjarnegara), 1:100 000. Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-47.

(Text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identificatie=MMKB31:041772000:00049>)

(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/812860>)

(‘Geological map of Java, 1:100,000; Banjarnegara sheet’. Map sheet covering South Serayu Mountains. With core of Pretertiary rocks of Luk Ulo (Karangsambung) complex, composed of crystalline schists, phyllites, serpentinite, greywackes, red radiolarites, and two small occurrences of limestones with common mid-Cretaceous Orbitolina. Eocene sandstones with limestone lenses with Nummulites, Discocyclina, Pellatispira, etc., unconformable on crystalline schists, radiolarian chert, etc., with clasts of glaucophane schist and other metamorphics, granite, etc. Thick Miocene tuffaceous marls with Miogypsina and andesites unconformable on Eocene)

Harloff, C.E.A. & A.J. Pannekoek (1940)- De omgeving van den Boroboedoer. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 57, p. 13-23.

(‘The surroundings of the Borobudur’. No evidence found for postulated presence of Quaternary lake around Borobudur temple complex)

Harrison, R. (2012)- The geology, alteration and mineralization of the Tumpangpitu porphyry Cu-Au and high-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag deposit. In: N.I. Basuki (ed.) Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI). Malang 2012, Banda and Eastern Sunda arcs, p. 273-278.

(New copper-gold porphyry discovery in East Java)

Harrison, R.L. (2017)- The Tumpangpitu porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and high-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit, Tujuh Bukit, Southeast Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, CODES ARC Centre of Excellence in Ore Deposits, University of Tasmania, p. 1-368.

(online at: https://eprints.utas.edu.au/28602/1/Harrison_whole_thesis.pdf)

Harrison, R.L., A. Maryono, M.S. Norris, B.D. Rohrlach, D.R. Cooke, J.M. Thompson, R.A. Creaser & D.S. Thiede (2018)- Geochronology of the Tumpangpitu porphyry Au-Cu-Mo and high-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag-Cu deposit: evidence for pre- and postmineralization diatremes in the Tujuh Bukit District, Southeast Java, Indonesia. *Economic Geology* 113, 1, p. 163-192.

(manuscript online at: <https://eprints.utas.edu.au/26232/3/124585%20-%20Geochronology%20of%20the%20tumpangpitu%20porphyry%20-%20Author%20version.pdf>)

(Tumpangpitu porphyry and high-sulfidation epithermal deposit in Tujuh Bukit district, SE Java. Porphyry resource 1.9 Gt @ 0.45% Cu and 0.45 g/t Au, with additional resource in epithermal mineralization. At least 8 discrete intrusions. Tujuh Bukit district floored by Miocene sediments and andesites. Volcanic-hydrothermal activity at Tujuh Bukit began with weakly altered Tanjung Jahe diatreme complex (U-Pb zircon ages ~8.8- 8.5 Ma). Mineralization preceded by large, dioritic batholith (~5.8-5.1 Ma). Syn- to late-mineralization porphyries emplaced in E Pliocene (~5.40- 3.9 Ma). High-sulfidation Au-Ag ± Cu lithocap ~4.3 Ma)

Harsolumakso, A.H. (1999)- Diabas di daerah Karangsambung, Luk Ulo, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah: apakah bentuk kelompok batuan basaltik berupa tubuh intrusif? Pros. Seminar Nasional Sumberdaya Geologi, 40 Tahun (Pasca Windu) 1998, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 1-6. (online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308491316_Diabas_di_daerah_Karangsambung_Luk_ulo_Jawa_Tengah_Apakah_bentuk_kelompok_batuan_basaltik_berupa_tubuh_intrusif)

(‘Diabase in the Karangsambung area, Luk Ulo, Kebumen, Central Java: What formed the basaltic rock group in the form of intrusive bodies?’. Diabase at Karangsambung village exposed as isolated hill surrounded by clay and clay breccias of Karangsambung and Totogan Formations. Late Eocene-Oligocene K/Ar ages (~26-38 Ma, island-arc tholeiitic affinity and product of submarine volcanism. Now as tectonic slice in SSW verging thrust systems, deformed in Oligo-Miocene)

Harsolumakso, A.H. & D. Noeradi (1996)- Deformasi pada Formasi Karangsambung di daerah Luk Ulo, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. *Buletin Geologi (ITB)* 26, 1, p. 45-54. (online at: www.researchgate.net/profile/Agus-Harsolumakso/publication/312282805_Deformasi_pada_Form_Etc.)

(‘Deformation of the Karangsambung Fm in the area of Luk Ulo, Kebumen, C Java’. Eocene Karangsambung Fm overlies Late Cretaceous-Paleocene melange complex. Scaly clay with limestone (with Nummulites, Discocyclina) and conglomerate blocks notolistostrome, but highly folded and thrust, probably in Oligocene-E Miocene. Folds trend ENE-WSW and indicate SSE vergent thrust system)

Harsolumakso, A.H., D. Noeradi, A. Rudyawan, D. Amiarsa, S. Wicaksono & A.A Nurfarhan (2019)- Geology of the eastern part of the volcanic Kendeng Zone of East Java: stratigraphy, structures and sedimentation review from Besuki and Situbondo areas. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 20, 3, p. 143-152.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/465/405>)

(Late Miocene-Pliocene rel. deep marine succession with volcanoclastics in Situbondo area)

Harsolumakso, A.H., C. Prasetyadi, B. Sapiie & M.E. Suparka (2006)- The Luk Ulo-Karangsambung Complex of Central Java, Indonesia: from subduction to collision tectonics. *Proc. Persidangan Bersama Geosains UKM-ITB, Langkawi, Malaysia*, p. 1-6. (Extended Abstract)

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308477672_The_Luk_Ulo-Karangsambung_Complex_of_Central_Java_from_Subduction_to_Collisional_Tectonics)

(Late Cretaceous-Paleocene Luk Ulo Melange Complex in C Java formed in subduction zone. Shift from NE-SW Cretaceous subduction trend to E-W trend in Oligocene due to collision of micro-continent. Luk Ulo Paleogene three units: (1) metasediments with E Eocene Nummulites; (2) tectonized pebbly mudstones with blocks containing Discocyclina and Asterocyclina; (3) deformed Late Eocene turbidite sandstones and shales (indicating late Eocene- Oligocene deformation during microcontinent collision). These differ from Bayat and Nanggulan areas, with rel. undeformed transgressive Eocene sequence (margin of microcontinent))

Harsolumakso, A.H., E. Puswanto & I.G.B.E. Sucipta (2019)- Batupasir “Bulukuning” pada lempung bersisik di daerah Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah; studi petrologi, provenan dan implikasi tektonik. *Bulletin of Geology (ITB)* 3, 2, 333-343.

(online at: <https://buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/article/view/63>)

(“Bulukuning” sandstone in scaly clay in the Banjarnegara area, Central Java; petrology, provenance and tectonic implications’. Bulukuning greywacke sandstones in Luk Ulo Melange Complex, formerly believed to be E Cretaceous-Paleocene in age. Sandstones lightly metamorphosed and occur as exotic blocks in scaly clay melange matrix. Contains Paleo-Nummulites and nannofossils suggesting M-L Eocene (NP15-16) age. Often with boudinage structures. Scaly clay matrix illite crystallinity suggests deformation T of ~206-223 °C. Deposited in foreland basin. Provenance suggests recycled orogens, related to East Java microcontinent collision with SE margin of Sundaland during Late Eocene-E Oligocene. Collision followed by exhumation of Karangsambung accretion complex, older volcanic rocks and several Sundaland blocks)

Harsolumakso, A.H., A. Rudyawan, S.M. Kartanegara, E.Marshall, E. Puswanto, & R. Indrayudha (2018)- Collision tectonics of the Luk Ulo melange complex, Central Java, Indonesia; a hint of Cenozoic collision of the SE Asia margin. In: 15th Annual Meeting Asia Oceania Geoscience Soc. (AOGS), Honolulu 2018, 1p. (Poster)

Harsolumakso, A.H., B. Sapiie, Z. Tuakia & R.I. Yudha (2016)- Luk Ulo melange complex, Central Java, Indonesia; characteristics, origin and tectonic significance. In: 13th Annual Meeting Asia Oceania Geoscience Soc. (AOGS), Beijing 2016, SE21-A030, 1p. (Poster presentation)

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308478790_Luk_Ulo_Melange_Complex_Central_Java_Indonesia_Characteristics-Origin_and-Tectonic-significance)

(Luk Ulo melange is tectonic melange as result of Cretaceous- Paleocene? subduction, and with younger melange resulting from Eo-Oligocene collision event of E Java microcontinent. Blocks of ultramafic rocks, schists, pillow basalts, pelagic sediments, granodiorites, limestones and sandstones in matrix of claystones often with scaly and phyllitic texture suggestive of diagenesis at depths up to 4-8 km)

Harsolumakso, A.H., M.E. Suparka, D. Noeradi, R. Kapid, N.A. Magetsari & C.I. Abdullah (1996)- Status olistostrom di daerah Luk Ulo, Jawa Tengah: suatu tinjauan stratigrafi, umur dan deformasi. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Peran Sumberdaya Geologi Dalam PJP II*, p. 101-121.

(Status of the olistostrome in the Luk Ulo, C Java: a review of the stratigraphy, age and deformation)

Harsolumakso, A.H., M.E. Suparka, D. Noeradi, R. Kapid, Y. Zaim, N.A. Magetsari & C.I. Abdullah (1996)- Karakteristik struktur melange di daerah Luk Ulo, Jawa Tengah. In: Sampurno et al. (eds.) *Pros. Seminar Nasional Geoteknologi III*, LIPI, Bandung, p. 422-441.

(Characteristics of melange structure in the Luk Ulo, Central Java'. U Cretaceous- Paleocen melange complex with metamorphic and ultramafic rocks. Common boudinage structures)

Harsolumakso, A.H., M.E. Suparka, Y. Zaim, N. Magetsari, R. Kapid, D. Noeradi, C.I. Abdullah & C. Ansori (1995)- Karakteristik satuan melange dan olistostrom di daerah Karangsambung, Jawa Tengah: suatu tinjauan ulang. In: Y. Kumoro et al. (eds.) *Proc. Seminar Sehari Geoteknologi dalam industrialisasi*, Hasil-hasil Penelitian Puslitbang Geoteknologi LIPI, p. 190-215.

(Review of the characteristics of melange and olistostrome units in the Karangsambung area, C Java'. Upper Cretaceous- Paleocene Luk Ulo melange complex, overlain by Eocene Karangsambung Fm and Oligocene Totogan Fms, both with locally common large clasts)

Harsolumakso, A.H., E. Suparka & N.A. Magetsari (1998)- Struktur melange dan asosiasi ofiolit daerah Luk Ulo, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah, serta implikasinya terhadap tektonik jalur pertemuan lempeng. *Laporan Penelitian DIK-ITB*, p. 1-18. (Unpublished ITB Research report)

(Melange structure and ophiolite association of the Luk Ulo area, Kebumen, Central Java, and the implications for tectonic plate subduction'. On Luk Ulo tectonic melange of mafic-ultramafic rocks (ophiolite). Rocks highly deformed, fractured and brecciated, as blocks or boudinage structure in similar rocks or on other rocks)

- Harsono Pringgoprawiro (1968)- On the age of the Sentolo Formation based on planktonic foraminifera. Institute of Technology Bandung, Dept. Geologi Contribution 64, p. 5-21.
(*Sentolo Fm overlying 'Old Andesites' in W Progo Mts are Burdigalian- Pliocene in age*)
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro (1983)- Biostratigrafi dan paleogeografi cekungan Jawa Timur Utara suatu pendekatan baru. Doct. Thesis Institute of Technology Bandung, p. 1-239. (*Unpublished*)
(*NE Java basin biostratigraphy and paleogeography*)
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro & Baharuddin (1980)- Biostratigrafi foraminifera plangton dan beberapa bidang pengenalan Kenozoikum akhir dari sumur-sumur Tobo, Cepu, Jawa Timur. Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 7, 1, p. 21-31.
(*Planktonic foraminifera study in shallow wells Tobo 5, 6, 8 near Cepu. Deepest well Tobo 5 penetrated Late Miocene Ledok sands-shales between 412-451 m, overlain by rel. thin (60m?), but complete Pliocene Mundu marl section. Entire section apparently deep water with rich planktonic foram faunas*)
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro & B. Riyanto (1988)- Formasi Andesite Tua: suatu revisi. Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, and Geologi Indonesia 13, 1, p. 1-21.
(*'Old Andesite Formation- a revision'. Review of Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesites' of S Mountains of Java*)
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro, N. Soeharsono & F.X. Sujanto (1977)- Subsurface Neogene planktonic foraminifera biostratigraphy of North-West Java Basin. Proc. 2nd Working Group Meeting Biostratigraphic datum-planes of the Pacific Neogene, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 1, p. 125-165.
(*Miocene- Pliocene planktonic foram zonation, based on 7 Pertamina wells in NW Java*)
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro & Sukido (1992)- Geologic map of the Bojonegoro Quadrangle, Jawa (1500-5), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-23.
- Harsono Pringgoprawiro, S. Suwito P. & Roskamil (1977)- The Kromong carbonate rocks and their relationship with the Cibulakan and Parigi Formation. Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association 1, p. 221-240.
(*Kromong carbonate 20 km W of Cirebon, W Java, at N tip of Kromong complex which consist mostly of andesitic intrusive rocks. Limestone belongs to Miocene Cibulakan and Parigi formations. Age of Upper Cibulakan Fm E-M Miocene Tf 1-2, Parigi limestone is Late Miocene Tf3. Plio-Pleistocene andesitic and dacitic rocks intruded carbonates. Oil and asphalt seeps found along faults in N part of area (N.B. Praptisih et al. (2012) show Parigi Lst is Early-Middle Miocene age (Te5-Tf1-2), not Late Miocene; JTVG)*)
- Harting, A. (1929)- Tagogapoe. A short geological description of the mountain Tagogapoe and Tjitaroem. Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, Bandung, Excursion Guide C1, p. 1-14.
(*'Eocene' quartz sandstones with Nummulites fichteli-intermedia (=Lower Oligocene, Tcd), overlain by 'Miocene' Lepidocyclina limestone (= Late Oligocene-Te4) outcrops in Rajamandala area, W of Bandung*)
- Hartmann, E. (1920)- Verslag over eene verkenning van de Sadjira antiklinaal en omgeving in Bantam. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 47 (1918), Verhandelingen I, p. 141-149.
(*'Report on a reconnaissance of the Sajira anticline and surroundings, Banten', W Java. Structurally complex area S of Rangkasbitung. Includes mention of thin coal beds in M Palembang Fm, traces of oil in Lower Palembang Fm and nearby gas seeps named Kaboel (96% CO₂; Fennema 1891) and burning gas at Kedjaban*)
- Hartono, B.M., D. Pradipta, Z. Sausan, Y. Adhika, U. Muhadi & W. Mussofan (2022)- Depositional model of Middle Eocene Ciletuh Formation: new field findings from Kunti Island, Ciletuh, West Java. Proc. 51st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (PIT IAGI 51), Makassar 2022, 90, p. 1-6.
(*online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/71/PITIAGI-22-P-Abs-052.pdf>*)
(*M Eocene Ciletuh Fm on Pulau Kunti several horizons of polymict breccia (with clasts of low-metamorphic rocks, peridotite, basalt, chert, turbiditic sandstones, etc.), intercalated with submarine fan channel sandstones.*)

Ciletuh Fm is mass-flow deposit in deep marine submarine fan settings, not some kind of tectonic melange, deposited unconformably above Pre-Tertiary melange complex))

Hartono, G. (2000)- Studi gunung api Tersier: sebaran pusat erupsi dan petrologi di Pegunungan Selatan Yogyakarta. Magister Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung, p. 1-139.

(online at: <https://digilib.itb.ac.id/gdl/view/20131>)

('Tertiary volcanic studies: distribution of eruption centers and petrology in the Southern Mountains of Yogyakarta'. Six Paleocene- E Miocene (~53- 24 Ma) volcanic centers identified in Southern Mountains between Parangtritis in W and Wonogiri in E: Parangtritis, Sudimoro-Mangunan, Panggung, Wediombo, Baturagung-Bayat and Gajah Mungkur-Wonogiri. Basalt and andesite during construction phases of volcano, andesite to dacite pumice-rich volcanoclastics indicate explosive caldera forming eruptions. Etc.)

Hartono, G. & S. Bronto (2007)- Asal-usul pembentukan Gunung Batur di daerah Wediombo, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 2, 3, p. 143-158.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/198)

(Southern Mountains Wediombo 'Old Andesite' lavas and breccias associated with Batur intrusive rock probably remnants of one paleovolcano)

Hartono, G., S. Pambudi, M. Arifai, A. Yusliandi & S. Agung P. (2014)- Vulkanisme dan sebaran sumber daya non hayati di Pegunungan Selatan Yogyakarta dan Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 29, 1, p. 37-47.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/843)

('Volcanism and distribution of non-biologic resources in Southern Mountains of Yogyakarta and Wonogiri, C Java'. S Mountains of C Java consists of Oligocene- E Miocene volcanic rock, with Baturagung Volcano High in W and Gajahmungkur Volcano in E. Paleovolcanic eruption centers at Parangtritis, Imogiri, Pilang, Karangdowo, Patuk, Bayat, Tenong, Panggung, and Wediombo. Non-economic metal and nonmetal deposits)

Hartono, G., A. Sudrajat & I. Syafri (2008)- Gumuk gunung api purba bawah laut di Tawang Sari- Jomboran, Sukoharjo- Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 3, 1, p. 37-48.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/218)

('The Gumuk ancient underwater volcano at Tawang Sari-Jomboran, Sukoharjo Wonogiri, C Java'. Description of Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesite' submarine basaltic breccias and pillow lavas in S Mountains, E of Bayat, grouped in Mandalika Fm (also in IAGI 36th Annual Conv. 2007, p. 307-320))

Hartono, G. & I. Syafri (2007)- Peranan Merapi untuk mengidentifikasi fosil gunung api padi 'Formasi Andesit Tua': studi kasus di daerah Wonogiri. Geologi Indonesia 33, 2, GRDC Special Publ., p. 63-80.

(Merapi modern volcano used as model to interpret Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanic centers and volcanic cycles in the Wonogiri area, Southern Mountains, C Java)

Hartono, H.G. & S. Bronto (2009)- Analisis stratigrafi awal kegiatan gunung api Gajahdangak di daerah Bulu, Sukoharjo; implikasinya terhadap stratigrafi batuan gunung api di Pegunungan Selatan, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 4, 3, p. 157-165.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/dmdocuments/jurnal20090301.pdf)

('Stratigraphic analysis of early activity of Gajahdangak volcano in the Bulu area: implications for stratigraphy of volcanic rocks in the Southern Mountains, C Java'. Late Oligocene- E Miocene volcanism in S Mountains generally starts with basaltic pillow lavas, followed by construction of composite volcanoes consisting of basaltic to andesitic lava flows, breccias and tuffs ('Mandalika Fm'), followed by destructive phase with high silica pumice-rich pyroclastic breccias and tuffs (Semilir Fm'). Illustrated by stratigraphy of Gajahdangak Volcano W of Wonogiri)

Hartono, H.G., S. Pambudi, M. Arifai, A. Yusliandi T. & S. Agung P. (2013)- Vulkanisme dan sebaran bahan non hayati di Pegunungan Selatan Yogyakarta. Proc. 8th Seminar Nasional, Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Nasional, Rekayasa Teknologi Industri dan Informasi, p. G24-G31.

('Volcanism and distribution of non-biological materials in the Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta')

Hartono, H.G. & A. Sudradjat (2017)- Nanggulan Formation and its problem as a basement in Kulonprogo Basin, Yogyakarta. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 4, 2, p. 71-80.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/373/239>)

(*Eocene Nanggulan Fm oldest clastic rock sequence exposed in E flank of Kulonprogo Mts, Yogyakarta. M-L Eocene marine and marginal marine sediments, <200m thick. Underlies Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanics, as exposed in Kulunprogo Mountains*)

Hartono, H.G. & A. Sudradjat (2018)- Karakteristik geomorfologi gunung api aktif dan gunung api padam kasus G. Merapi & G. Gajahmungkur, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 16, 2, p. 109-116.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/18383/pdf>)

(*'The geomorphological characteristics of active and dormant volcanoes: case study of Merapi and Gajahmungkur volcanoes, Yogyakarta Special Province and Central Java'. On volcano morphology and volcanological facies*)

Hartono, H.G. & A. Sudradjat (2025)- Penerapan sandi stratigrafi Indonesia dalam pemetaan geologi gunung api di Kulunprogo. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 23, 1, p. 109-116.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/59526/pdf>)

(*'Application of Indonesian stratigraphic codes in geological mapping of volcanoes in Kulunprogo'. Late Oligocene- E Miocene Kulonprogo volcano 'supergroup' in south C Java (part of 'Old Andesites volcanic arc') with three main batholiths: Ijo, Gajah and Menoreh, arranged in SW-NE direction, presumably representing eruption centers of three volcanoes. Each batholith contains multiple conduits/ eruption centers*)

Hartono, H.G., A. Sudradjat & O. Verdiansyah (2017)- Caldera of Godean, Sleman, Yogyakarta: a volcanic geomorphology review. Forum Geografi 13, 1, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/fg/article/view/2821/3299>)

(*Godean Hills 10 km W Yogyakarta, include remains of 6km wide volcanic caldera of Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite Formation'*)

Hartono (1960)- *Hantkenina* in the Nanggulan area. Direktorat Geologi Indonesia, Publikasi Teknik- Seri Paleontologi 1, p. 1-8.

(*First record from Java of Late Eocene planktonic foram *Hantkenina* from shallow corehole along Kali Progo, 6 km N of Nanggulan, W of Yogyakarta. Associated with larger forams *Nummulites Discocyclina*, *Pellatispira*)*

Hartono, H.M.S. (1965)- The stratigraphic position of the Karren Limestone in the Tuban area, East Java. Bull. Geological Survey Indonesia 2, 1, p. 27-30.

(*Plio- Pleistocene Karren Lst present in Rembang-Madura zone, thickness 120m or more. Dips gently to N and unconformably overlies different Miocene formations, incl. Late Miocene? Mundu Fm *Globigerina* marls*)

Hartono, H.M.S. (1969)- *Globigerina* marls and their planktonic foraminifera from the Eocene of Nanggulan, Central Java. Contr. Cushman Foundation Foraminiferal Research 20, 4, p. 152-159.

(online at: <https://cushmanfoundation.allenpress.com/portals/default/files/pubarchive/CCFFR/20ccffr4.pdf>)

(*Late Eocene planktonic foraminifera from *Globigerina* marls above *Discocyclina* and *Axinea* layers and below 'Old Andesite' breccias in Nanggulan area, C Java. Including *Hantkenina nanggulanensis* n.sp., *H. alabamensis*, *Globorotalia centralis*, *G. ampliapertura*, *Hastigerina micra*, etc.)*

Hartono, H.M.S. (1973)- Geologic map of the Tuban Quadrangle, Java, Quad. 12/XIII, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung.

Hartono, H.M.S. & Suharsono (1997)- Geologic map of the Tuban quadrangle, Java. Sheet 1509-3, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

- Hartono, T. (2001)- Formasi Kerek: fasies turbidit kipas bawah (lower fan) di daerah Dadapayam, Salatiga- Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 8, 3, p.
(Kerek Fm of C Java intermittent calcareous sandstone, claystone and thin marl layers (5-200 cm), deposited in deep marine lower fan turbiditic facies. Presence of Bulimina marginata, B. strata, Dentalina sp., Planulina sp. and Gyroidina soldanii suggest deposition in middle- lower bathyal zone. Age Middle -Upper Miocene (N14-N16), based on presence of Globorotalia siakensis and Gr. acostaensis)
- Hartono, T. (1995)- Biostratigrafi daerah Dadapayam, Salatiga- Jawa Tengah. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 1, 1, p. 33.
(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.1-No.1-1995-.pdf>)
('Biostratigraphy of the Dadapayam area, Salatiga, Central Java'. Planktonic foraminifera from ~1000m thick Late Miocene turbiditic series NNE of Salatiga, SE of Semarang, composed of Kerek Fm below (zone N15-N16) and more tuffaceous sand-rich Banyak Fm above (N17-N18))
- Hartono, U. (ed.) (2012)- Geologi Pegunungan Selatan bagian Timur, Kabupaten Bantul, Gunung Kidul, Klaten dan Wonogiri. Centre for Geological Survey (PSG), Bandung, Special Publ., p.
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- Hartono, U., Baharuddin & K. Brata (1992)- Geology of the Madiun Quadrangle, Java, 1:100,000, 1508-2. Explanatory notes and map, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-22.
- Hartono, U., H. Panggabean et al. (eds.) (2009)- Prosiding Workshop geologi Pegunungan Selatan 2007. Geol. Survey Inst., Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 1-233.
(Collection of papers on geology of Southern Mountains, C and E Java, from 2007 Yogyakarta workshop)
- Hartono, U., I. Syafri & R. Ardiansyah (2008)- The origin of Cihara granodiorite from South Banten. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 3, 2, p. 107-116.
(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/52/52>)
(Late Oligocene Cihara granodiorite N of Bayah, SW Java, originated from magma of continental origin in subduction zone environment. Two possibilities of parental magmas: basaltic/ or andesitic magma of Cikotok Fm or crustal melting magma from subduction process (E Miocene radiometric age; Safudin 1995))
- Haryanto, H., E. Yogapurana & A. Kusuma (2016)- Intricate seismic time-frequency analysis in Kujung patch reef, Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-59-G, p. 1-9.
(Attenuation/ spectral decomposition of N Madura Platform seismic to determine fluid composition)
- Haryanto, I. (2004)- Tektonik sesar Baribis-Cimandiri. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 60-66.
('Tectonics of the Baribis- Cimandiri Fault'. W Java E-W Baribis fault is Plio-Pleistocene thrust. SW-NE Cimandiri fault older, sinistral strike-slip fault)
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(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8118/3694>)
- Haryanto, I. (2013)- Struktur sesar di Pulau Jawa bagian barat berdasarkan hasil interpretasi geologi. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 11, 1, p. 1-10.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8283/3830>)
('Fault structure in the western part of Java Island based on the results of geological interpretations'. Brief review of four major fault trends in Tertiary of W Java. E-W trending faults most common and mainly reverse

faults, and of late Tertiary age and formed in N-S directed compressional system. Other faults (N-S, NW-SE and NE-SW) formed simultaneously with thrust fold belt structures, generally as strike slip faults or oblique transtensional or transpressional faults)

Haryanto, I. (2014)- Tectonic evolution of Western part of Java Island, during Cenozoic. Dissertation, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, p. (Unpublished)

Haryanto, I. (2015)- Struktur sesar di Pulau Jawa bagian Barat berdasarkan hasil interpretasi geologi. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 11, 1, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8283/3830>)

(‘Fault structure in the western part of Java Island based on the results of geological interpretation’. Four major fault trends in Tertiary sediments in W Java: (1) E-W (mainly reverse faults); (2) N-S, NW-SE and NW-SE secondary faults formed simultaneously with fold-thrust belt structures, generally strike-slip faults. Faulting started in late Tertiary, under N-S trending compressional regime)

Haryanto, I., A.H. Harsolumakso & S. Asikin (2002)- Tectonics of Baribis Fault. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 2, p. 858-869.

(Baribis Fault in W Java continuation of E Java Kendeng zone N-directed thrust fault zone. Older than Plio-Pleistocene tectonics(?))

Haryanto, I., J. Hutabarat, A. Sudrajat, N.N. Ilmi & E. Sunardi (2017)- Tektonik sesar Cimandiri, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 15, 3, p. 255-274.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/15103/pdf>)

(‘Tectonics of the Cimandiri Fault, West Java’. WSW-ENE trending Cimandiri fault from Pelabuhan Ratu to Jampang to Rajamandala, etc. Formed at end of M Eocene, initially as thrust fault that developed paleo high and uplifted Ciletuh Formation in forearc basin. Evolved into normal fault today)

Haryanto, I., N.N. Ilmi, J. Hutabarat, B. Gumelar, Adhiperdana, L. Fauzielly, Y.A. Sendjaja & E. Sunardi (2020)- Tectonic and geological structures of Gunung Kromong, West Java, Indonesia. Int. J. of GEOMATE (Japan) 19, 74, p. 185-193.

(online at: <https://geomatejournal.com/geomate/article/view/1877/1729>)

(Gunung Kromong complex is solitary, circular hill in NW Java coastal plain zone, N of Ciremai volcano (good example of ‘the more authors, the less new information’- JTVG))

Haryanto, I., Nurdradajat & I. Saputra (2015)- Identifikasi struktur geologi berdasarkan aspek morfologi, stratigrafi, pola jurus lapisan batuan dan sebaran batuan: studi kasus daerah Bantarujeg- Majalengka, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 2, p. 140-151.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8400/3908>)

(‘Identification of geological structures based on aspects of morphology, stratigraphy, deformation and distribution of rock layers: a case study in the Bantarujeg- Majalengka area, W Java’. Zone of NNE-directed thrusting N of Bantarujeg (SE of Ciremai volcano))

Haryanto, I., A. Ramadian & F. Helmi (2009)- Tektonik batuan pra-Tersier Jawa Barat Indonesia. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 7, 2, p. 82-90.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8235/3783>)

(‘Tectonics of pre-Tertiary rocks of West Java, Indonesia’. Ciletuh Pre-Tertiary melange oldest rocks outcrop in W Java. Outcrop mechanism in this area due to uplift, thrusting and folding, followed by sliding)

Haryanto, I. & A. Sudradjat (2018)- On the geomorphology and tectonic position of Ciletuh-Jampang Area, West Java, Indonesia. Universal J. of Geoscience 6, 2, p. 47-54.

(online at: <https://www.hrpub.org/download/20180430/UJG3-13911463.pdf>)

(Geomorphology of Ciletuh-Jampang area in W part of Southern Mountains of W Java (S flank of E-W trending main anticline of W Java). Two remnants of main plateau in Ciletuh-Jampang area: Bentang Plateau and Jampang Plateau. Annual rate of uplift on Java Island since Pliocene most likely 5.0-5.4cm)

Haryanto, I., E. Sunardi, A. Sudradjat, Abdurrokhim & Jamal (2014)- Plate tectonic and regional structural geology in West Java. In: 1st Int. Conf. Geoscience for Energy, Mineral Resources, and Environment, p. 1-10.
(online at: http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/FULLPAPER_Iyan-POSTER.pdf)
(Two major fault patterns in Java: (1) NE-SW trending, related to Cretaceous subduction activity and (2) E-W trending, associated with Tertiary subduction. NE-SW trending faults caused formation of highs and basins, like Biliton Basin, Bawean Basin, Karimun High, etc; E-W fault pattern caused formation of fore arc basins, volcanic ridges and back arc basins. Tertiary subduction reactivated Cretaceous fault patterns and produced N-S faults, forming highs and lows like Sunda Basin, NW West Java Basin, Tangerang High, Ujungkulon Basin and High, Bayah High, etc.)

Haryanto, I., E. Sukiyah, N. Nurul Ilmi, Y. A. Sendjaja & E. Sunardi (2017)- Tectonics activity and volcanism influence to the Garut and Leles basins configuration and the implication on environmental geology. Int. J. Science and Research (IJSR) 6, 1, p. 2287-2292.
(online at: <https://www.ijer.net/archive/v6i1/ART20164646.pdf>)
(Garut and Leles basins located in Quaternary Volcanic mountain chain of W Java. Tectonic basins, controlled by two major NE-SW strike-slip faults)

Haryanto, I., E. Sunardi, A. Sudradjat & Suparka (2014)- Hipotesis mengenai sejarah tumbukan lempeng zaman Kapur di Indonesia bagian barat. In Proc. Seminar Nasional Fakultas Teknik Geologi, Geologi untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, UNPAD, Bandung, p. 47-55.
(online at: <http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/HIPOTESIS-MENGENAI-SEJARAH-TUMBUKAN-LEMPENG-ZAMAN-KAPUR.pdf>)
(Hypotheses about the history of the Cretaceous plate collision in western Indonesia'. Cretaceous subduction along Java and SE Kalimantan started by double subduction. Eurasian and Australian-origin plates with subduction under both margins were separated by narrow oceanic plate. Late Cretaceous collision produced Ciletuh, Rajamandala, Biliton, Bawean and Meratus highs)

Haryono, E. (2013)- Uplift evidence from karst morphology: preliminary evidence from Blambangan Peninsula karst, Indonesia. Proc. 16th Int. Congress of Speleology, Brno 2013, Czech Republic, 3, p. 90-93.
(online at: https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1013&context=kip_talks)
(Karst in M-L Miocene Punung Fm limestones on Blambangan Peninsula at SE tip of Java documents three major uplift episodes with formation of terraces)

Haryono, E. & M. Day (2004)- Landform differentiation within the Gunung Kidul Kegelkarst, Java, Indonesia. J. Cave and Karst Studies 66, 2, p. 62-69.
(online at: https://caves.org/wp-content/uploads/Publications/JCKS/v66/cave_66-02-fullr.pdf)
(Gunung Kidul/ Gunung Sewu three karst subtypes: labyrinth-cone, polygonal, and residual cone karst. Labyrinth-cone subtype in central Gunung Kidul karst where hard, thick limestones have undergone intensive deformation. Polygonal karst in western perimeter on hard but thinner limestone beds. Residual cone subtype in weaker and more porous limestones (wackestones or chalks), despite considerable bed thickness)

Haryono, E., S.T. Putro, Suratman & Sutikno (2017)- Polygonal karst morphology of Karangbolong area, Java-Indonesia. Acta Carsologica 46, 1, p. 63-72.
(online at: <https://ojs.zrc-sazu.si/carsologica/article/view/3589/4746>)
(Karangbolong karst in Southern Mountains of C Java, where Miocene limestone was uplifted and underwent karstification since Late Pliocene. Karst characterized by conical hills on ridges, separated by aligned valleys, coinciding with underlying structural pattern, and indicating formation through preferential dissolution of joints. Residual hills conical karst morphology with sharp peaks, resulting from tight joint spacing)

Haryono, E., S. Sunarto, I.M. Susmayadi, H. Reinhart, T.H. Purwanto, S. Suratman & S. Sutikno (2018)- The morpho-chronology of the Blambangan Peninsula karst, Java-Indonesia. Cave & Karst Science 45, 2, p. 83-92.
(online at: https://acadstaff.ugm.ac.id/karya_files/the-morpho-chronology-of-the-blambangan-peninsula-karst--java-indonesia-dcfd07e645d245babe887e5e2daa016/fac73c6b-6511-11eb-8284-e4434b0aade8)

(Karst area of Blambangan Peninsula at SE tip of Java three different morphologies: (a) conical karst hills with corrosion plain (T1); (b) upper terrace (T2) and (c) lower terrace (T3). During development of T1, peninsula may have been small carbonate island. Three chronological stages: (1) Late Pliocene or E Pleistocene uplift, followed by long stable, period at ~200–122 ka (MIS 9–5e) with T2 formation and severe T1 karstification, resulting in conical karst and corrosion plain; (2) uplift of T2 (~122 ka BP), followed by formation of T3; (3) uplift of T3 (18–5 ka BP) during late glacial drop of sea level with deposition of fluvio-volcanic material)

Hasibuan, F. (2004)- Biostratigrafi Kenozoikum moluska di Jawa, Indonesia. In: Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 71-86.
(*'Biostratigraphy of Cenozoic molluscs in Java, Indonesia'. Review of Eocene- Pliocene mollusc biostratigraphy of Java. With extensive reference list*)

Hasibuan, F. (2006)- *Ostrea (Turkostrea) doidoiensis* Hasibuan from the Bayah Formation, West Jawa: a new find. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 16, 1 (151), p. 16-29.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/350>)
(*M Eocene oyster species from lower part of Bayah Fm at Cibobos Bay, W of Bayah, Banten, SW Java. In sandstone with shallow marine trace fossils and crab fossils. Species originally described from SW Sulawesi Malawa Fm and may also be present in Nanggulan Fm of C Java (O. jogiacartensis of Martin (1914-1915))*)

Hastuti, D.E.W., E. Suparka, S. Asikin & A.H. Harsolumakso (2003)- Miocene volcanism related to hydrothermal alteration in Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia. In: B. Ratanasthien et al. (eds.) Pacific Neogene paleoenvironments and their evolution, 8th Int. Congress on Pacific Neogene Stratigraphy, Chiang Mai, 2003, p. 418-425.

Hastuti, E.D.W. (2017)- The study of ore minerals parageneses in Ponorogo area, East Java. In: Sriwijaya Int. Conf. Engineering, Science and Technology (SICEST 2016), MATEC Web of Conferences 101, 04018, p. 1-6.
(online at: www.matec-conferences.org/articles/mateconf/pdf/2017/15/mateconf_sicest2017_04018.pdf)
(*Mineralisation in Oligocene-E Miocene rocks in Ponorogo District, S Mountains at least two stages: (1) early hypogene processes, with pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-magnetite-galena; (2) later supergene enrichment with pyrite-sphalerite-covelite-bornite-limonite. Assemblages probably formed at ~100-360°C*)

Hayat, D.Z. (2003)- Analisis data gayaberat dalam permodelan struktur geologi bawah permukaan serta kaitannya dengan cebakan hidrokarbon di daerah Subang dan sekitarnya. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 13, 141, p. 20-31.
(*'Analysis of gravity data in modeling of subsurface geological structure and its relation to hydrocarbon deposits in Subang and the surrounding area'. Gravity showing up to 2km deep Tertiary basinal areas in Pamanukan-Subang area, N of Bandung, W Java*)

Hehuwat, F. & M.S. Siregar (2004)- Nanggulan-Bayat Eocene and Southern Mountains Miocene carbonate sedimentation models from the Yogyakarta area. LIPI Indonesian Inst. Sciences, 2 vols.
(*Fieldtrip guidebook Southern Mountains*)

Hehuwat, F., Suparka & Suwijanto (1974)- NE-SW lineaments on Java as observed from ERTS-1 images. Tectonophysics 23, p. 425. (Abstract only)
(*C and E Java NE-SW trending lineaments, few 10 km long. Direction of lineaments corresponds to Meratus trend. Unpaired terraces, linear scars, morphological unconformities, different land-use patterns across lineament, and coastline configurations, strongly suggest fault-origin of lineaments*)

Heide, F. (1939)- Uber Tektite von Java. Zentralblatt Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie, 1939 A, p. 199-206.
(*'About tektites from Java'*)

Heidrick, T.L. & Gayatri I. Marliyani (2006)- Nanggulan tectonostratigraphy. (Unpublished)
(Online at: www.michel.web.ugm.ac.id/sedimentology/nanggulan%20by%20gayatri/...)

Helbig, K. (1935)- Bau und Bild der Insel Java. Zeitschrift Gesellschaft Erdkunde Berlin, 1935, p. 102-125.
(online at: https://www.digizeitschriften.de/id/391365657_1935%7CLOG_0031)
(*'Structure of the island Java' Brief review of geology and geography of Java. In German*)

Hendriyanto, N. & H. Amijaya (2008)- Organic geochemistry, petrography and mineralogy of Wungkal-Gamping mudstone in Bayat Area, Klaten, Central Java. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 630-637.
(*Dark grey Eocene Wungkal-Gamping Fm mudstones E of Pendul Hill, Bayat, have 0.16-0.42% TOC, showing no hydrocarbon source potential. Sporinite color orange to red or brown, equivalent of Ro of ~0.65- 1.1% (peak mature- late mature). High maturity may be local due to proximity to Pendul igneous intrusion. Dark grey color of mudstone not caused by organic material but is mainly chlorite*)

Hendrizan, M. (2016)- Nutrient level change based on calcareous nannofossil assemblages during Late Miocene in Banyumas Subbasin. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 3, 3, p. 173-183.
(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/332/225>)
(*Late Miocene of Kali Pasir outcrop section, Banyumas, C Java, with abundant Discoaster (D. brouweri) and large Reticulofenestra in muddy facies of early Late Miocene (NN8-NN10a) representing deep thermocline. Decreasing Discoaster and small Reticulofenestra in turbiditic section of later part of Late Miocene (NN10b-NN11) indicate shallow thermocline/ nutricline. Strong eutrophication in Kali Pasir section probably driven by increased nutrient-rich terrestrial material, related to onset of Indian monsoon in Late Miocene/8-9 Ma*)

Hendrizan, M. (2018)- A review of biostratigraphic studies in the olistostrome deposits of Karangsambung Formation. Proc. Global Colloquium on GeoSciences and Engineering, Bandung 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 118, 012011, p. 1-5.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/118/1/012011>)
(*Age of Karangsambung Fm olistostrome deposits in C Java Oligocene, based on calcareous nannofossils from matrix. Older reported ages (M-L Eocene, etc.- Paltrinieri et al, 1976?) deemed to be probably reworked*)

Hendrizan, M., R. Kapid & Djuhaeni (2014)- Biostratigraphy of the Late Miocene Halang Formation in the Loh Pasir succession, Banyumas, Central Java. Berita Sedimentologi 30, p. 32-43.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/133>)
(*Biostratigraphic study nannofossils from 1.4 km thick outcrop section of Late Miocene Halang Fm at Loh Pasir, C Java. 121 samples with 57 species, divided into five Late Miocene biozones: Discoaster brouweri, D. hamatus, D. bollii, D. prepentaradiatus and D. quinqueramus*)

Hendrizan, M., Praptisih & P.S. Putra (2009)- Kajian terbaru lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Batuasih berdasarkan kandungan foraminifera: studi kasus daerah Sukabumi, Propinsi Jawa Barat. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, p. 1-12.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Kajian-Terbaru-Lingkungan.pdf)
(*'A recent study on the depositional environment of the Batuasih Formation based on foraminifera content: a case study in the Sukabumi area, West Java Province'. Batuasih marls with E Oligocene planktonic foraminifera. Same as Hendrizan et al. 2012, below*))

Hendrizan, M., Praptisih & P.S. Putra (2012)- Depositional environment of the Batuasih Formation on the basis of foraminifera content: a case study in Sukabumi Region, West Java Province, Indonesia. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 7, 2, p. 101-112.
(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/403)
(*Batuasih Fm overlies (Late Eocene?) Walat Fm and grades upwards into latest Oligocene Rajamandala Lst. Outcrops in 3 sections W of Sukabumi: Batuasih village, 36m; Cibatut River, 113m; Padalarang, 2.6m. Mainly marine black shaly claystone, with limestone intercalations in upper part. Foraminifera poorly preserved black benthic and planktonic foraminifera, deposited in shelfal marine environment in E Oligocene (zone P19, with Globorotalia opima, Globigerina tripartita, etc.))*

Herdiansyah, F., A.H. Hamdani, B. Muljana, M. Burhannuddinur, A. Jambak, D. Syavitri & P.D.A. Adistayana (2024)- Depositional system of Halang Formation from Ci Mande and Panaruban River outcrop: an interpretive based on lithofacies and trace fossil. Proc. 6th Int. Conference on Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy, Yogyakarta, 2023, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1339, 012007, p. 1-9.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1339/1/012007/pdf>)
(*Submarine fan facies in M-L Miocene sediments in Banyumas area (especially Halang Fm), C Java*)

Herklots, J.A. (1854)- Fossiles de Java. Description des restes fossiles d'animaux des terrains Tertiaires de l'ile de Java, recueillis des lieux par M. Fr. Junghuhn, docteur-es-sciences, publies par ordre de S.M. le Roi des Pays Bas. E.J. Brill, Leiden, p. 1-24.
(online at: www.archive.org/details/fossilesdejava00herk)
(*'Fossils of Java, Description of animal fossils from the Tertiary terrains of Java, collected by Dr F. Junghuhn, published by order of the King of the Netherlands'. Early description of Tertiary echinoid fossils from Java (see also revision of Herklots' identifications by Martin (1880))*)

Hetzel, W.H. (1935)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100.000, Toelichting bij blad 54 (Madjenang). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, p. 1-53.
(Text online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB31:041776000:pdf>)
(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/816830>)
(*'Geological map of Java 1: 100,000, Explanatory notes of Sheet 54 (Majenang)'. Map sheet in E Priangan-Banyumas Regencies of W and C Java (W of Bumiayu sheet). Mainly folded Neogene sediments. M-L Miocene: from old to young: Pemali, Rambatan, Lawak and Halang series (possibly partly facies equivalents). Pemali series Globigerina marls with Lower Tf limestone intercalations (M Miocene Cyclocypeus annulatus). Pliocene: Kumbang series (unfossiliferous andesitic volcanics), Tapak, Kalibiuk and Glagah series. With oldest mammal fossil of Java? (rhinoceros tooth Aceratherium boschi Von Koenigswald 1933, in late Miocene or E Pliocene limestone? Oil seep in Halang series near Tjisenti in NE part of map sheet)*)

Hidayat, E., D. Muslim, Z. Zakaria, H. Permana & D.A. Wibowo (2021)- Tectonic geomorphology of the Karangsambung area, Central Java, Indonesia. Rudarsko-geolosko-Naftni Zbornik (Mining-Geology-Petroleum Engineering Bulletin), Zagreb, Croatia, 36, 4, p. 85-105.
(online at: <https://hrcak.srce.hr/ojs/index.php/rgn/article/view/17149/10331>)
(*IAT geomorphological analysis shows Karangsambung area in C Java morphology more influenced by tectonic activity than erosion. Uplifted and deformed river terrace outcrops show neotectonic activity*)

Hidayat, H., A.D. Nugraha, A. Priyono, Marjiyono, J.H. Setiawan, D.P. Sahara, S. Winardhi et al. (2021)- Travel time tomography to delineate 3-D regional seismic velocity structure in the Banyumas Basin, Central Java, Indonesia, using dense borehole seismographic stations. Frontiers in Earth Science 9, 639271, p. 1-16.
(online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feart.2021.639271/full>)

Hidayat, H., S. Subagio & Z.S.A. Praromadani (2020)- Interpretasi struktur geologi bawah permukaan berdasarkan Updating Data gaya berat Cekungan Banyumas, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 21, 3, p. 111-118.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/524>)
(*'Subsurface geological structure interpretation based on updating gravity data of Banyumas Basin, Central Java'. Paleogene-Neogene Banyumas Basin in S of C Java with oil and gas seepages in several localities around NW-SE trending Cipari Anticline, separating Majenang subbasin in NE and Citanduy sub-basin in SE*)

Higasina, H., S. Asikin & R. Soebodo (1969)- Geological and geophysical investigations of the Kliripan manganese field, central Java. Bull. of National Institute Geology and Mining (NIGM), Bandung, 2, 1, p. 25-36.
(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.brin.go.id/index.php/NIGM/article/view/166>)
(*Magnetic anomaly survey around Krengseng manganese mine in Kliripan field, SE West Progo Mts, C Java, Mining activities in area took place since 1912 around three fields, Kliripan, Andjir and Kembang. Manganese mainly as concretions in or on top of Miocene reef limestone, formed by dissolution of limestone*)

- Higasinaka, H., M.T. Zen & S. Soemarno (1968)- Magnetic prospecting at the Tjikotok gold mine, West Java. Bull. of National Institute Geology and Mining (NIGM), Bandung, 1, 1, p. 47-56.
(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.brin.go.id/index.php/NIGM/article/view/47-59/158>)
(Magnetic survey in November-December 1967 at Tjiparaj in area of Tjikotok- Tjirotan gold mines, 63km W of Sukabumi in SW Java (Tjikotok or Cikotok gold-silver mine operational since 1936. Several anomalies)
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(Oligocene submarine basaltic pillow lava at base of Kebo-Butak Fm)
- Hirooka, K., Y.I. Otofujii, S. Sasajima, S. Nishimura, Y. Masuda et al. (1980)- An interim report of paleomagnetic study in Jawa Island. Physical Geology of the Indonesian Island Arcs, Kyoto University Press, p. 67-71.
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(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0024493718304407>)
(Eclogite, epidote-glaucophane schists and epidote amphibolite in Luk Ulo Complex, C Java, with Cretaceous (Aptian) Rb-Sr ages of 119-117 Ma ($\pm$ 0.6-0.8 Ma), most likely time of High-P metamorphism. Ages slightly younger than similar rocks from W Sulawesi. Zircons of associated clastic metasediments dominated by Jurassic-Carboniferous ages (~320-180 Ma), with distinct Permo-Triassic peak (~270-200 Ma). Less pronounced Paleozoic age peak (450-380 Ma). Youngest zircon grains of unambiguous detrital origin ~160 Ma, indicating Late Jurassic maximum depositional age. Additional detrital zircon data for Barru Complex (SW Sulawesi) with complex age spectrum, with youngest zircons indicating maximum depositional age of ~255-250 Ma. Luk Ulo and Barru complexes linked to different source terrains and depositional systems)
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(online at: <https://ncloud.dotdream.co.th/index.php/s/xCwHAtAFYxzBtC9>)
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(online at: <https://ia800304.us.archive.org/33/items/natuurkundigtijd36koni/natuurkundigtijd36koni.pdf>)

(‘Hot springs at Palimanang’. Hot springs near oil drilling operations of J. Reerink near Madja/ Cirebon, some with brown-black oil, gas or warm H₂S-bearing water in aea of Late Tertiary limestones. Water rich in Ca and NaCl. Oil believed to have formed from subsurface coal that underwent heating from nearby Ciremai volcano)

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(‘Investigations in the coal terrain near Sukabumi, with a report on the beds encountered in the railway tunnel near Cimenteng in the Preanger Regency’. Geological map and survey of Eo-Oligocene coal beds W and SW of Sukabumi. Main coal bed at Gunung Walat about 40 cm thick, good quality coal, dipping ~35° to SE. Potential for exploitation not favorable)

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(‘An iodine and oil-producing field near Surabaya on Java’. Boeloe-Petikan anticline of Oriental Petroleum Company, SSW of Surabaya and S of Dordtsche Petroleum Maatschappij oil fields, with iodine bearing salt water and in deeper horizons also oil)

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(Early M Miocene Ngrayong Fm at S flank of Pakel Anticline near Tempuran Village loose, clean quartz sandstone. Reservoir quality: good to excellent porosity(~20-30%) and excellent permeability)

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(Mid-Oligocene volcanic arc S of Java. Axis of volcanic activity progressively shifted N in E-M Miocene, with carbonates on remnant volcanic highs. Carbonates drowned and capped by younger deepwater sediments)

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(Evaluation of manganese ore deposit in Ciberem River, near Kankareng, Sukapura regency, Priangan. Manganese veins in 'felsite-porphyry' and breccia, associated with clays containing Miocene molluscs. Deposits deemed too small to be commercially attractive. No maps or figures)

Huguenin, J.A. (1878)- Verslag naar het onderzoek van kolenafzettingen in de Preanger Regentschappen- 1. Verslag over de natuur der steenlagen, waardoor men de spoorweg-tunnel moet drijven, bij Tjimenteng, Afdeeling Soekaboemi, Residentie Preanger-Regentschappen. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 7 (1878), 2, p. 96-116.

('Report on the survey of coal deposits in the Priangan Regencies-1. Report on the nature of the rocks through which a railway tunnel has to be built near Cimenteng, Sukabumi District'. Early evaluation of Eo-Oligocene coal deposits near Sukabumi, W Java. Deemed non-commercial)

Huguenin, J.A. (1880)- Verslag naar het onderzoek van kolenafzettingen in de Preanger Regentschappen- 2. Verslag van het onderzoek naar kolenafzettingen in de Afdeelingen Soekaboemi en Tjiandjor. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 9 (1880), 1, p. 3-38.

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Husein, S. (2015)- Petroleum and regional geology Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. Excursion Guidebook, Int. Geology Course Programme with Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Universitas Gadjah Mada, p. 1-21.

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(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135210/1/474-489%20S03.pdf>)

('Stratigraphic control and gravity structure at the Sijenggung hydrocarbon seepage, North Serayu Basin'. N Serayu basin of C Java with many oil and gas seeps, indicative of active petroleum system. In Sijenggung Village (Banjarmangu District) surface seepage in outcrop of E-M Miocene Rambatan Fm. Dominant deformation of Rambatan Fm is gravity sliding to NNE in extensional regime)

Husein, S., K. Kakda & H.F.N. Aditya (2015)- Mekanisme perlipatan en echelon di antikinorium Rembang Utara. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 8, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta 2015, GEO41, p. 224-234.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135434/1/GEO41%20MEKANISME%20PERLIPATAN%20EN%20...>)

('En echelon folding mechanism in the North Rembang Anticlinorium'. Folds in Rembang zone controlled by movement along ENE-WSW oriented basement fault, producing en echelon arrangement of folding. Brahola Anticline, 10 km N of Blora, deformed in two phases, NW-SE trending compression in Late Pliocene, followed by relaxation)

Husein, S. & G.I. Marliyani (2008)- Genesa sistem kekar di Semen, Bayat, Jawa Tengah dan implikasinya terhadap sejarah deformasi Pegunungan Selatan. Proc. 3rd Nat. Seminar Rekayasa Teknologi Industri dan Informasi, Yogyakarta, p. 428-434.

('Genesis of the joint system in Semen, Bayat, Central Java and implications for Southern Mountains deformation history'. Kebo-Butak Fm near Nengahan village, Bayat District, with two types of fractures, early extensional, signifying stress in N30°E direction and later (E Miocene?) shear stress in N300°E direction, possibly caused by Australia- Sepik Arc collision)

Husein, S., A. Mustofa, I. Sudarno & B. Toha (2008)- Tegalrejo thrust fault as an indication of compressive tectonics in Baturagung Range, Bayat, Central Java. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 258-268.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Tegalrejo-Thrust-Fault.pdf)

(Baturagung Range of S Mountains SE of Yogya is SE-dipping cuesta with of 1600m of Oligocene- E Miocene volcanoclastic turbidites, previously interpreted as extensional fault or remnant of eroded anticline flank. NE-SW trending thrust fault in Tegalrejo River at break of slope of Baturagung escarpment, suggesting range formed under compressive tectonic regime, not block faulting or normal faulting)

Husein, S. & M.I. Novian (2014)- Guide book Geological excursion to Bayat, Central Java - October 2014. Dept. of Geological Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), p. 1-12.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/285593222_Guide_Book_of_Geological_Excursion_Etc.)

(Guidebook to Jiwo Hills, organized for Santos Petroleum. Basement complex mixture of phyllites, metavolcanics and marbles (Late Cretaceous metasediments with Orbitolina; 98 Ma K-Ar age; Prasetyadi 2007). Unconformably overlain by M-L Eocene Wungkal-Gamping Nummulites limestones, overlain by Late Oligocene- E Miocene Kebo-Butak volcanics, etc. Intruded by Pendul diabase, etc.)

Husein, S. & M. Nukman (2015)- Rekonstruksi tektonik mikrokontinen Pegunungan Selatan Jawa Timur: sebuah hipotesis berdasarkan analisis kemagnetan purba. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 8, Dept. Teknik, Geologi Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta 2015, p. 235-248.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135435/1/GEO42%20REKONSTRUKSI%20TEKTONIK%20>)

(*'Microcontinent tectonic reconstruction of the Southern Mountains of East Java: a hypothesis based on analysis of ancient magnetism'. Old zircon ages in Miocene volcanics of S Mountains suggest SE Java is fragment of Gondwana that collided with Sundaland at end-Cretaceous. Seismic tomography study does not show extent of microcontinent, and paleomagnetic studies indicate paleolatitude in Eocene age is at 16°S of current position. Collision occurred in Late Oligocene- M Miocene, accommodated by double subduction and transform fault which later became Progo-Muria Fault and trapped oceanic crust under Kendeng basin*)

Husein, S., M. Sakur & A. Setianto (2016)- Sebaran perlipatan en echelon pada antiklinorium Rembang. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 70-82.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273465/>)

(*'Distribution of en echelon folding on the Rembang anticlinorium'. N Rembang anticlinorium of NE Java composed of E-W trending inverted folds arranged in ENE-WSW en echelon pattern, indicating reactivation of ENE-WSW trending basement fault. Two tectonic phases: (1) N-S compression (Pliocene), causing en-echelon folds and NE-SW sinistral shear; (2) NW-SE directed extension, causing formation of normal faults*)

Husein, S. & R. Sari (2011)- Sedimentasi terpicu gaya-berat di bagian bawah Formasi Kebo, Mojosari, Bayat, Jawa Tengah: sebuah hasil sementara. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 4, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta 2011, p. 119-140.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Salahuddin-Husein/publication/282679720_Sedimentasi_Terpicu_Gaya-Berat_di_Bagian_Bawah_Formasi_Kebo_Mojosari_Bayat_Jawa_Tengah_Etc.)

(*'Gravity-driven sedimentation processes at the Lower Kebo Formation, Mojosari, Bayat, C Java: a preliminary result'. Mid-Oligocene bathyal turbiditic volcanoclastic deposits near base of Baturagung scarp (onset of 'Old Andesite' volcanic arc of S Java- JTvG)*)

Hutabarat, J. (1999)- Potassic and ultra-potassic rocks petrology of Gunung Ringgit, Situbondo-Bondowoso, East Java. In: I. Busono & H. Alam (eds.) Developments in Indonesian tectonics and structural geology, Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 103-112.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/63/10.pdf>)

(*Leucite-bearing high-K volcanic rocks of Ringgit volcano of E Java grouped into potassic and ultra-potassic rocks*)

Hutabarat, J. (2011)- Karakteristik geokimia dan petrologi batuan vulkanik Jatibarang di Jawa Barat Utara serta implikasinya terhadap sistem vulkanisme Paleogen. Doct. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1-184.

(*'Geochemical and petrological characteristics of Jatibarang volcanic rocks in NW Java and its implications for the Paleogene volcanic system'. Jatibarang Fm composed of basalt, andesite and tuff, formed in NE-SW trending continental arc subduction system. Pb isotopes suggest magma source with mixed oceanic and sediments components. K-Ar ages show two volcanic stages: (1) ~57.8- 50.3 Ma (Late Paleocene), dominated by tuffs; (2) 47- 39.2 Ma (M Eocene), lava-dominated in terrestrial environment. Calc-alkaline, potassic calc-alkaline to shoshonitic affinity*)

- Hutabarat, J. (2016)- Geokimia batuan vulkanik Formasi Cikotok di segmen utara kubah Bayah, Banten. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 14, 2, p. 195-204.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/10963/pdf>)
(*'Geochemistry of the Cikotok Formation volcanic rocks in the northern segment of the Bayah dome, Banten'. Cikotok Fm volcanics of Bayah Dome, SW Java, part of mid-Tertiary 'Old Andesites'. Geochemistry of andesite and basalt lavas suggests formation in island arc setting: SiO₂ 48-58%, Al₂O₃ 12.5-17.2%, TiO₂ 0.5- 0.81%*)
- Hutabarat, J. & Ismawan (2015)- Tinjauan keterdapatan batuan ultramafik dalam kompleks ofiolit Ciletuh di daerah Ciletuh, Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 3, p. 213-220.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8408/3915>)
(*'Review of ultramafic rocks in the Ciletuh ophiolite complex in the Ciletuh area, West Java'. Ultramafic rocks in outcrops of Ciletuh area are scattered NE-SW trending 'pockets' in Ciletuh Fm. Associated with gabbro and pillow basalts. Interpreted as relics of oceanic crust, dismembered during emplacement on microcontinent*)
- Hutubessy, S. (1985)- Seismicity of Sunda Strait in West Java, 1900-1976. Bull. Int. Institute Seismology and Earthquake Engineering 21, p. 47-59.
(See also Harjono et al. 1991)
- Hutubessy, S. (2007)- Konfigurasi batuan alas cekungan hidrokarbon berdasarkan gaya berat dan magnet di daerah Randablatung, Cepu, dan sekitarnya Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur. In: Geologi Indonesia: dinamika dan produknya, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 33, 2, p. 27-61.
(*On basement configuration of E Java basin in Randublatung, Cepu, and surrounding areas, based on gravity, magnetics. Series of interpreted N-S and E-W profiles*)
- Hutubessy, S. (2008)- Pola cekungan dan struktur bawah permukaan ditinjau dari hasil analisa gaya berat dan magnet di daerah Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah bagian selatan. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 18, 4, p. 265-278.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/248/228>)
(*'Basin patterns and subsurface structure from gravity-magnetic data in the Banjarnegara area, south C Java'. Gravity-magnetic data shows igneous diorite intrusions, basinal areas of different orientations, strike slip and thrust faults*)
- Hutubessy, S., D.A. Nainggolan & Z. Hayat (1995)- Pemutakhiran data gayaberat Lembar Madiun, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) (J. Geology and Mineral Resources) 5, 40, p. 7-10.
(*'Update of gravity anomaly data of the Madiun Quadrangle, East Java'*)
- Ibrahim, A.M.T. (1994)- Hubungan tektonik dan migrasi hidrokarbon di cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 2, p. 968-980.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/54/34.pdf>)
(*'Relation between tectonics and hydrocarbon migration in the NW Java basin'*)
- Ibrahim, A., A. Satyana, N. Pudyo & S. Saputra (2006)- Hydrocarbon discoveries in the frontier areas of Eastern Indonesia: lessons for future discoveries. 2006 AAPG International Conference Exhib., Perth, p. 1-7.
(*Extended abstract*)
- Iddings, J.P. & E.W. Morley (1915)- Contributions to the petrography of Java and Celebes. Journal of Geology 23, p. 231-245.
(*Brief petrographic and geochemical analyses of lavas and crystalline rocks of Bulu Saraung (Maros Peak), SW Sulawesi, and Pleistocene Muria volcano NE Java*)
- Idrus, A., C.D. Dana, L.D. Setijadji, Sutarto, Ernowo, G.A. Sakellaris & T. van Leeuwen (2023)- Nature of magma and ore-forming conditions at the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au deposit, Indonesia: a comparative study with other Cu-Au deposits in the region. International Geology Review 66, 13, p. 2365-2383.
(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xWQjuHteGzRqavUrBFDgOCCZtHZ3Z-Ai/view>)

(Recently discovered Randu-Kuning porphyry Cu-Au deposit in Selogiri area of Southern Mountains of E Java, in area dominated by Eocene-Miocene volcanic and intrusives known as 'Old Andesite Formation, overlain conformably by Miocene carbonate. Randu Kuning deposit significantly older (U-Pb zircon ages ~13 Ma; M Miocene) than other E Sunda porphyries to E, Three sequential dioritic intrusions make up igneous complex (two barren and third mineralized). Cu-Au mineralization primarily in extensional veins controlled by left-lateral NNE-SSW faults and regional right-lateral NW-SE strike-slip faults Etc.))

Idrus, A. & E. Handayani (2017)- Geology and characteristics of low sulphidation epithermal vein in Senepo area, East Java. Indonesian Mining J. 20, 2, p. 93-103.

(online at: <http://jurnal.tekmira.esdm.go.id/index.php/imj/article/view/274/266>)

(Senepo epithermal mineralization prospect in Southern Mts of C Java. Low sulphidation epithermal quartz vein, hosted by Oligo-Miocene andesite. Veins N-S-trending, 1-2m thick, with low Au, Ag, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, hematite, covellite and malachite, etc. Probably originated at 300-425m paleodepth)

Idrus, A., G. Kaneko, R. Takahashi, F. A. Aldan, T. Rahmalia & H. Sato (2024)- Geological characteristics and ore-forming conditions of the Tasikmadu porphyry Cu-Au prospect in Trenggalek, East Java, Indonesia. Geological Journal 59, 11, p. 2990-3016.

(Tasikmadu new porphyry Cu-Au prospect in E Java. Area with three calc-alkaline diorite porphyry intrusions, with high Sr/Y values. Part of Oligo-Miocene Southern Mountains Arc with intrusive complexes of Oligocene-Pliocene age. Ore mineralization in quartz veins and veinlet stockwork, dominated by chalcopyrite and bornite. Potassic-altered rocks with secondary biotite without/rare secondary K-feldspar reflect lack of magma contamination by continental crustal components. Potential of deeper Cu-Au mineralization underneath)

Idrus, A., I.A. Sinugroho & I.W. Warmada (2024)- The Gunung Gupit high- and low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization in Menoreh, Central Java, Indonesia. In: F. Lucci et al. (eds.), Selected studies in geomorphology, sedimentology, and geochemistry. In: F. Lucci et al. (eds.) Selected studies in geomorphology, sedimentology, and geochemistry, Proc. 3rd Conf. Arabian J. Geosciences (CAJG 2020), Springer Advances in Science Technology & Innovation, p. 49-53.

(Neogene Gunung Gupit volcano in Menoreh Range in C Java, with hornblende basaltic andesite, hornblende dacitic andesite porphyry and microdiorite are exposed in half-circular depression. Hydrothermal alteration and high-sulfidation epithermal-type ore mineralization)

Idrus, A., I.W. Warmada, L.D. Setijadji, Widiasmoro & A.D. Titisari (2009)- Potensi sumberdaya mineral bijih hidrotermal di Pegunungan Selatan. Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 135-143.

('Potential of hydrothermal ore mineral resources in the Southern Mountains'. Brief review of potential of epithermal gold deposits, polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Cu-Au) deposits, porphyry copper-gold and skarn deposits in S Mountains of C Java)

Idrus, A., I.W. Warmada, I. Setiawan, B. Raditya & M.Kurnia (2008)- Studi mineralisasi dan mikrotermometri pada endapan logan dasar Pb-Zn daerah Tirtomoyo, Kabupaten Wonogiri, Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 428-438. *(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Studi-Mineralisasi-dan-Mikrotermometri.pdf)*

('Mineralization and microthermometry studies on Pb-Zn base metal deposits in the Tirtomoyo area, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java Province'. Galena-sphalerite veins mineralization from dacite intrusion in volcanic breccia and andesite lava in latest Oligocene- E Miocene Nglanggrang or Semilir Formations)

Ikham, R., A. Hardiyono, I. Syafri & M.F. Rosana (2018)- Petrological study of metamorphic rocks in melange complex of Ciletuh area, West Java, Indonesia. Int. J. Earth Science and Engineering (IJEE, India) 11, 2, p. 146-152.

(Melange Complex of Ciletuh with exposed Cretaceous ophiolites and metamorphic rocks. Metamorphic rock outcrops found in several places, consisting of amphibolite, greenschist, phyllite and quartzite. Metamorphic rocks formed by regional metamorphism, in the form of subduction process and orogenic event)

Ikhran, R., T. Hoshide, T. Ohba, M.F. Rosana & A. Hardiyono (2025)- Origin and evolution of serpentized peridotite from the Ciletuh Melange in Sunda Arc, Indonesia: Evidence from petrography, mineralogy, and geochemistry. *L. Asian Earth Sciences*: X, 13, 100188, p. 1-27.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-asian-earth-sciences-x/vol/13/suppl/C>)

(Eocene Ciletuh ' melange' in SW Java features widespread serpentized peridotite. Variations in geochemical signatures, along with evidence of melt influence, suggest formation in supra-subduction zone)

Ikhran, R., I. Syafri & M.F. Rosana (2019)- Petrological characteristic and whole rock geochemistry of metamorphic rocks in melange complex of Ciletuh area, West Java, Indonesia. *Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT)* 9, 6, p. 1798-1806.

(online at: http://insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/8735/pdf_1239)

(Metamorphic rocks in Ciletuh area, SW Java, schistose amphibolite, greenschists, phyllite and quartzite. Protoliths metasediments (pelitic, psammitic, calc-silicate sediment) and meta-igneous rocks (gabbro, basalt). Provenance of metasediments from volcanic arc environment. Metabasalts formed in Island Arc tectonic environment)

Ikhran, R., I. Syafri & M.F. Rosana (2023)- Petrology, geochemistry and K-Ar dating of metamorphic rock in Ciletuh Melange Complex, West Java Indonesia. *RISSET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI)* 33, 1, p. 1-15.

(online at: https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/1054/pdf_1)

(Ciletuh Melange Complex in W Java provides evidence of Eocene subduction. Samples collected exhibit variety of metamorphic facies (zeolites, greenschist, epidote amphibolite). Protoliths metasedimentary rocks, originated from volcanic arc; metabasalt originated from island arc setting. K-Ar dating indicates age range of 55.2- 38 Ma (Eocene). Metamorphic rocks formed through island arc subduction and formation of accretionary prisms. Retrograde metamorphism signifies uplift or accretion processes after tectonic activity)

Ilmi, N.N., R. Fakhruddin, A.A. Budiman, B.G. Adhiperdana, N. Suzuki & E. Sunardi (2024)- Organic geochemical characterization of the seeped oils and Paleogene source rocks in the Southwest Java Basin (SWJ), Indonesia; tectonostratigraphic consideration on oil to source rock correlation. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 165, 106862, p.

(Review of oil seeps across onshore West Java (not including SW Java): Maja, Kromong and Ciseti near Cirebon, Cipari in Banyumas, Bojongmangu S of Rangkasbitung, etc.). All correlated with Paleogene source rocks. Three oil families, different from offshore NW Java Basin.)

Ilmi, N.N. & A. Ramadian (2018)- Karakteristik geokimia batuan induk Formasi Walat, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi* 13, 1, p. 31-43.

(online at: http://buletinsdg.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bsdg/article/view/BSDG_VOL_13_NO_1_2018_3/pdf)

('Geochemical characteristics of source rocks of the Walat Formation, Sukabumi Regency, West Java'. On hydrocarbon source potential of Late Eocene- E Oligocene Walat Fm, S of Bogor. Formation currently in mature stage (Tmax 439-458 °C), with fair-very good organic matter richness (TOC up to 3.7%) and mainly Type III gas-prone kerogen)

Imai, A., J. Shinomiya, M.T. Soe, L.D. Setijadji, K. Watanabe & I.W. Warmada (2007)- Porphyry-type mineralization at Selogiri area, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 57, 2, p. 230-240.

(online at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1751-3928.2007.00019.x>)

(Selogiri area in Wonogiri regency one of several gold prospecting areas in Southern Mountains Range in South Java. Dioritic-andesitic rocks intruded into Eocene Wungkal Fm, with K/Ar ages of 21.7 Ma and 11.9 Ma, with probable porphyry type mineralization. Small-scale mining of N-S-trending quartz veins for gold associated with base metal sulfides)

Indah, M.S., M. Natsir, F. Suwidiyanto, B. Parikesit & D. Kadar (2017)- Reconstruction chronostratigraphy for carbonate reservoirs surrounding wrench fault zone of RMKS, Sakala sub-basin, East Java Basin, Indonesia. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017)*, Malang, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Reconstruction-Chronostratigraphy-For-Carbonate-Reservoirs.pdf)

(Pertamina summary of biostratigraphic correlation project around Rembang-Madura- Kangean- Sakala wrench fault zone. Not much detail)

Indah, M.S., M. Natsir, F. Suwidiyanto, B. Parikesit & D. Kadar (2018)- Reconstruction last appearance fossil for carbonate reservoirs surrounding wrench fault zone of RMKS, Sakala Sub Basin East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 5th Int. Conference Geological and Environmental Sustainability, Bali 2018, Journal of Geology & Geophysics, 1 p. (Abstract Only)

(online at: <https://www.longdom.org/conference-abstracts-files/2381-8719-C1-018-002.pdf>)

(Summary of Pertamina correlation project across NW and NE Java/ Java Sea, similar to Indah et al. (2017). (title of paper somewhat misleading; not one fossil name mentioned. Figures reduced beyond recognition-JTVG))

Indarto, S. (1985)- Lingkungan pengendapan anggota Tajum Formasi Halang di daerah Gumelar, Banyumas, Jawa Tengah. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 6, 1, p. 7-19.

(Depositional environment of the Tajum member of the Halang Formation in the Gumelar area, Banyumas, Central Java'. Latest Miocene- E Pliocene turbiditic volcanic greywacke series)

Indranadi, V.B. (2012)- Petrography of Sambipitu Sandstone, Southern Mountains: implications for tectonic setting and paleogeography. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-GD-30, p. 13-19.

(https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Petrography-of-Sambipitu-Sandstone.pdf)

(Late Early- early M Miocene Sambipitu Fm volcanoclastic sandstone exposed in Gedangsari area, Gunungkidul, SE of Yogyakarta. Mainly feldspathic litharenites with up to 85% rock fragments (all volcanics), 13-62% feldspars and <6.5% quartz grains (monocrystalline). Matrix 4-28%, composed of silica, carbonate and minor iron oxides. Sourced from 'undissected magmatic arc' (Old Andesite Fm). One thin section also shows planktonic foram and *Lepidocyclina*)

Indranadi, V.B., C. Prasetyadi & B. Toha (2010)- Pemodelan geologi sub-cekungan Yogyakarta. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-047, p. 1-12.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Pemodelan-Geologi-Sub-Cekungan.pdf)

('Geological model of the Yogyakarta sub-basin'. Modeled as NE-SW trending pull-apart basin)

Indranadi, V.B., C. Prasetyadi & B. Toha (2011)- Yogyakarta pull-apart basin. Proc. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-081, p. 1-19.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Yogyakarta-Pull-Apart-Basin.pdf)

(Yogyakarta depression is releasing bend of pull-apart basin, formed as response of sinistral transtensional strike-slip movement along NE-SW Opak-Muria Fault. Fault activity started and controlled basin configuration and facies in M Miocene- Pliocene. S Mountains Zone regional uplift as response of compressional tectonic regime since M Miocene. Peak of this event is in Pliocene (~5 Ma). Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006 shows Opak-Muria Fault still active to present-day)

Indriyanto, I.B., B. Nurdianto, F. Syaifuddin & I.K.A.A. Permana (2022)- Exploration re-treat: new opportunity to unlock the hidden Oligo-Miocene carbonates reefal-buildup play, An integration of seismic and gravity data- a case study from East Tuban Area. Proc. 47th Annual Scientific Meeting Himpunan Ahli Geofisika Indonesia (HAGI), Malang, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://library.hagi.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/41.pdf>)

(On feasibility of deep Oligo-Miocene carbonate play in E Tuban area in easternmost NE Java basin)

Indriyanto, I.B., P.T. Setyobudi, I. Prayitno, R. Sari, R. Fikri & K. Andika A.P (2022)- High resolution biostratigraphy approach: an implication to the understanding of Oligo-Miocene depositional environment & exploration opportunity in Northern Mudi Area, North East Java Basin. Proc. 51st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Makassar, 87, p. 1-13.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/71/PITIAGI-22-P-Abs-036.pdf>)
(Mudi Field in onshore NE Java Basin (50 MMBOE oil produced), with main proven reservoir in E Oligocene-E Miocene carbonate reefal buildu). Summary of biostratigraphy (foram-nanno plankton) analysis results of new and old wells and nearby outcrops. Age of top of carbonate in Mudi field is 18 Ma (E Miocene))

Inguaggiato, S., A. Mazzini, F. Vita & A. Sciarra (2018)- The Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex and the connected Lusi system: geochemical evidences. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 90, p. 67-76.
(Geochemical data indicate that plumbing system of the Lusi mud eruption site is connected at depth with the Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex (research from the Italian-Norwegian team that insists on not recognizing the seemingly more plausible link between the Lusi mud eruption and 2006 Lapindo oil well drilling; JTVG)

Irkamni, A. Hendratno & U. Hartono (2007)- Petrologi batuan gunung api Kecamatan Tugu dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. In: *Geologi Indonesia: dinamika dan produknya*, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 33, 2, p. 207-218.
(*'Petrology of volcanic rocks of the Tugu District and surrounding areas, Trenggalek Regency, East Java'. Oligocene- E-Miocene Mandalika Fm basalts, andesites and dacites from Tugu district in Southern Mountains are subduction related magmas*)

Irwansyah (2011)- Aplikasi metoda kuantitatif unitary associations terhadap kelimpahan foraminifera besar pada sumuran di cekungan Jawa Timur Utara untuk optimalisasi korelasi biostratigrafi. *Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, p. 1-12.
(https://www.academia.edu/9870222/APLIKASI_METODA_BIOSTRATIGRAFI_KUANTITATIF_UNITARY_ASOCIATIONS_TERHADAP_KELIMPAHAN_FORAMINIFERA_BESAR_PADA_SUMURAN_DI_CEKUNGAN_JAWA_TIMUR_UTARA_UNTUK_OPTIMALISASI_KORELASI_BIOSTRATIGRAFI)
(*'Application of the quantitative biostratigraphic method of unitary associations to the abundances of larger foraminifera in wells in the NE Java Basin for the optimalisation of biostratigraphic correlations'. On Oligocene- Miocene larger foram assemblages in two unnamed East Java Sea wells. Not much detail*)

Irwansyah, Khoiril Anwar M & N.I. Basuki (2011)- Karakterisasi batuan karbonat Formasi Rajamandala berdasarkan foraminifera besar di daerah Padalarang, Jawa Barat. *Proc. Joint. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv.*, Makassar, JCM2011-103, p. 1-24.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Karakterisasi-Batuan-Karbonat.pdf)
(*'Characterization of Rajamandala Fm carbonate rocks based on larger foraminifera in the Padalarang area, West Java'. Cluster analysis shows larger foram biofacies: (1) open sea shelf: planktonic foraminifera; (2) deep shelf margin: planktonic foraminifera, Cycloclypeus, Operculina, Heterostegina, Amphistegina, Spiroclypeus; (3) foreslope: Lepidocyclina, Miogypsinoidea, Pararotalia and Spiroclypeus; (4) organic buildup: coral; (5) open platform: Quinqueloculinids and Austrorillina, Pararotalia, coral and algae; (6) restricted platform/lagoon: Quinqueloculinids, Austrorillina, Borelis*)

Irzon, R. (2018)- Comagmatic andesite and dacite in Mount Ijo, Kulonprogo: a geochemistry perspective. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 19, 4, p. 221-231.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/185/366>)
(*Mount Ijo in S part of Menoreh Mountains, Kulonprogo, SW of Yogyakarta. With both andesite and dacite, probably co-magmatic ('Old Andesites?'). Geochemistry shows calc-alkaline volcanic arc setting*)

Ishlah, T., M.R. Parningotan, R.S. Nugraha, T. Handayani, H. Zahra & Ernowo (2024)- Mineralogy and provenance of Titanium-Vanadium bearing iron sand deposits from Purworejo-Kebumen, and Cilacap, Central Java. *J. Mathematical Fundamental Sciences (JMFS)*, ITB, 56, 1, p. 48-57.
(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/23462/6782>)
(*Iron sand deposits on Java S coast at Purworejo-Kebumen and Cilacap. Mineral assemblage mainly pyroxene-amphibole, also heavy minerals (hematite, ilmenite, magnetite), quartz, plagioclase, and lithic fragments. Mafic igneous provenance in arc setting. Potential for extraction of iron, titanium and vanadium*)

Isjudarto, A., T. Darijanto & B. Sulisty (1999)- Mineralization characteristics along Cikidang-Cirotan-Cikotok traverse, Bayah, West Java. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 2, p. 173-180.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/65/12.pdf>)

(In Indonesian. Epithermal low sulphide mineralization in SW Java, with wide range of mineralization from Low Base Metal (Cikidang) to High Base Metal (Cirotan))

Islamadina, B. & I.W. Warmada (2022)- Mineralogy and geochemistry of Kliripan manganese ore deposit, Hargorejo Village, Kokap District, Kulonprogo Regency. Proc. 13th AUN/SEED-Net Regional Conference Geological and Geo-Resource Engineering (RCGEOE), Yogyakarta 2021, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1071, 012026, p. 1-14.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1071/1/012026>)

(Manganese deposits in Kliripan area, Kulunprogo, C Java, mined since Dutch era and abandoned in 1970s. Manganese mineralization in jasper and Miocene Sentolo Fm limestone, overlying 'Old Andesites'. Manganese minerals pyrolusite, manganite, rhodochrosite and lithiophorite. Manganese deposits formed by diagenetic process in reducing water. Rhodochrosite formed where dilute manganese solution reacted with CO₂ from limestone. Kliripan manganese ores both hydrothermal and diagenetic origin)

Ismayanto, A.F., J.V. Rowland & J.D. Eccless (2016)- Structural characteristics of geothermal fields in West Java, Indonesia; insight from regional dataset analysis. Proc. 38th New Zealand Geothermal Workshop, Auckland, p. 1-6.

Ismiyati (2021)- Studi petrografi batupasir Formasi Walat daerah Cibadak, Sukabumi: implikasinya terhadap tipe provenan. INTAN Jurnal Penelitian Tambang 4, 1, p 54-58.

(online at: <https://jurnal-intan.ac.id/index.php/intan/article/view/82/66>)

('Petrographic study of Walat Fm sandstone in Cibadak area, Sukabumi: implications for provenance type'. Petrography of Walat sandstones, S of Gunung Walat, W Java (here viewed as Early Oligocene age), mostly lithic arenite and lithic-graywacke. QFL compositions suggest all sandstones come from 'recycled orogenic' provenance, with quartz 78-98%, feldspar 0-1% and lithics 2.3-21%).

Isnaniawardhani, V. (1997)- Biostratigrafi nannoplankton Formasi Batuasih serta korelasinya dengan biostratigrafi foraminifera plankton. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 326-341.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/64/26.pdf>)

(Nannoplankton biostratigraphy of the Batuasih Formation and correlation with planktonic foraminifera biostratigraphy'. Biostratigraphy of Batuasih Fm marls, underlying Rajamandala Limestone, near Cibadak in W Java, suggests Late Oligocene (*Globorotalia opima* and *Sphenolithus distentus*- *S. ciperoensis* zone) to earliest Miocene age (*Catapsydrax dissimilis* and *D. druggi*- *Triq. carinatus* zone)

Isnaniawardhani, V., B.G. Adhiperdana & Nurdrjat (2012)- Late Miocene planktic foraminifera biostratigraphy of Central Bogor Through, Indonesia. UNPAD, Bandung, p. 1-14.

(online at: https://pustaka.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/pustaka_unpad_late_miocene_plankticpdf.pdf)

(Late Miocene planktonic foraminifera (zones N15-N18) from Cinambo and Halang Fms in three river sections in C Bogor Trough, E of Bandung, W Java)

Isnaniawardhani, V., B.G. Adhiperdana, A. Sudradjat & N. Sulaksana (2018)- The dynamics of the developing Calcarene Member of Pamutuan Formation in Cintaratu Area, Pangandaran, West Java. Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT) 8, 2, p. 453-462.

(online at: <http://insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/4656>)

(Calcarene Mb of Pamutuan Fm (overlying Old Andesites volcanics) in SE part of Java Southern Mountains represent early M Miocene reef complex (N9 with *Orbulina*, *Gr. peripheroronda*, *Katacyclochypeus annulatus*). Overlain by mid-M Miocene planktonic foram packstone (N10, with *Gr. fohsi*) marking regional transgression phase in SE Asia. Late M Miocene regressive calcarenites with T_{f2} larger forams in shallower environment)

Isnaniawardhani, V., F. Helmi & F. Muhammadsyah (2015)- Stratigraphy and structural geology of Ciuyah mud volcanoes in Ciniru Area, West Java. *Int. J. Science and Research (IJSR)* 4, 4, p. 3223-3226.
(online at: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/9c6c/5888a8dcac3c3a32ae179fa89199a3842337.pdf>)

Isnaniawardhani, V., F. Muhamadsyah & A. Sudrajat (2018)- Foraminifera assemblages as a marker of mud eruption source in Ciuyah, Ciniru- Kuningan, West Java. *J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI)* 28, 2, p. 239-249.

(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.com/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/509/pdf>)

(*Mud eruption in Ciuyah area, surrounded by M-L Miocene deep marine deposits of Pemali and Halang Fms. Foraminifera from mud eruption samples with mixed Middle and Late Miocene faunas from these formations*)

Isnaniawardhani, V. & Nurdrajat (2015)- Miocene planktonic foraminiferal biotaxa of the Jatiluhur sections in Northwest Java Basin. In: *ICG 2015, 2nd Int. Conference and 1st Joint Conference Faculty of Geology Universitas Padjaran and University of Malaysia Sabah*, p. 111-115.

(online at: <http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Miocene-Planktonic-Foraminiferal-Biotaxa-of-the-Jatiluhur-Sections.pdf>)

(*Five planktonic foraminiferal biotaxa identified in sections at Ciharang, Cikeo, Cigajah, etc. rivers and Jatiluhur reservoir: Orbulina suturalis (E-M Miocene boundary; N9); Top Globigerinoides subquadratus (M Miocene; near top N13); Base Globorotalia acostaensis (near base Late Miocene; N16); Base Globorotalia plesiotumida (Late Miocene; N17); and B Globorotalia margaritae (Miocene-Pliocene boundary; N18)*)

Isnaniawardhani, V., R. Rinawan & B. Prianggoro (2012)- The fossil assemblage features of limestones and clastic sedimentary rock in Lulut area, Cileungsi District, Bogor, West Java. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 10, 2, p. 96-107.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8281/3828>)

(*In Lulut area N of Bogor, W Java, M Miocene shallow marine Jatiluhur Fm clastics interfingers with Klapanunggal Fm limestone, rich in corals and algae. Planktonic foraminifera of Jatiluhur Fm zones N9-N14. Little detail: no sample localities, distribution charts, etc.*)

Isnaniawardhani, V., M. Rivaldy, Ismawan, R.I. Sophian & A.S. Andyastiya (2020)- The Miocene (25.2- 5.6 million years ago) climate changes recorded by foraminifera and nannofossils assemblages in Bogor Basin, Western Java. *Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Interdisciplinary research on green environmental approach for sustainable development, Java 2020, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 575, 012222, p. 1-11.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/575/1/012222/pdf>)

(*Paleoclimate trends observed in Miocene of Bogor basin, from foraminifera and nannofossils. Warm zones characterized by high abundance and diversity of tropical foraminifera and nannofossil marker species, mainly dextral coiling directions and larger size of planktonic foraminifera. Warmest climate in Middle Miocene (16-13.8 Ma. Multiple cooling events in Late Miocene).*)

Isnaniawardhani, V. & E. Sunardi (2014)- Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene nannofossil biostratigraphy on Jatiluhur area, Bogor Through, Indonesia. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Fakultas Teknik Geologi, Geologi untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, UNPAD, Bandung*, p. 298-308.

(online at: <http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Middle-Miocene-to-Early-Pliocene-Nannofossil-Biostratigraphy.pdf>)

(*Upper Cibulakan, Parigi and Cisubuh Fms exposed near Jatiluhur reservoir dated as M Miocene-E Pliocene (NN5/CN4- NN13-CN10)*)

Isnawan, D. & I.W. Sumarinda (1996)- Pengaruh proses diagenesis terhadap perkembangan porositas batupasir; studi kasus batupasir Formasi Wungkal, Bayat, Jateng. *Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung*, 2, p. 160-168.

(*'The effect of diagenetic processes on development of sandstone porosity, a study of the Wungkal Formation sandstone, C Java'. On Eocene sandstone porosity*)

Istadi, B.P., A. Kadar & N. Sawolo (2008)- Analysis and recent study results on East Java mud volcano. In: Subsurface sediment remobilization and fluid flow in sedimentary basins Conference, London 2008, Geological Society, London, 1p. (*Abstract only*)

(Solids in LUSI mud eruption are marine U Kalibeng Fm blue-grey clay of Pleistocene age, based on mud samples and from Banjarpanji-1 well from between 4000'- 6000' (with Globorotalia truncatulinoides and nanno fossil index Gephyrocapsa). Source of fluids deeper. Underground blowout in Banjarpanji-1 not believed to be trigger for LUSI mudflow disaster (= a 'minority opinion'?; JTvG))

Istadi, B.P., G.H. Pramono, P. Sumintadireja & S. Alam (2009)- Modeling study of growth and potential geohazard for LUSI mud volcano, East Java, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 26, 9, p. 1724-1739.

(online at: <http://seismo.berkeley.edu/~manga/istadi2009.pdf>)

(LUSI mud eruption prediction of future mudflow. Model predicts June 2010 peak of mud volcano at 26m above original ground level, and maximum subsidence 63m below original ground level)

Istadi, B.P., H.T. Wibowo, E. Sunardi, S. Hadi & N. Sawolo (2012)- Mud volcano and its evolution. In: I.A. Dar (ed.) Earth Sciences, InTech, Chapter 17, p. 375-434.

(online at: https://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/27601/InTech-Mud_volcano_and_its_evolution.pdf)

(Includes general discussion of mud volcanoes, evolution of 2006 Lusi mud eruption in E Java, etc.)

Isyqi & C. Ansori (2021)- Petrography and geochemistry preliminary study of Pucangan serpentinite geosite Karangsambung-Karangbolong Geopark Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences, Yogyakarta 2021, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 851, 012027, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/851/1/012027>)

(Serpentinite in Pucangan Village, in Luk Ulo melange complex in C Java. Minerals 95% antigorite, 4% magnetite. Fractured. Formed due to metasomatic process during subduction in Pre-Tertiary)

Isyqi, C. Ansori, D. Hastria, F.A. Wardhani, M. Al' Afif, E. Hidayat & E. Puswanto (2019)- Petrologi dan geokimia batuan dasit Komplek melange Luk Ulo. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 29, 1, p. 27-41.

(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/968/pdf>)

('Petrology and geochemistry of dacite rocks in the Luk Ulo melange complex'. Porphyritic dacite blocks in melange with high SiO₂ (66-72%) and low K₂O content, indicating tholeiitic magma affinity. K-Ar dating suggests age of 65 - 48 Ma. Luk Ulo dacite apparently formed in Late Cretaceous- E Eocene island arc)

Isyqi, N.I. Setiawan & F. Anggara (2024)- Preliminary study of the graphite phyllite rock from the Luk Ulo Melange Complex, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences (ICGOES), Yogyakarta 2022, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1378, 012029, p. 1-15.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1378/1/012029/pdf>)

(Phyllite rocks with graphite minerals exposed in six locations, as blocks in Luk Ulo Cretaceous Melange Complex, C Java. Associated with basalt-chert, scaly clay, etc. Main minerals graphite, muscovite, quartz, and chlorite)

Jacobson, M.I. (1989)- Beta-quartz from Ciemas Kampung, Indonesia and other mineralogical finds. Mineral News 5, 11, p. 4-5.

(Geology and mineralogy of common 6-25mm diameter hexagonal dipyrmidal quartz crystals in dacite from Ciemas Village, SE of Pelabuhan Ratu, Jampang Plateau, W Java)

Jamal, J., I. Sanjaya, D.H. Saputro & A. Suteja (2024)- Geological structures in the formation of the Kendal Plains: insights from remote sensing imagery. Jurnal Geologi Dan Sumberdaya Mineral, 25, 4, p. 217-223.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/827/567>)

(E-W trending young thrust faults in Kendal northern coastal area of C Java, between Pekalongan and Semarang)

Jambak, M.A. (2016)- Microfacies and diagenetic history of Miocene carbonate rocks in the onshore region North West Java Basin, Doctoral Thesis, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, p.

Jambak, M.A. (2014)- Analisis facies dan sejarah diagenesa batuan karbonat Formasi Rajamandala, Padalarang, Jawa Barat. Proc. Seminar Nasional Fakultas Teknik Geologi, Geologi untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, UNPAD, Bandung, p. 3-16.

(online at: <http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ANALISIS-FACIES-DAN-SEJARAH-DIAGENESA-BATUAN-KARBONAT-FORMASI.pdf>)

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('Evaluation of stratigraphy of carbonate rocks in the NW Java basin'. Review of carbonates of Early Miocene (Baturaja, U Cibulakan), M Miocene (Mid-Main), and Late Miocene (Parigi Fm) of W Java)

Jambak, M.A., I. Syafri, V. Isnaniawardhani, B. Benjamin & H. Rodriguez (2015)- Facies and diagenetic level of the Upper Cibulakan and Parigi Formation, in Randegan and Palimanan Area. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 2, 3, p. 157-166.

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(Study of core and outcrop samples of M Miocene U Cibulakan and Parigi Fm limestones (with Miogypsina, Katacycloclypeus). U Cibulakan Fm deposited locally; Parigi Fm limestone deposited evenly and continuously. Local uplifts likely caused by intrusion of igneous rocks, like in Kromong Complex. Presence of residual hydrocarbon in surface limestone samples suggests potential of subsurface hydrocarbon traps)

Jatiningrum, R.S., R. Saputra, G. Phang & T. Sato (2022)- Sedimentation rates and calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of the Nanggulan Formation, Kulun Progo, Indonesia. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 37, 1, p. 21-38.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/766>)

(Nanggulan Fm in E part of southern C Java Basin. Two outcrop sections divided into five zones upper Zone NP16- lower NP18, upper Zone NP22- lower NP23 (M Eocene -E Oligocene). Decrease of oligotrophic (Sphenolithus) and increase of eutrophic taxa (Reticulofenestra) around 41 Ma. Enhanced eutrophication coincides with increasing terrigenous input, providing nutrients to surface water (no mention of the classic associated larger foraminifera assemblages; JTvG)

Jatu, C. & Adventino (2020)- The Grobogan mud volcano complex: an identification to reveal the opportunity of hydrocarbon exploration. Proc. Digital Technical Conference 2020, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), IPA20-SG-362, p. 1-8.

(Grogogan mud volcano complex in C Java eight mud volcanoes, with evidence of thermogenic gas and oil seepage. Source of mud marine Ngimbang and Tawun Fms (M Eocene- E Miocene))

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(Eocene Walat Fm clastics near Sukabumi, W Java subdivided into upper anastomosed and lower sandy braided fluvial systems. No figures)

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(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Unggul-Wibowo-2/publication/321026420_THE_TERTIARY_MOL_etc./)

(Calcareous sandstones and claystones of Pliocene Kalibiuk Fm in Cijurey area, S Cirebon area, W Java, with 80 species of shallow marine and transitional environment molluscs (Turritella, Natica, etc.). Shallowing-upward succession (previously described as 'Chirebonian Stage' by Oostingh 1933, 1938). Not much detail)

Jayanti, A.G.R., U.P. Wibowo, I.Y.P. Suhariyogi & R.A. Permana Sari (2021)- Distribution of freshwater mollusk fossils on Bumiayu paleontological site, Central Java. p. 1-3. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI- IATMI (JCY 2019), Yogyakarta, p. 1-3.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351096258_Distribution_of_Freshwater_Mollusk_Fossils_on_Bumiayu_Paleontological_Site_Central_Java)

(Freshwater molluscs from Plio-Pleistocene Kaliglagah Fm in classic vertebrate-bearing site of Bumiayu. Twelve species, dominated by Thiaridae family. Most common species is Tarebia granifera Martin)

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(Hydrothermal stalactites with gold-rich sulfide bands in caves? in deepest level of Cirotan mine Plio-Pleistocene epithermal gold deposit. Fluids of meteoric origin, with possible local input of magmatic gas. Cirotan closed in 1994)

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(Oligocene Rajamandala Fm of SW Java exposed along N-verging thrust. Located N of Oligocene volcanic arc, facing deep-marine back-arc basin to N. Presence of sandstone layers at base and presence of quartz sand in reef and lagoon facies suggest it formed as shelf attached to southerly arc. Top Rajamandala changes to dark brown argillaceous foram packstone followed upward by siliciclastic turbidites of Citarum Fm)

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(Nanggulan Fm in cores drilled W of Yogyakarta. ~60m of marine clays and claystones in Corehole NKK1 near-continuous Eocene-Oligocene section, through interval of global cooling. Late Eocene- Early Oligocene coccolithophore assemblages with 115 species with two new species, *Coccolithus aspida* and *Reticulofenestra nanggulanensis*. Depositional hiatus at ~38.5-36 Ma)

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(In Nanggulan Fm of southern C Java, nannofossil assemblages decline in diversity from late M Eocene to E Oligocene, with rapid species loss across latest Eocene rosette-shaped *Discoaster* Extinction Event (~34.4-34.8 Ma). Decline in oligotrophic indicator taxa across DEE indicates increased nutrient supply to surface ocean in early stages of Eocene-Oligocene Transition. Etc. Enhancement of S Ocean controls on tropical ocean biogeochemistry and nutrients may have played role in triggering transition to icehouse climate state)

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(Descriptions and ranges of Ammonia, Pseudorotalia, Asterorotalia in Miocene of NE Java, confirming the rotalid biozonation established in E Kalimantan can also be applied in NE Java)

Kadar, D., D.A. Subandriyo, F. Aziz, Suminto, Baharuddin & S. Musliki (1992)- Excursion Guide Book, Package A: Rembang and Kendeng Zones. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p.

Kadar, D. & Sudijono (1994)- Geological map of the Rembang Quadrangle, Java, 1:100,000, Quad. 1509-14. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-25.

(Oldest formation outcropping on Rembang Quad is marine E Miocene Tawun Fm. Grades upward into late E-M Miocene (N8-N12) Ngrayong Fm quartz sst, overlain by Bulu Fm platy limestone (N13) and further Mio-Pliocene marine sediments)

Kadar, D., R.A. Wibowo, H. Wijaya, L. Sebayang & E.Y. Patriani (2014)- Late Eocene- Pleistocene planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy of the Kuripan-1 well, North Central Java, Indonesia. Berita Sedimentologi 29, p. 95-115.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/146>)

(Planktonic foraminifera from marine Ngimbang, Kujung, Tuban, Selorejo and Lidah Formations in Kuripan-1 well, North C Java range in age from Late Eocene- Pleistocene (upper Zone P17- N22)).

Kadarusman, A., H.J. Massonne, H. van Roermund, H. Permana & Munasri (2007)- P-T evolution of eclogites and blueschists from the Luk Ulo Complex of Central Java, Indonesia. International Geology Review 49, 4, p. 329-356.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46676465_P-T_Evolution_of_Eclogites_and_Blueschists_from_the_Luk_Ulo_Complex_of_Central_Java_Indonesia)

(C Java Lok Ulo Cretaceous accretionary-collision complex with tectonic slabs of dismembered ophiolites, sedimentary rocks, schists and gneisses in black-shale matrix. High-P eclogite and blueschist in thin zone between low-grade schists and serpentinite zone. Eclogites subducted to ~70 km depth at geothermal gradient of ~6 °C/km. Different P-T paths explained by metamorphism in subduction channel. Low geothermal gradient probably due to high rate of subduction of cold oceanic plate)

Kadarusman, A., H. Permana, H.J. Massonne, H. van Roermund, Munasri & B. Priadi (2010)- Contrasting protoliths of Cretaceous metamorphic rocks from the Luk Ulo accretionary wedge complex of Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 39th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-121, p. 1-9.

(online at: www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Contrasting-Protoliths-of-Cretaceous.pdf)

(Metamorphic rocks in C Java Luk-Ulo Early Cretaceous accretionary complex two types of protoliths, with different P-T evolution: (1) 'oceanic plate protolith' metabasites- metapelites, associated with serpentinite, chert, red limestone, some undergone high P metamorphism (blueschist, eclogite), and (2) 'continental crustal protolith' metapelites, calc-silicate rocks and metagranites (gneiss, quartzite, marble). Metamorphics not simply result of oceanic subduction metamorphism along Sundaland craton margin, but early involvement of continental crust during collisional event in Karangsambung area)

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Kalan, T., P. Lunt & D. Schiller (1996)- IPA field trip to Eastern Java, October 1996. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 1-53.

Kalan, T., H.P. Sitorus & M. Eman (1994)- Jatibarang Field, geologic study of volcanic reservoir for horizontal well proposal. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 229-244.
(Jatibarang oil field in volcanics of Eocene- E Oligocene age. Volcanics >1124m thick. N-S trending faults)

Kamaruddin, H., H. Sudarman, Hartono & H. Rionanda (2015)- The Pongkor Au-Ag deposit, West-Java, Indonesia: the resources and reserves up-date. In: N.I. Basuki (ed.) Proc. Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI) 7th Annual Conv., Balikpapan, p. 77-84.
(Late Pliocene Pongkor epithermal low-sulfidation gold-silver deposit on NE flank of Bayah dome in W Java Discovered in 1988, mining operation started in 1992. Current mineable reserves 4.79 Mt at 14.3 g/t Au and 153 g/t Ag. Total metal content of ore reserves ~68,515 kg gold and 732,884 kg silver)

Kamtono & D.D. Warhana (2012)- Nose structure delineation of Bouguer anomaly as the interpretation basis of probable hydrocarbon traps: a case study on the mainland area of Northwest Java Basin. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 7, 3, p. 157-166.
(online at: <http://jgi.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGI/article/view/32/24>)
(Gravity survey in onshore NW Java Basin, which is mostly covered by young volcanics. Gas fields of Jatirangon and Cicauh areas exist on flank of nose structure of Pangkalan-Bekasi High, while oil/gas field of N Cilamaya is on flank of nose structure of Cilamaya-Karawang High)

Kamtono, K.L. Gaol & Praptisih (1996)- Konfigurasi batuan-dasar daerah Karangsambung dengan pendekatan studi penampang gayaberat. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 3, p. 301-311.
('Configuration of basement rocks in the Karangsambung area constrained by gravity profiles')

Kamtono, Praptisih & M.S. Siregar (2005)- Studi potensi batuan induk pada sub cekungan Banyumas dan Serayu Utara. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 16, 1, p. 1-12.
('Study of source rock potential in the Banyumas and North Serayu sub-basins'. Analyses of 9 samples of fine-grained rocks in Banjarnegara- Karangsambung area show generally low TOC's (0.08- 1.42%). Two samples from Eocene- Early Miocene may have hydrocarbon source potential)

Kapid, R. (1991)- Le Mio-Pliocene marin du NE de Java, Indonesia: biostratigraphie qualitative et quantitative des foraminifères et du nannoplancton. These Doct. Universite de Reims-Champagne-Ardenne, Reims, p. 1-163.
('The marine Mio-Pliocene of NE Java, Indonesia: qualitative and quantitative biostratigraphy of foraminifera and nannoplankton')

Kapid, R. (1994)- Studi foraminifera dan nannofosil pada kala Pliosen- Plistosen di sumur eksplorasi To.05 dan To. 06, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB), 1, p.
('Study of foraminifera and nannofossils in the Pliocene- Pleistocene of exploration wells To.05 and To. 06, NE Java Basin'. Totogan? wells)

Kapid, R. & S.U. Choiriah (2000)- Batas umur Pliosen/Plistosen berdasarkan analisis nanofosil pada lintasan sungai Bengawan Solo daerah Ngawi Jawa Timur. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 7, 1, p. 29-42.

(Quantitative analysis of calcareous nannofossils from Solo River, Ngawi. Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary defined based on top Discoaster s.l. and first appearance of Gephyrocapsa s.l. Same boundary as Van Gorsel and Troelstra (1981) based on appearance of Gr. truncatulinoides. Comparison between this study and palynology analysis indicates same climatic changes at Plio-Pleistocene boundary. Also shoreline displacement of Java Sea toward E since Late Pliocene)

Kapid, R. & A.H. Harsolumakso (1996)- Studi nannoplankton pada Formasi Karangsambung dan Totogan di daerah Luk Ulo, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB), 26, 1, p. 13-43.

(Nannoplankton studies in the Karangsambung and Totogan formations, Lok Ulo area, Kebumen, C. Java'. Nannoplankton age from C Java Karangsambung Fm scaly clays Mid - Late Eocene (NP16-NP21), suggesting compressional deformation in C Java continued into this time. Overlying Totogan Fm clay breccia with various blocks with Late Eocene (NP 18-20) to Oligocene- earliest Miocene (NP23-NN2) nannofossils.

Kapid, R. & A.H. Harsolumakso (1999)- Fosil nannoplankton Kapur Akhir pada lintasan Kalimuncar, daerah Lok Ulo, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 31, 2, p. 57-66.

(Late Cretaceous nannoplankton fossils from the Kalimuncar section, Lok Ulo area, Kebumen, Central Java')

Kapid, R. & G.A. Permana (2003)- Calcareous nannofossils and foraminifera as indices of paleoenvironment (case study on Waturanda, Penosogan and Halang Formations in South-Central Java, Indonesia). Proc. 8th International Congress on Pacific Neogene stratigraphy (RCPNS 46), Chiang Mai 2003, p. .

Kapid, R., W.D. Santoso, B. Ikhsan, M.A. Jambak & D.E. Irawan (2019)- The Mid Miocene Climatic Optimum (MMCO) indication at low latitude sediment case study: The Miocene Cibulakan Formation, Bogor Basin, Indonesia. Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT) 9, 2. p. 594-600.

(online at: https://insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/7573/pdf_1070)

(Seven nannofossil biozones (NN3-NN9) in Miocene Cibulakan Fm, as exposed exposed in Cileungsi River, Bogor Basin, W Java. M Miocene Climatic Optimum (MMCO) concluded from increase in calcareous nannofossil abundance during NN5-NN7 (unusual to equate nannofossil abundance with paleotemperature?; could be local facies controlled?' JTVG). Further increase in nannofossils to peak in Late Miocene (NN9))

Kapid, R., W.D. Santoso & H. Insani (2021)- Quaternary nannoplankton in the Northeast Java Basin. In: A Special Publication of Abstracts and Extended abstracts from the conference in honor of the retirement of Prof. Yahdi Zaim, FOSI, Berita Sedimentologi 47, 3, p. 43-49.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/357/326>)

(Revised nannoplankton biostratigraphy of Late Miocene Ledok Fm, Pliocene Mundu Fm to Pleistocene Selorejo and Lidah Fms in Pati region, NE Java, using both the classic Martini (1971; NN11-NN21) and more detailed Backman et al. (2012; CNM19-CNPL11) nannozonations)

Kapid, R. & S.E. Susanto (1996)- Batas Miosen-Pliosen berdasarkan nannoplankton pada Formasi Ledok dan Mundu di daerah Bukit Kapuan, Jawa Timur. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 26, 1, p. 55-64.

(The Miocene-Pliocene boundary based on nannoplankton in the Ledok and Mundu Formations in the Kapuan Hill area, East Java'. Late Miocene- Early Pliocene in Kali Cilik section, 12 km N of Bojonegoro, E Java. Ledok Fm roughly NN11-lower NN12/ D. quinqueramus zone, Late Miocene, 5-7 Ma. Underlying Wonocolo Fm is NN10/ Late Miocene, overlying Mundu Fm is upper NN12-NN14/ Early Pliocene)

Kariyoso, G., R. Effendi & Soegianto (1977)- Seismic survey in the North East Java Basin. Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 13-41.

Kariyoso, G. & D.J. Purwoko (1979)- A contribution to the study of hydrocarbon reservoirs using seismic data in West Java, Indonesia. Proc. 8th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 351-380.

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- Kartawa, W. (1999)- Mineralisasi emas dan mineral ikutannya di daerah Sungai Cijulang, Kabupaten Ciamis, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 9, 99, p. 30-38.
(*'Gold mineralization and associated minerals in the Cijulang River area, Ciamis regency, West Java'. Gold mineralization SE of Ciamis in volcanic breccias of E Miocene Jampang Fm*)
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(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377027320301219>)
(*3D seismic tomography of area surrounding Lusi mud eruption (since 2006) and adjacent Arjuno-Welirang volcanoes in E Java, using P-wave arrivals of 797 local earthquakes recorded in 2015-2016. Lusi has shallow plumbing system connected with nearby Penanggungan volcano, with joint system reaching down to 20 km*)
- Kastowo (1975)- Geologic map of the Majenang Quadrangle, Java, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung.
(see also Kastowo & Suwarna 1996; 2nd edition. C Java quadrangle with mainly folded Miocene- Pliocene sediments. Pliocene or younger thrusting to N)
- Katili, J.A. & P. Koesoemadinata (1962)- Structural pattern of South Banten and its relation to the ore-bearing veins. Contributions Department of Geology, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB) 52, p. 3-28.
- Keetley, J.T. (1997)- The structure and geology of the Honje, Bayah and adjacent offshore areas, West Java, Indonesia. Honours Thesis, La Trobe University, Melbourne, p. 1-116. (*Unpublished*)
- Keetley, J.T., G.T. Cooper, K.C. Hill, Y. Kusumabrata, P.B. O Sullivan & L. Saefudin (1997)- The structural development of the Honje High, Bayah High and adjacent offshore areas, West Java, Indonesia. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) Proc. Int. Conference Petroleum Systems of SE Asia and Australasia, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 655-665.
(*W-most Java and Sunda Strait N-S trending half-grabens, with extension phases in Eo-Oligocene, M-L Miocene and Pliocene*)
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(*'Report on the occurrence of oil shale with therapeutic components (ichthyolt) in the Karangbolong Mountains, Banyumas Residency'. Several localities of (Middle?) Miocene, 'lagoonal' fine tuffaceous rocks impregnated with bitumen, between andesite breccias. Previously exploited by Chinese entrepreneur for medicinal purposes*)
- Kemmerling, G.L.L. (1915)- De geologie en geomorphologie van Cheribon. Verslagen Geologische Sectie Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, 2, p. 94-100.
(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB31:036565000.pdf>)
(*'The geology and geomorphology of Cirebon'. Summary of lecture on geology S of Cirebon. No figures; of limited use*)
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(*Earthquakes 1963-1983 show seismic zone dipping to N at 40°- 70°. Upper crustal earthquakes under compressional stress in NW direction. Subcrustal earthquakes under extensional stress, with main extension nearly parallel to strike of seismic zone*)

Kesuma, N.B. & Aswan (2022)- Paleocurrent study of Nyalindung Formation through mollusks of Nyalindung Formation through mollusks- Paleontological aspects in Ci Galasar River, Sukabumi, West Java. Bulletin of Geology (ITB) 6, 2, p. 919-933.

(online at: <https://buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/article/view/170/68>)

(Current directions derived from orientation of gastropods in late M Miocene Nyalindung Fm, interpreted as longshore currents (mainly ESE to WNW))

Kesuma, N.B., A. Kurniadi, E.F. Triastiningsih & Aswan (2021)- Middle Miocene cyclic sedimentation based on mollusks taphonomic analysis in beach to lagoonal deposit of Nyalindung Formation, Sukabumi, West Java. IAGI Journal 1, 3, p. 137-142.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/IAGIJ/article/view/378/357>)

(M Miocene Nyalindung Fm in Ci Galasar, W Java, with 10 ten incomplete cycles, presumed to correlate with 41kyr Milankovitch cyclicity. Sedimentary cycles rarely >2 m thick)

Ketner, K.B., Kastowo, S. Modjo, C.W. Naeser, J.D. Obradovich, K. Robinson, T. Suptandar & Wikarno (1976)- Pre-Eocene rocks of Java, Indonesia. U.S. Geological Survey J. Research 4, 5, p. 605-614.

(online at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/journal/1976/vol4issue5/report.pdf>)

(Pre-Eocene of Lokulo area, C Java, sedimentary rocks (clastics, red radiolarian chert, limestone), partly of E Cretaceous age (with Late Aptian-Albian Orbitolina (R.C. Douglass), overthrust by sheared, chaotic melange. Sediments possibly large blocks in melange. Melange with metamorphics (schist with K-Ar age 117 Ma, phyllite with Rb-Sr age 85 Ma, quartzite and marble) and quartz porphyry with fission-track age of 65 Ma, granite, basalt, gabbro, peridotite, pyroxenite, and serpentinite. Both formations unconformably overlain by Eocene conglomerates (with glaucophane schist). Pre-Eocene of Jiwo Hills mainly unfossiliferous metamorphics (schist, gneiss, amphibolite), also serpentinite and radiolarian chert and reworked Cretaceous Orbitolina limestone in Tertiary conglomerate. W Java Ciletuh area Letu River with hilltops of peridotite/ gabbro, etc.)

Khaing, S.Y., Y. Sugai, Myo Min Tun, S.S. Surjono & J. Setyowiyoto (2022)- Textural characteristics and depositional environment of Ngrayong Sandstone (Middle Miocene) from Rembang Area, Northeast Java, Indonesia. Open Journal of Geology 12, 12, p. 1102-1119.

(online at: https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ojg_2022122711005587.pdf)

(Granulometric analysis of M Miocene Ngrayong sandstone samples from quarries along Blora-Rembang road. Very fine-medium grained, well sorted, unimodal grain distribution, etc. Suspension and rolling are main transportation processes. Dominant depositional environment shallow marine)

Khaing, S.Y., S.S. Surjono, J. Setyowiyoto & Y. Sugai (2017)- Facies and reservoir characteristics of the Ngrayong sandstones in the Rembang Area, Northeast Java (Indonesia). Open Journal of Geology, Scientific Research Publishing, 7, 5, p. 608-620.

(online at: <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=76101>)

(Study of reservoir characteristics of M Miocene Ngrayong Sandstone from outcrops N of Blora, Rembang zone. Ngrayong single transgressive-regressive cycle, with foreshore and tide-dominated shoreface facies. Sands f-m grained, subangular- poorly rounded, well-sorted, mainly composed of quartz, also orthoclase, plagioclase and micas. Texturally mature. Porosity 26- 40%, permeability 95-3385 mD. Eight lithofacies)

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(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Stratigrafi-Foraminifera-Kelompok-Rotalia.pdf)

('Stratigraphy of foraminifera of the *Rotalia* group in the NW Java Basin'. Lemigas paper discussing stratigraphic range of 9 species of *Rotalia* group in Miocene- Pleistocene of CKR-I well in Ciputat sub-basin, W Java, correlated to nannoplankton and planktonic foraminifera zones. *Ammonia umbonata* NN4-NN5. *Asterorotalia yabei* NN5-NN10 (N9-N16). *Pseudorotalia catilliformis* NN12- NN15 (N17-N20). *Pseudorotalia (Asanoina) globosa* and *P. alveiformis* NN12- early NN18 (N18- N21). *Pseudorotalia indopacifica* NN12- lower

NN18 (N17- N21). *Pseudorotalia schroeteriana angusta* NN19- NN22 (N17- lower N22). *Pseudorotalia schroeteriana* late NN15- NN19 or younger. *Cavarotalia annectens* top N19- N23)

Kholis, N., A. Patonah & M.N. Barkah (2024)- Tipe endapan mineral pada batuan metamorf Kubah Bayah, Banten. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD): Geology 22, 1, p. 1-14.
(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/48948/pdf>)
(*'Types of mineral deposits in metamorphic rocks of the Bayah Dome, Banten'*)

Khorniawan, W.B., R. Setyawan, A.G.R. Jayanti, Y. Krisnanda & R.F. Rianawati (2025)- Analysis of Depositional Environment and diagenesis of the Ngrayong Formation in Sendangharjo Village, Blora District, Blora Regency, Central Java Province. Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences (ICGOES 2024), Yogyakarta, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1517, 012006, p. 1-17.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1517/1/012006/pdf>)
(*M Miocene Ngrayong quartz sandstone at Sendangharjo Village, C Java, is coastal plain deposit with tidal signatures, overlain by (+interbedded with?) larger foram limestone*)

Khurniawan, S., N.R. Apriliani & Aswan (2015)- Penentuan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Penosogan berdasarkan analisis fosil jejak di lintasan Kali Jaya, Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 42, 1, p. 21- .
(*'Determination of depositional environment of the Penosogan Formation based on trace fossil analysis in the Kali Jaya section, Karangsambung, Kebumen, Central Java'. Outer neritic- upper bathyal environment of turbiditic clastic series*)

Kisimoto, K., Y. Okuda, T. Yokokura, K. Tamaki, B. Ganie & A. Supangat (1987)- Seismic reflection of the Sunda Trench in Eastern Java. CCOP, Technical Bulletin 19, p. 25-28.
(online at: <https://ncloud.dotdream.co.th/index.php/s/xCwHAtAFYxzBtC9>)

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(*'Description of two limestone caves near Bojonegoro, Java'. Two large caves in Miocene coral-orbitoid limestone ('zone m3' of Verbeek) in NE Java, 23 km apart. Nglirip multiple cave entrances in teak forest, 2.5 km from Nglirip village. Rengel (also called Gua Ngerong) just N of Bojonegoro-Tuban road, is source of subterranean river. River may be fed by water from sawahs of Grabagan, 7.5 km NW of Rengel cave, or from possible absorbtion point 400m E of Manjung, 19 km to WNW of Rengel*)

Klein, W.C. (1925)- Het Tertiairprofiel van het Tjikao dal in het landschap Krawang (W. Java). Verhandeligen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie 8 (Gedenkboek Verbeek, memorial volume), p. 305-310.
(online at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=Yy0RAAAIAAJ&pg>)
(*'The Tertiary section of the Tji Kao valley in the Krawang area, W Java'. BPM survey of thick (>3800m) exposed Tertiary sand-shale section in Ci Kao valley, NW of Bandung. Relatively constant dip of ~40° to S. Sands contain no quartz, all andesite debris. No details on age, faunas*)

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(online at: <http://colonialarchitecture.eu/islandora/object/uuid:66e8e1ae-0da6-464f-905e-957875b7530c/datastream/PDF/view>)
(*'What the rocks are telling: the geological history of the Bandung Plain'. Popular review of the geology of the Bandung Plain and surrounding volcanoes*)

Koch, R.E. (1923)- Die jungtertiären Foraminiferenfauna von Kabu (Res. Surabaya, Java). Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 18, 2, p. 342-361.
(online at: <https://www.e-periodica.ch/cntmng?pid=egh-001%3A1923%3A18%3A%3A756>)

('The Late Tertiary foraminifera fauna from Kabu (Surabaya residency, Java)'. Listing of 107 species of benthic and planktonic foraminifera from foraminiferal marls collected along road between Ngimbang and Kabu, NE Java, collected by M. Muhlberg in 1905. Probably deeper marine faunas, of Late Miocene- E Pliocene age)

Koesmawardani, W.T., M. Burhannudinnur & D. Rizal (2024)- Unlocking hydrocarbon potential in East Java's mud volcanoes: insights from Central and North East Java. *Int. J. Multidisciplinary Current Educational Research (IJMCER)* 6, 3, p. 8-13.

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Koesmono, M. (1976)- Geologic map of the Sindangbarang and Bandarwaru quadrangles, Java. Quads. 9/XIV-B and 9-XIV-E, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung. (also 2nd edition, 1996)

(Geologic map of SW Java coastal area)

Koesoemadinata, R.P. (1963)- The geology and oil possibilities of northern West Java. *Contributions Department of Geology, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)* 53, p. 1-32.

Koesoemadinata, R.P. & D. Hartono (1981)- Stratigrafi dan sedimentasi daerah Bandung. *Proc. 10th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung*, p. 318-336.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/34/PIT-IAGI-1981-Vol-1-Paper-28.pdf>)

('Stratigraphy and sedimentation of the Bandung area')

Koesoemadinata, R.P., A.H.P. Kesumajana & O. Sadjati (2000)- The utilization of paleo-heatflow to define a source rock maturity: case study at Ngimbang-01, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. *AAPG International Conference & Exhibition, Bali*, 1p. *(Abstract only)*

(In Ngimbang-01 well, NE Java, (Eocene) source rock would have matured 34 My ago using heatflow history approaching reality, whereas by using constant heatflow through time, maturity started at 16 Ma)

Koesoemadinata, R.P. & T. Matasak (1981)- Penelitian endapan batubara di sekitar Bayah, Jawa Barat. *Institut Teknologi Bandung*, p. . *(Unpublished?)*

('Research on coal deposits around Bayah, West Java')

Koesoemadinata, R.P. & A. Pulunggono (1975)- Geology of the southern Sunda shelf in reference to the tectonic framework of the Tertiary sedimentary basins of western Indonesia: *J. Assoc. Indonesian Geol. (IAGI)* 2, 2, p. 1-11.

Koesoemadinata, R.P. & S. Siregar (1984)- Reef facies model of the Rajamandala Formation, West Java. *Proc. 13th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, 1, p. 1-18.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286783887_Reef_facies_of_the_Rajamandala_Formation_West_Java)

(Rajamandala Fm limestone outcrops along Bandung- Jakarta road, ~600m thick, dips 40-60° to S, ENE-WSW strike, asymmetric folding-thrusting to N. Graded granular facies represent turbidite toe of slope, foraminiferal algal facies are fore-reef; coral-algal bafflestone- boundstones are reef ramparts (quarried as marble). Possible milliolid limestone facies with isolated patch reefs represents lagoonal back reef)

Koesoemadinata, R.P., K.N. Tabri & Dardji (1985)- Rajamandala-Tagogapu Area, West Java. *14th Annual Conv. IPA, Post Convention Fieldtrip, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook* p. 1-67.

Koesoemadinata, R.P., K.N. Tabri, Premonowati & B. Yuwono (2000)- Carbonate fieldtrip to Tagog Apu, Rajamandala Area West Java, September 2000. *Guide Book, Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta Chapter*, p. 1-70.

Koesoemo, Y.P. (1993)- Stratigrafi sikuen Rembang Kendeng kala Miosen Tengah- Akhir daerah Jawa Timur. *Masters Thesis ITB Bandung*, p.

(‘Middle- Late Miocene sequence stratigraphy of the Rembang and Kendeng zones, East Java’. Seven sequences distinguished)

Koesoemo, M.Y.P. (1998)- Sikuen stratigrafi dan potensi reservoir air beryodium di Zona Kendeng bagian Timur, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2, p. 159- 173

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/41.pdf>)

(‘Sequence stratigraphy and iodine water reservoir potential of the East Kendeng zone, NE Java basin’. Study of Pleistocene Pucangan- Kabuh Fms in anticlinal structure ~6-8 km WNW of Mojokerto. Pleistocene folded, turbiditic Pucangan Fm and fluvial Kabuh Fm with iodine-bearing water (exploited by PT Kimia Farma wells at Watudakon). With gas seep at Bekucuk village)

Koesoemo, Y.P. (2002)- Middle Miocene submarine fan as a new idea of hydrocarbon stratigraphic trap model in Randublatung Depression Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 749-755.

(Six sea level falls interpreted during Middle (15.5, 13.8, 12.5, 10.5 Ma) and Late Miocene (6.3, 5.5 Ma). Some sediments eroded and transported to S and deposited as submarine fans, as evidenced by mounded geometries on seismic. Concept of submarine fan new idea for hydrocarbon traps in study area)

Koesoemo, Y.P. (2004)- Turbidite Pucangan Formation and petroleum system in the Eastern part of the Kendeng zone, North-East Java basin. In: R.A. Noble et al. (eds.) Proc. Deepwater and Frontier Exploration in Asia and Australasia Symposium, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 287-289.

(Short paper describing outcrops SW of Surabaya of Late Pliocene- Pleistocene turbiditic Pucangan Fm sands, associated with 2.9 Ma SB)

Koesoemo, M.Y.P. & Soejono Martodjojo (1993)- Sea level changes and tectonism, causes and responses between stable Rembang and active Kendeng zones. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 135. *(Abstract only)*

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/61/17.pdf>)

Koesoemo, Y.P., N.T. Yuwono & S. Musliki (1996)- Sequence stratigraphy concept applied to the Middle Miocene to Pliocene outcrops in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. In: C.A. Caughey, D.C. Carter et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium Sequence Strat. Southeast Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 329-344.

(4 main depositional cycles: (1) Ngimbang, Kujung Fms (Eocene-Late Oligocene); (2) Prupuh, Tuban, Tawun and Ngrayong Fms (Late Oligocene-M Miocene); (3) Bulu? Wonocolo, Lcdok and Mundu Fms (M Miocene-Late Pliocene); and (4) Selorejo and Lidah Fms (Late Pliocene-Pleistocene). Little documentation)

Koichiro, S., Y. Watanabe, A. Imai and Y. Motomura (2005)- Alteration and gold mineralization of the Ciurug vein, Pongkor Au-Ag deposit, Indonesia. In: J. Mao & F.P. Bierlein (eds.) Mineral deposit research: meeting the global challenge 2005, Springer, Berlin, p. 995-998.

(Pongkor gold-silver mine ~80 km SW of Jakarta, in high-grade epithermal vein-system, associated with young basaltic-andesitic volcanics. Four stages of mineral vein formation)

Kong, F., S.S. Gao, K.H. Liu & J. Li (2022)- Potassic volcanism induced by mantle upwelling through a slab window: evidence from shear wave splitting analyses in Central Java. J. of Geophysical Research 127, 3, e2021JB023719, p. 1-17.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2021JB023719>)

(Mantle flow leaking upward from subslab to mantle wedge by traversing slab window may account for formation of K-rich potassic volcanoes in E Java and Lesser Sunda islands (Muria-Rinjani-Tambora))

Koolhoven, W.C. Benschop (1929)- Geology of Gandoel Hill near Borobudur (Central Java). Fourth Pacific Science Congress Java 1929, Excursion Guide D1, p. 1-6.

(Gandul hill W of Borobudur and S of Borobudur- Salaman road, on N slope of Menoreh Mts. Possible Eocene grey shales with micaceous sandstones and quartz conglomerates, indurated by E Miocene andesite intrusives (4km wide andesite plug). Overlain by andesitic breccias with intercalations of E-M Miocene limestone with Lepidocyclina, Miogypsina, etc.)

Koolhoven W.C.B. (1932)- Over eenige edelmetaal-voorkomens in de omgeving van Poerwakarta (Res. Krawang, West-Java). De Mijnningénieur 13, p. 163-167.
('On some precious metal occurrences in the area of Purwakarta (Krawang, W Java))

Koolhoven, W.C.B. (1933)- Beschouwingen omtrent voorkomen, genese, ouderdom en exploratie van goud en edelmetaalhoudende ertsen op Java. De Mijnningénieur 14, 1, p. 6-14 (part 2: vol. 14, 2, p. 26-30, part 3: vol. 14, 3, p. 47-51).
('Discussion of distribution, genesis, age and exploration of gold and precious metal ores on Java' In 3 parts. Many historic records of gold on Java. Timing of ore formation in SW and SE Java in M Miocene, in NW Java in Mio-Pliocene or later. Many of precious metal ore occurrences on Sumatra and Java associated with acid liparite/ dacite deposits, but are systematically slightly younger)

Koolhoven, W.C.B. (1933)- Toelichting bij Blad 14 (Bajah). Geological map of Java, 1:100,000, Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, p. 1-66.
(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB31:041773000:pdf>) (without the map)
(map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/814111>)
(Extensive explanatory notes of the Geological Map of Java 1:100,000, map sheet 14 (Bayah), SW Java. Oldest sediments of Eocene age (Bayah Beds) with Nummulites, Discocyclina, Assilina, Pellatispira, etc., in marine and coal-bearing facies. Eocene quartz-rich sands derived from granite-schist terrain, changing to andesitic-rich sands in E Oligocene. Both Eocene and Miocene coal deposits present, Commercial gold-silver deposits at Cikotok and Cipicung. Etc.)

Koolhoven, W.C.B. (1933)- Toelichting bij Blad 10 (Malingping), Geologische kaart van Java 1:100,000. Dienst Mijnbouw in Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p.
(Unpublished report E33-73 at Geological Survey, Bandung)
(Explanatory notes Geological Map of Java 1:100,000, map sheet 10 (Malingping'. With Eocene deposits with Bayah coal field. Etc.)

Koolhoven, W.C.B. (1936)- Het Palaeogeen op Java (een kritiek). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 3, 9, p. IV.161- IV.164.
(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1936-09.pdf>)
(Critical review of the Java chapter of Badings (1936) paper on Paleogene of Indies Archipelago)

Koomans, C.M. (1938)- A tourmaline-zoisite rock from Loh-Oelo, Java. Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 10, p. 104-109.
(online at: www.repositorio.naturalis.nl/document/549446)
(Metamorphic rocks collected by Harloff from Luk Ulo area, C Java, with tourmaline, muscovite and zoisite (= medium-grade, derived from Ca-rich metasediment?; JTvG))

Kopp, H. (2002)- BSR occurrence along the Sunda margin: evidence from seismic data. Earth Planetary Science Letters 197, p. 225-235.
(Sunda margin BSR occurrences restricted to areas of upward migration conduits for methane-laden fluids)

Kopp, H. (2011)- The Java convergent margin: structure, seismogenesis and subduction processes. In: R. Hall, M.A. Cottam & M.E.J. Wilson (eds.) The SE Asian gateway: history and tectonics of the Australia-Asia collision, Geological Society, London, Special Publ. 355, p. 111-137. *(online at: https://earthjay.com/earthquakes/20171215_java/kopp_2011_java_structure_seismogenesis_subduction.pdf)*
(Java S margin characterized by distinct variation in lower to upper plate material transfer and recurring catastrophic tsunamogenic earthquakes, linked to subduction of oceanic basement relief and resulting in

varying degrees of fore-arc deformation. Shallow subduction processes governed by sediment supply in trench and nature of oceanic lithosphere. Shallow upper plate crust-mantle transition along Java margin section. Off C Java, high relief oceanic basement features potentially act as asperities or barriers to seismic rupture)

Kopp, H. (2013)- The control of subduction zone structural complexity and geometry on margin segmentation and seismicity. *Tectonophysics* 589, p. 1-16.

(General paper on subduction zones and seismic activity, with examples from S Java- SW Sumatra forearc)

Kopp, H., E.R. Flueh, C.J. Petersen, W. Weinrebe, A. Wittwer & Meramex Scientists (2006)- The Java margin revisited: evidence for subduction erosion off Java. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 242, p. 130-142.

(High-resolution bathymetry suggests tectonic erosion of frontal accretionary prism by underthrusting of oceanic basement relief such as seamounts and ridges)

Kopp, H., D. Hindle, D. Klaeschen, O. Oncken, C. Reichert & D. Scholl (2009)- Anatomy of the western Java plate interface from depth-migrated seismic images. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 288, p. 399-407.

(W Java forearc segmentation into discrete mechanical domains. W Java margins subducting plate interface shows irregular morphological relief of subducted seamounts and thicker than average patches of underthrust sediment)

Kopp, H., D. Klaeschen, E.R. Flueh, J. Bialas & C. Reichert (2002)- Crustal structure of the Java margin from seismic wide-angle and multichannel reflection data. *J. of Geophysical Research* 107, B2, 2034, p. 1-24.

(Seismic data across subduction zone yield used to build cross section of subduction zone, confirmed by supplementary gravity modeling. Sunda accretionary margin has massive accretionary prism, >110 km wide between trench and forearc basin. It is composed of frontal wedge and fossil part behind present backstop structure which constitutes outer high. Moderate seismic velocities indicate sedimentary composition of outer high. Subducting oceanic slab traced down to almost 30 km underneath accretionary prism. Adjacent forearc domain with pronounced basin, possibly underlain by remnant fragments of oceanic crust)

Kopp, H. & N. Kukowski (2003)- Backstop geometry and accretionary mechanics of the Sunda margin. *Tectonics* 22, 6, doi:10.1029/2002TC001420, p. 1-16.

(Convergent Sunda margin off Indonesia is accretion-dominated subduction zone. New seismic reflection data off SE Sumatra- SW Java allows mapping of backstop regimes. Initially, outer high evolved as material was pushed against static rigid arc framework backstop underlying forearc basin. Increasing lithification of outer high formed dynamic backstop, which controls accretion today. Out-of-sequence thrust marks transition from recent active frontal accretionary prism to outer high. Existence of static and dynamic backstop controls forearc geometry and segmentation of forearc. Mass balance calculations indicate accretionary processes since late Eocene. Accretion is associated with low values of basal friction)

Koswara, M., J. Negre & L. Hendrata (1990)- The integration of geophysical, geological and petrophysical data: a case study in North West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 8th Offshore South East Asia Conference, Singapore, SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX), Proc. 9, p. 100-111.*

(Evaluation of two onshore NW Java wells ~60km E of Jakarta, drilled in 1988-1989, in >500m thick Late Miocene/Tf3 Parigi Fm carbonate buildups)

Koulakov, I., M. Bohm, G. Asch, B.G. Luehr, A. Manzanares, K.S. Brotopuspito, P. Fauzi et al. (2007)- P- and S-velocity structure of the crust and the upper mantle beneath Central Java from local tomography inversion. *J. of Geophysical Research* B08310, p. 1-19.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2006JB004712>)

(Local source tomographic inversion used to obtain 3-D models of crust and mantle wedge beneath C Java. Clearly image of shape of subduction zone. Slab dip increases gradually from near-horizontal to ~70°. Double seismic zone in slab between 80-150 km depth. Low-velocity anomaly in crust, just N of volcanic arc (Merapi-Lawu anomaly; MLA), with 30-36% lower velocities than fore arc at 10 km. This shows probable high content of fluids and partial melts in crust (more likely deep sedimentary basin ?; JTvG). Inclined low-velocity anomaly in upper mantle links cluster of seismicity at 100 km with MLA and may reflect ascending fluids paths)

Koulakov, I., A. Jakovlev & B.G. Luehr (2009)- Anisotropic structure beneath central Java from local earthquake tomography. *Geochem. Geophysics Geosystems* 10, 2, Q02011, p. 1-31.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2008GC002109>)

(New tomographic data from local seismicity. Crust and upper mantle velocity structure beneath C Java strongly anisotropic. Forearc area between S coast and volcanoes heterogeneous, explained by complex block structure of crust. Beneath volcanoes faster velocities in vertical direction, probably channels, dykes. In crust beneath middle part of C Java, N to Merapi and Lawu large slow anomaly with E-W zone of fast velocity, probably caused by regional extension)

Kraeff, A. (1955)- Preliminary report of the quartz sand deposits in the area West of Tuban. Pusat Sumber Daya Geologi, Bandung, p. (Unpublished Report?)

(Report of June-July 1957 survey)

Krausel, R. (1923)- Uber einen fossilen Baumstamm von Bolang (Java). Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der fossilen flora Niederlandisch-Indiens. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, Amsterdam, 25, p. 9-16.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00014846.pdf>)

('On a fossil tree trunk from Bolang, Java; a contribution to the knowledge of the fossil flora of Netherlands Indies'. Bolang locality has silicified tree trunks up to 2m long, 60 cm in diameter. Age of deposits uncertain. Specimen from dipterocarp tree family, deemed to be new species named *Dipterocarpoxydon javanense* (= *Dryobalanoxylon javanense* according to Den Berger, 1927; JTvG)

Krausel, R. (1926)- Uber einige Fossile Holzer aus Java. *Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen* 2, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549486)

('On some fossil woods from Java'. Petrified wood from Late Tertiary deposits of Bandung and Batavia belongs to *Dipterocarpaceae*. *Naucleoxylon spectabile* of Crie (1888) re-assigned to *Dipterocarpoxydon* (Den Berger 1927 re-assigned to *Dryobalanoxylon*; JTvG))

Krisnabudhi, A., B. Rahmanto, S.E. Hapsoro, H.I. Sulaeman, M.G. Rachman & R.I.R.Pratama (2015)- Tectonic event trailing based on fragments of Waturanda Formation, Wadasmalang, Karangsambung, Central Java. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI*, Balikpapan 2015, p. 1-6.

(online at: [www.academia.edu/16724899/TECTONIC_EVENT_TRAILING_BASED_ON_FRAGMENTS Etc.](http://www.academia.edu/16724899/TECTONIC_EVENT_TRAILING_BASED_ON_FRAGMENTS_Etc.))

(E Miocene Waturanda Fm in Karangsambung complex is breccia with autochthonous ('Old Andesite' volcanics) and allochthonous clasts (Pre-Tertiary basement metamorphic rocks) (not sure what the tectonic event here is?; JTvG))

Kristanto, A.S., F.D. Erdanto, M. Fadli, D.W. Widiyanto, Y. Nusantara & T. Diharja (2018)- A venture into Early- Middle Miocene clastics: an exploration opportunity in the western part of the East Java Basin. *Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA18-107-G, p. 1-14.

(E-M Miocene shallow-marine clastic play in Tuban (Burdigalian) and Tawun Fms (Langhian) in Alas Dara Kemuning PSC (NW part of Cepu Block), NE Java basin. Coarsening-upward packages. Oil and gas-condensate in recent N-1 well (inversion structure?) and nearby NU-2 and NU-4 wells. Reservoirs moderate-good porosity, low permeability (carbonate cement), except in Ngrayong sands)

Kundanurdoro, P. (2009)- Studi sikuen stratigrafi endapan berumur Oligosen atas- Miosen bawah (P22- N6) Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara di daerah Tuban, Jawa Timur. *J. Ilmiah Magister Teknik Geologi (UPN)* 2, 2, p. 1-14.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/mtg/article/view/194/156>)

('Study of sequence stratigraphy of U Oligocene- Lower Miocene sediments (P22- N6) in NE Java Basin in Tuban area, East Java'. Six sequences distinguished in open marine marls and limestone (calcuturbidites?) in four outcrop sections in Rembang zone E of Tuban. Apparently good planktonic foram age control from Top Gr. opima zone (P21) Gr. kugleri to above top Ga binaiensis (N6). Prupuh Lst = upper N4- lower N5)

Kundanurdoro, P., B. Triwibowo & Ediyanto (2007)- Studi sikuen stratigrafi endapan Miosen Tengah pada Formasi Sentolo bagian bawah di Kali Tretes, Kecamatan Giri Mulyo, Kulon Progo, daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Proc. 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI, and 29th IATMI Annual Conv. and Exhibition, Bali, p. 231-234.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Studi-Sikuenstratigrafi-Endapan-Miosen-Tengah.pdf)

(*'Sequence stratigraphic study of Middle Miocene deposits in the Lower Sentolo Formation in Tretes River, Giri Mulyo District, Kulon Progo, Special Region of Yogyakarta'. Lower Sentolo Fm = M Miocene (N11), etc. No figures*)

Kundu, B. & V.K. Gahalaut (2011)- Slab detachment of subducted Indo-Australian plate beneath Sunda arc, Indonesia. J. Earth System Science 120, 2, p. 193-204.

(online at: www.ias.ac.in/jess/apr2011/193.pdf)

(*Patterns of seismicity, seismic tomography and geochemistry of arc volcanoes reflect horizontal slab tear in subducted Indo-Australian slab beneath Java segment of Sunda arc (105°E -116°E) at depth of 300-500 km. Interaction of spreading center with Sunda arc in E Tertiary probably nucleated small horizontal tear on slab and slab detachment process dominated beneath Java arc after 20 Ma (E Miocene) but before 10 Ma (Late Miocene), well before collision of Australian continental mass (further East)*)

Kupper, H. (1941)- Bijdrage tot de stratigraphie van het Tagogapoe- Gn. Masigit gebied (Noord Priangan, Java). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 8, 12, p. IV.105- IV.109.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1941-12.pdf>)

(*'Contribution to the stratigraphy of the Tagogapu- Gn Masigit area (N Priangan, Java). Early paper on latest Oligocene-age Rajamandala Limestone, W of Bandung. Limestones with common Lepidocyclina (Eulepidina), Spiroclypeus, Miogypsinoides complanata, etc. Age viewed as Aquitanian; Te*)

Kurniasih, A., I. Adha, H.L. Dalimunthe, R. Setyawan, W.B. Khorniawan, N. Qadaryati et al. (2023)- Biostratigraphic interpretation of Lutut Beds, Kerek Formation, based on foraminifera fossils. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 8, 2, p. 105-111.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/12462/5307>)

(*Lutut sandstone beds exposed in Kali Lutut, at NW margin of Kendeng Basin. With metamorphic-and recycled sedimentary quartz, lithics and reworked bioclasts. Also frequent reworked Eocene- E Oligocene larger foraminifera (Nummulites, Discocyclina). Age of Lutut Beds E-M Miocene, based on presence of Miogypsina and Miogypsinoides (but transported?). Planktonic foraminifera suggest late M Miocene- Pliocene age (but is age of overlying beds?). Deposited in upper-middle bathyal zone (Remarkably, authors do not mention Lutut Beds studies by P. Lunt (2000, 2013), who concluded a late EarlyMiocene age- JTvG)*)

Kurniasih, A., I. Adha, H. Nugroho & P. Rachwibowo (2018)- Petrogenesis batuan metamorf di perbukitan Jiwo Barat, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. J. Geosains dan Teknologi (UNDIP) 1, 1, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/jgt/article/view/2503/1494>)

(*'Petrogenesis of metamorphic rocks in the West Jiwo Hills, Klaten, Central Java'*)

(*Bayah Complex metamorphic rocks low grade greenschist facies, associated with Eocene Nummulites limestones, serpentinite/ gabbro. Schist-phyllite from protolith of continental origin siltstone, claystone)*)

Kurniawan, E., A. Bachtiar, C. Irawan & D. Apriadi (2003)- Facies and reservoir characteristics of shallow marine deposit at Cipamingkis River. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. IAGI and 28th Annual Conv. HAGI, Jakarta, p. 1-23.

(*Detailed sedimentological study of M Miocene Cibulakan Fm outcrops of glauconitic sands and shales along riverbed of Cipamingkis River, SE of Jakarta. Analog of age-equivalent hydrocarbon zones in offshore NW Java Basins. Twelve facies distinguished, interpreted as lower shoreface to offshore environments. Reservoir geometries mainly sheet-like, some patchy, mounded geometry. In Indonesian)*)

Kurniawan, R., H.I. Sulaeman, R.A. Kristianto, Z. Fanani & C. Prasetyadi (2012)- Analisa struktur dan stratigrafi terhadap keterdapatan rembesan minyak dan gas berdasarkan data permukaan di Formasi Kerek,

Wonosegoro, Boyolali, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-E-13, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Analisa-Struktur-dan-Stratigrafi.pdf)
(On structure, stratigraphy and oil and gas seeps and outcrop data of Kerek Formation in W Kendeng zone, Boyolali area, C Java. Many of the seeps tied to faults)

Kurniawati, E., N.I. Setiawan & S. Husein (2023)- Petrology and geochemistry of microgabbro in Watugajah Area, Gedangsari, Southern Mountains. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 24, 3, p. 163-171.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/715>)

(55m high outcrop of intrusive microgabbro with columnar joint structure in Watugajah area, Gedangsari, Gunung Kidul Regency, in W part of Southern Mountains of Java. Part of Baturagung Subzone of Van Bemmelen, which belongs to (Oligocene) Kebo Fm. Tied to subduction magmatism)

Kurnio, H. (2006)- Coastal characteristics of iron sand deposits in Cilacap Central Java. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, p. 1-12.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_-Coastal-Characteristics-Of.pdf)

(On mineable recent iron sand deposits in Cilacap in southern coastal area of C Java. Derived from denudation of young andesites and "Old Andesite Formation". Enriched in magnetite and ilmenite. Deposits almost depleted)

Kurnio, H. (2007)- Review of coastal characteristics of iron sand deposits in Cilacap, Central Java. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 22, 1, p. 35-49.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/4/4>)

(Mineable magnetite-bearing iron sand deposits in Cilacap, S coast of C Java. Coastal area successive sandy beach ridges separated by marshy valleys, typical of prograded coasts. Iron sand deposits derived mainly from denudation of Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite Fm' in hinterland. Serayu River main agent of sediment supply to coast (see also Sarmili et al. 1999))

Kurnio, H., Y. Dahlan & J. Kanily (2023)- Gold placer characteristics in marine sediments of Bayah, West Java, Indonesia. Australian J. Earth Sciences 70, 5, p. 741-750.

(Placer gold deposits with silt-size gold flakes in Recent marine sediments in Bayah coastal waters, SW Java)

Kurnio, H. & T. Naibaho (2011)- Pematang Pantai Purba sebagai perangkap gas biogenik di pesisir Indramayu Provinsi Jawa Barat suatu kajian pendahuluan. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 21, 5, p. 275-281.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/154/151>)

('Pematang Pantai Purba as a biogenic gas trap on the coast of Indramayu West Java Province a preliminary study'. Biogenic gas seepage at beach sands along N coast of Java near Indramayu)

Kurnio, H., T. Naibaho & M.A. Mustafa (2010)- Karakteristik pantai Indramayu dengan keberadaan gas biogenik. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 20, 1, p. 33-40.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/160/155>)

('Characteristic of Indramayu Beach with presence of biogenic gas'. Indramayu coast at N coast of W Java with sandy coastal dunes between mangroves. Biogenic gas from mangroves may accumulate in dune sands)

Kusuma, H.D., H. Ramadhani, M.I. Novian, M.A. Furqon, Y. Arimawan & I.A. Citra (2019)- Fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Jonggrangan pada jalur lintasan Sentul-Gunung Jonggol, Pegunungan Kulon Progo Bagian Timur. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 29, 2, p. 141-152.

(online at: <http://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisetgeotam/article/view/1002/pdf>)

('Facies and depositional environment of the Jonggrangan Formation along Sentul- Gunung Jonggol road, Eastern Kulon Progo Mountains'. E-M Miocene Jonggrangan Fm limestone facies)

Kusumahbrata, Y. (1994)- Sedimentology and stratigraphy of the Bayah, Walat and Ciletuh Formations, SW Java basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis University of Wollongong, NSW, p. 1-253.

(online at: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/1404/>)

(Bayah, Walat and Ciletuh Fms M Eocene quartz-rich sequences in SWJava Basin, today located in fore-arc region of (younger?) Sunda Arc system. Bayah and Walat Fms fluvial- deltaic, Ciletuh Fm submarine fan. Volcanic rock fragments rare in most samples from Bayah and Walat Fms, but more common in parts of Ciletuh Fm. Paleocurrent data of Bayah and Walat Fm suggest sediment mainly derived from NNE. Ciletuh submarine fan mainly E to W paleocurrent directions? Provenance analysis suggest rel. quartz-rich 'recycled orogen' type)

Kusumahbrata, Y. (1994)- Sedimentary petrographic study of the Bayah, Walat and Ciletuh Formations, Southwest Java: its importance for interpreting provenance and petrographic correlation. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 41-54.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/4.pdf>)

(SW Java Eocene-Oligocene sandstones quartz-rich 'recycled orogen' (sub-) litharenites, dominated by various types of quartz and chert, probably derived from mix of metamorphic, granitic, volcanic (rel. rare) and sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks. Provenance area to N or NE. Upward decrease in feldspars and volcanics and increase of polycrystalline quartz in some sequences consistent with uncovering of magmatic arc through erosion (NB: little evidence of active arc volcanism in these rocks?- JTvG))

Kusumastuti, A., A.B. Darmoyo, W. Suwarlan & S.P.C. Sosromihardjo (2000)- The Wunut Field: Pleistocene volcanoclastic gas sands in East Java. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 195-215.

(Lapindo 1994 gas discovery in Pleistocene Pucangan Fm volcanoclastics in E Kendeng zone, S of Surabaya. Reservoirs part of NE prograding volcanoclastic wedge from modern arc. 17 gas sands between 500-3000'; most reserves in deepest zone. Porosity 25-35%. Closure formed in Late Pleistocene (gravity-driven detachment related to uplift in volcanic arc?). Gas charge probably leakage from underlying Miocene Porong Reef)

Kusumayudha, S.B., D. Kaesmetan & H.S. Purwanto (2019)- Hubungan batugamping Formasi Sentolo dan breksi vulkanik Kulon Progo: sebuah koreksi stratigrafi studi kasus di daerah Wonotopo, Kecamatan Gebang, Kabupaten Purworejo, Jawa Tengah. J. Mineral Energi Lingkungan 3, 1, p. 1-10.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/JMEL/article/view/2102/2466>)

('The relationship of the Sentolo Formation limestones and the Kulon Progo volcanic breccia: a stratigraphic correction of a case study in the Wonotopo area, Gebang District, Purworejo Regency, Central Java'. Base of ?Middle-Late Miocene Sentolo limestone interfingers and conformably overlies Oligocene- E Miocene Kulon Progo 'Old Andesite' volcanic breccias)

Kusumayudha, S.B. & H. Murwanto (1994)- Penentuan tektonogenesis kompleks bancuh Karangsambung berdasarkan analisis kekar gerus. Proc. Seminar Geologi dan Geotektonik Pulau Jawa sejak Akhir Mesozoik hingga Kuarter, Geology Department Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 101-120.

(Structural analysis of C Java Karangsambung-Luk Ulo melange and olistostrome complex)

Kusumayudha, S.B. & H.S. Purwanto (2020)- Enormous mass movements, and gravitational tectonics model of the North Serayu Mountains, Karangobar area, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. Int. J. Geology and Earth Sciences (IJGES) 6, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://new.ijges.com/uploadfile/2020/0618/20200618042453485.pdf>)

(Landslide features in North Serayu Mts, C Java))

Landau, B.M., A.G. Beu, A. Breitenberger & A.M. Dekkers (2020)- Middle Miocene tonnoidean gastropods from near Wonosari, Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia. Basteria, Leiden, 84, p. 10-25.

(online at: <https://natuurtijdschriften.nl/pub/1001531/BAST2020084001002.pdf>)

(Well-preserved M Miocene gastropod collection at Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, presumably collected by K. Martin from around Wonosari, Gunung Kidul Regency, 40 km SE of Yogyakarta. Exact locality unknown, but age determined as NN5, Langhian, from calcareous nannofossils in matrix sediment)

Lassal, O., P. Huchon & H. Harjono (1989)- Extension crustale dans le detroit de la Sonde (Indonesie). donnees de la sismique reflexion (Campagne Krakatau). Comptes Rendus Academie Sciences, Paris, 309, ser. 2, p. 205-

212. (online at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Philippe-Huchon/publication/261573052_Extension_crustale_dans_le_detroit_de_la_Sonde_Indonesie_Etc.)
(*'Crustal extension in Sunda Straits (Indonesia), based on seismic reflection data (Krakatau campaign)'. 1985 French seismic campaign shows N-S trending normal faults bordering Sunda Straits. Sunda Strait opening in last 5 Myrs response to oblique extension, related to Sumatra right-lateral strike-slip fault*)

Laufer, F. & A. Kraeff (1951)- Result of investigation by core drilling of the Pliocene limestone near Gresik. Geological Survey, Bandung, p.
(*Evaluation report of limestone near Surabaya. Concludes surveyed limestone deposit sufficient to supply cement plant with 250 thousand tons per year, for 60 years*)

Lee, J.H. & I.J. Kim (2003)- Geologic, fluid inclusion, and sulfur isotopic studies of hydrothermal deposit in the Tanggueng District, West Java, Indonesia. Economic and Environmental Geology (Korean Soc. Economic Environmental Geology) 36, 5, p. 321-328.
(online at: https://www.kseeg.org/journal/download_pdf.php?spage=321&volume=36&number=5)
(*Epithermal gold and base metal deposits around S margin of Mt. Subang in Tanggeung district, SW Java, consists of four major veins: Celak, Cigodobras, Cilangkap and Pasirbedil. Veins occur within fractures cutting the crystal and lithic tuff of Oligo-Miocene Jampang Fm. Ore mineralization characterized by pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and small amounts of bornite and Fe-oxides*)

Lehmann, H. (1936)- Morphologische Studien auf Java. Geographische Abhandlungen, Stuttgart, Ser. 3, 9, p. 1-114.
(*'Geomorphologic studies on Java'. Mainly on Southern Mountains SE of Yogya and NE Java Kendeng-Rembang zones around Cepu, by Herbert Lehmann from Berlin. Introduction of term 'cone-karst'*)

Lehmann, H. (1937)- Uber eiszeitliche Krustenbewegungen im Sunda Archipel. Frankfurter Geographische Hefte 11, p. 75-80.
(*'About ice-age crustal movements in the Sunda Archipelago'. About various lines of evidence of Pleistocene deformation and uplift on Java, Sulawesi and Timor by German geomorphologist H. Lehmann*)

Lehner, P., H. Doust, G. Bakker, P. Allenbach & J. Guenau (1983)- Active margins 3, Java Trench. In: A.W. Bally (ed.) Seismic expression of structural styles- a picture and work atlas, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Studies in Geology 15, 3, p. 45-80.
(*Two profiles across Java Trench P7 and N508 show subduction of Late Jurassic- E Cretaceous descending Indian Ocean crust, overlain by imbricated accretionary wedge of sediment. Uppermost portion of basement, probably pillow basalts, structurally deformed and partly imbricated. Thrusts steepening away from trench. Individual imbrications may bend over toward trench in uppermost part, probably triggering submarine slides and turbidity flows. Sediment fill of fore-arc basins Late Oligocene/E Miocene- Recent. Offshore wells in fore-arc basin Oligocene volcanoclastics below base Miocene unconformity. Reefs on unconformity indicates fore-arc basin subsided to present depth after Oligocene orogenic pulse. Neogene transgressive-regressive cycle with basal marine sandstones and limestones. Doming and fracturing of entire island arc region during Oligocene was followed by Miocene regional subsidence and tectonic quiescence. Compressional folding and basin inversion began in Late Miocene and appears to have been continuous into Recent time*)

Lelgemann, H., M.A. Gutscher, J. Bialas, E.R. Flueh, W. Weinrebe & C. Reichert (2000)- Transtensional basins in the western Sunda Strait. Geophysical Research Letters 27, 21, p. 3545-3548.
(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2000GL011635>)
(*On crustal structure and evolution of Sunda Strait, based on 1999 seismic survey. Transtensional character of the area shown by faulted blocks of arc basement and active normal faults on both sides of large graben at W entrance to Sunda Strait. Over 6 km of graben fill sediment, associated with substantial crustal thinning. S part of region 50 km from trench and Moho of downgoing plate is at depth of 28 km*)

Lelono, E.B. (2000)- Palynological study of the Eocene Nanggulan Formation, Central Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Royal Holloway, University of London, p. 1-457. (Unpublished)

(Nanggulan Fm age diagnostic Middle and Late Eocene faunas and palynomorph assemblages. Many palynomorphs affinity with Indian forms, suggesting plant migration into SE Asia following plate collision in E Tertiary. Distribution of similar M Eocene palynomorph assemblages suggests Sundaland extended from Java to SW Sulawesi. Podocarpidites pollen in upper unit indicates cooling, probably equivalent to M-L Eocene boundary event recorded elsewhere. Nanggulan Fm is transgressive sequence)

Lelono, E.B. (2000)- The use of palynology in sequence stratigraphy analysis. A case study: the Eocene Nanggulan Formation. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 23, 3, p. 2-14.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/download/882/pdf>)

Eight eustatic sea level sequences in late Middle- early Late Eocene Nanggulan Fm, C Java, based mainly on proportions of mangrove versus freshwater pollen, with high mangrove abundance tied to rising sea levels. Correlated to 49.5-36.0 Ma cycles of Haq et al. (1988) cycle chart))

Lelono, E.B. (2001)- Sea level changes during Middle-Late Eocene in the Nanggulan Formation, Central Java. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 24?, 1, p. 8-15.

Lelono, E.B. (2002)- Palynology of the Lower Kalipucang Formation Tlogosari, Central Java. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 25, 2, p. 2-7.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/878/pdf>)

(First study of M Miocene (N13-N14?) palynology of 3m thick Lower Kalipucang Fm, Banyumas area, 25km W of Kebumen. Basal conglomerates overlain by sands-shales, with 1-2cm thick lignitic layers. Presence of Florschuetzia meridionalis and F. trilobata indicate F. meridionalis zone, M Miocene. And abundant mangrove pollen (Zonocostites ramonae, Camptostemon, etc.) indicate mangrove swamp environment)

Lelono, E.B. (2007)- Gondwanan palynomorphs from the Paleogene sediments of East Java?; the evidence of earlier arrival. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI, and 29th IATMI, Bali, JCB2007-010, p. 40-47.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Gondwanan-Palynomrphs-From-the-Paleogene.pdf)

(In E Java wells, occurrence of pollen Meyeripollis naharkotensis and spore Cicatricosisporites dorogensis in the upper well sections suggests Meyeripollis naharkotensis palynozone (Oligocene) Occurrence of pollen Proxapertites operculatus and spore Cicatricosisporites eocenicus in lower section indicates Proxapertites operculatus zone (Eocene). Appearance of Gondwanan/ Australian pollen, including Dacrydium and Casuarina, in Late Eocene- Oligocene of wells in N Madura- E Java Sea is unusual, as these are generally first recorded only in E Miocene of NW Java Sea, S Sumatra, C Java, S Sulawesi and Natuna, after collision of Australian plate and Sundaland in latest Oligocene. This may indicate earlier arrival of Gondwanan/ Australian fragment in E Java area than in other areas of Indonesia)

Lelono, E.B. (2007)- Gondwanan palynomorphs from the Paleogene sediments of East Java?; the evidence of earlier arrival. Lemigas Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas 30, 2, p. 1-12.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/301549538_Gondwanan_Palynomorphs_From_The_Pale_Etc.)

(also online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/864>)

(Same paper as Lelono (2007), above)

Lelono, E.B. (2012)- Oligocene palynology of onshore West Java. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas, 35, 2, p. 67-82.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/779>)

(Palynological studies of Oligocene in (unnamed) onshore wells in Ciputat sub-basin, W Java. Generally poor pollen assemblages. Unlike equivalent beds offshore NW Java, lacustrine elements rare, suggesting absence of lake deposit. Oligocene defined by presence of Oligocene marker Meyeripollis naharkotensis. Depositional environment transition non-marine- shallow marine. Common brackish pollen of Zonocostites ramonae and Spinizonocolpites echinatus indicate mangrove/ back-mangrove environment)

Lelono, E.B. (2016)- Cooling event in the boundary of Middle/Late Eocene of Java. Modern Environmental Science and Engineering 2, 11, p. 729-736.

(online at: <http://www.academicstar.us/UploadFile/Picture/2017-3/20173221185285.pdf>)
(Eocene palynomorphs in Nanggulan Fm, C Java: M Eocene abundant and diverse lowland/rain forest elements suggesting warm-wet conditions with *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*, *Retitricolporites equatorialis*, *Campanosperma* sp., *Marginipollis concinus* and *Dicolpopollis malesianus*. Late Eocene marked by regular grass pollen and reduction of rainforest elements, indicating development of savanna in cool-dry climate condition (also recorded in Toraja Fm of S Sulawesi and Late Eocene of Makassar Strait. First occurrence of hinterland pollen *Podocarpidites* spp. marks M-L Eocene boundary)

Lelono, E.B. & R.J. Morley (2011)- Oligocene climate changes of Java. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 34, 3, p. 169-176.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/803>)

(E Oligocene of E Java Sea characterized by common rainforest elements, suggesting everwet rainforest climate at that time. Early part of Late Oligocene much reduced rainforest elements, and presence of regular Gramineae pollen, suggesting more seasonal climate, whereas in latest Late Oligocene rainforest (and peat swamp) elements return in abundance, suggesting very wet rain forest climate)

LEMIGAS/ BEICIP (1974)- Geology of the Kendeng zone (Central and East Java), p. (Unpublished Report)
(Extensive study of stratigraphy and structure of Kendeng zone outcrop geology at S margin of NE Java basin))

LeRoy, L.W. (1941)- Small foraminifera from the Late Tertiary of the Netherlands East Indies. 3. Some small foraminifera from the type locality of the Bantamien substage, Bodjong beds, Bantam Residency, West Java. Quarterly Colorado School Mines 36, 1, p. 107-132.

(47 species of mainly shallow marine smaller foraminifera from Bojong Beds, type locality of Bantamian substage in W Java, here considered to be of Late Pliocene, possibly Pleistocene age (Bantamian defined as marine clastics unconformably overlain by thick Pleistocene volcanics by Oostingh (1938) and viewed as E Pleistocene; HvG))

LeRoy, L.W. (1944)- Miocene foraminifera from Sumatra and Java, Netherlands East Indies. 2. Small foraminifera from the Miocene of West Java, Netherlands East Indies. Quarterly Colorado School Mines 39, 3, p. 70-113.

(Descriptions of 107 species of small benthic foraminifera from Miocene marls at Tjijarian bridge, E of Pelabuhan Ratu, W Java)

Li, X.Y., Z.W. Zhang, C.Q. Wu, J.H. Xu & Z.R. Jin (2019)- Geology and geochemistry of Gunung Subang gold deposit, Tanggeung, Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia. Ore Geology Reviews 113, 103060, p. 1-19.

(Gunung Subang gold deposit near Cianjur, W Java, associated with basalt-andesite rocks of Miocene Koleberes and Bentang Fm. Zircons from volcanic rocks mean U-Pb age of 17.0 ± 0.4 Ma, with some inherited zircons from Precambrian (887-2379 Ma). Ore-forming material related to Miocene- Pliocene volcanic rocks. Gold mainly as Au-Ag-telluride minerals. Eepithermal gold deposit related to M Miocene magmatism)

Lintjewas, L., Y.M. Lai, I. Setiawan, S.L. Chung, A. Al Kautsar, H.Y. Lee, L.X. Quek & Y. Iizuka (2025)- New age and geochemical constraints on the “Old Andesite” and Middle Miocene adakites from Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia. Lithos 494-495, 19, 107943, p.

(preprint online at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=502597)

(“Old Andesite” magmatic activity in Pacitan at S coast of E Java began in Late Oligocene rather than Eocene as commonly believed. Three stages: Late Oligocene (26.7-26.0 Ma) and Early Miocene (~20 Ma) (Sunda subduction) and M Miocene (13.4- 11.4 Ma; adakitic; onset of ridge subduction?))

Listyaningrum, R., F. Muhlis; J. Soesilo & I.R. Palupi (2017)- Subduction zone in Java Island using primary wave tomography from Jacobian relocation method based on ak135 velocity model. Proc. 6th Annual Symposium Earthquake and related Geohazard Research for Disaster risk reduction, Bandung, AIP Conference Proceedings 1857, 020011, p. 1-6.

(online at: www.academia.edu/55505343/Subduction_zone_in_Java_Island_using_primary_wave_tomography Etc.)

(Interesting set of tomographic profiles across Sunda Arc subduction zone, from S Sumatra to E Java, from relocated earthquake hypocenters and P-wave data)

Liu, Z., J. Li & F. Kong (2023)- Topographic variations of mantle transition zone discontinuities in the Java subduction zone and adjacent regions from receiver function analyses. *Tectonophysics* 849, 229723, p. 1-14.
(On lateral variations of the Mantle Transition Zone (MTZ) thickness in Java subduction zone and adjacent regions, where subducted slab segments reached base of MTZ. Abnormally thin MTZ in vicinity of Lombok and Sumbawa indicates high T anomaly, which probably results from thermal upwelling adjacent to MTZ)

Lodari, J.G., A.H.F. Rizqi & Winarti (2025)- Age and depositional environment Investigation of the Nanggulan Formation's distribution of mudstone in the Kalibawang area and surroundings, Kulon Progo District, Yogyakarta. In: J.T.S. Sumantyo & P. Razi (eds.) *Advances in Geoscience and Remote Sensing Technology. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Geoscience and Remote Sensing Technology (IC-GEOREST 2024)*, Padang, Springer Singapore, p. 208-221.

(Quote: "The distribution and lithological variations of the mudstone units in the Nanggulan Formation have never been studied by researchers, especially in the study of age and depositional environment" (What??? Except in last 130+ years!; JTvG),

Lokier, S.W. (1999)- Volcaniclastic controls on carbonate sedimentation within the Gunung Sewu area, south area, South Central Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 1st FOSI-IAGI Regional Seminar, Tectonics and sedimentation of Indonesia and 50th Anniversary Memorial of R.W. van Bemmelen's Book- The Geology of Indonesia*, p. 50
(Abstract only)

Lokier, S.W. (1999)- The development of the Miocene Wonosari Formation, South Central Java. *Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, p. 217-222.

(M Miocene Wonosari/Punung Fm of south C Java active volcanic setting with carbonate development. S of E Miocene island-arc a moderate to high-energy carbonate platform developed. Calcareous algae and larger foraminifera packstone dominate; corals and other biota as tertiary elements. N of carbonate platform deep (~200-400m) fore-arc basin, with volcaniclastic sedimentation from arc in N and carbonates from shallow platform to S. Some interdigitation of sediment types. Periodic inputs of marine volcaniclastics in carbonate environment. Sustained periods of volcaniclastic sedimentation resulted in decrease in species but increased numbers of individuals, attributed to increase in nutrients, lack of competitors and changes in substrate)

Lokier, S.W. (2000)- The Miocene Wonosari Formation, Java, Indonesia: volcaniclastic influences on carbonate platform development. *Ph.D. Thesis, University of London*, p. 1-648. *(Unpublished)*
(Regional study of Middle Miocene Wonosari Limestone in Southern Mountains of C and E Java)

Longley, I., C. Kenyon, A. Livsey & J. Goodall (2016)- A methodology for future exploration in mature Indonesian basins- why play mapping integrated with well failure analysis matters- an example from the East Java Basin, Indonesia. *Proc. IPA 2016 Technical Symposium, Indonesia exploration: where from- where to*, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 25-TS-16, p. 1-10.

(E Java Basin in back-arc geological setting onshore and offshore E Java. 380 exploration wells drilled, with ~90 discoveries. Seven main charge cells identified: Muriah, Cepu, Central Deep, N Madura, S Madura, Kangean and Southern Basin. Etc.)

Lorie, J. (1879)- *Bijdrage tot de kennis der Javaansche eruptiefgesteenten*. Doct. Thesis Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Wyt & Zonen, Rotterdam, p. 1-269.

(online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/1874/242450>)

(‘Contribution to the knowledge of Javanese volcanic rocks’. First mineralogic-petrographic descriptions of volcanic rocks from 31 volcanoes on Java, collected by Junghuhn, and now in Naturalis, Leiden. Mainly hornblende andesites, augite andesites and basalt lavas. No figures (see also Behrens 1880))

Loth, J.E. & J. Zwierzycki (1926)- De kristallijne schisten op Java ouder dan Krijt. *De Mijningenieur* 7, 2, p. 22-25.

(‘The crystalline schists on Java are older than Cretaceous’. Mid-Cretaceous limestones with Orbitolina concavata near village of Karang Tengah in Loh Ulo river area, C Java, are not intercalated with serpentinite and chlorite schist as argued by Verbeek & Fennema (1896, p. 352), but are in interbedded marl-limestone series ~20m above ‘Cenomanian transgressive conglomerate’ with common quartz pebbles on top of chlorite schist. Beds consistently and steeply S-dipping, probably isoclinally folded. Schists at higher levels and thrust over Cretaceous sediments (from S to N). (Cretaceous limestones quarried for limestone kilns; not much left in outcrop in area today?; JTvG))

Lowell, J.D. (1980)- Wrench vs. compressional structures with application to Southeast Asia. Proc. SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) 5, Singapore, p. 63-70.
(Example from NE Java basin oil field structures: look compressional, not wrench-controlled. C. Sumatra Pungut and Tandun oil fields do have indications of wrenching)

Lowenstern, J.B., V. van Hinsberg, K. Berlo, M. Liesegang, K. Iacovino, I.N. Bindeman & H.M. Wright (2018)- Opal-A in glassy pumice, acid alteration, and the 1817 phreatomagmatic eruption at Kawah Ijen (Java), Indonesia. Frontiers in Earth Science 6, 11, p. 1-21.
(online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feart.2018.00011/full>)
(Opal-replaced phenocrysts within glassy low-silica dacite pumice and particles in lahar sediments of 1817 eruption at Kawah Ijen volcano, E Java)

Luan, X. & P. Lunt (2021)- Occurrence in space and time of the Globigerina-sands of eastern Java; their stratigraphy, and controls on reservoir quality. Marine and Petroleum Geology 133, 105311, p. 1-19.
(In E Java two distinct periods of deposition of plankton-micritic carbonates, rich in Globigerina planktonic foraminifera: (1) around Oligo-Miocene boundary (‘Prupuh Limestone’) and (2) in E Pliocene (‘Mundu Fm’). Both units tested gas at commercial rates. Main reference units in Madura Straits)

Lubis, H., S. Prihatmoko & Y. Herryurianto (2012)- Geology and exploration for low sulfidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization in Kerta, Banten. In: N.I. Basuki (ed.) Proc. Banda and Eastern Sunda arcs, Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI) Annual Conv., Malang, 2012, p. 39-72.

Ludwig, O. (1933)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100,000. Toelichting bij blad 30 (Poerwakarta). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Batavia, p. 1-45.
(text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB31:041771000:00001>)
(map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/812160>)
(‘Geological map of Java 1:100,000- Explanatory notes of Sheet 30, Purwakarta’. With chapter on agrogeology by J. Szemian)

Ludwig, O. (1934)- Geological map of Java, scale 1:100,000. Explanatory note to Sheet 26 (Sagaranten). Geological Survey Indonesia.
(Unpublished Sagaranten sheet of 1:100,000 geologic map of Java)

Luehr, B.G., I. Koulakov, W. Rabbel, J. Zschau, A. Ratdomopurbo, K.S. Brotopuspito, P. Fauzi & D.P. Sahara (2013)- Fluid ascent and magma storage beneath Gunung Merapi revealed by multi-scale seismic imaging. J. Volcanology Geothermal Research 261, p. 7-19.
(3D seismic velocity structure of Merapi volcano provided image of lithosphere and subduction zone beneath C Java. Dip of subducting slab steepens from nearly horizontal (0-150 km from trench), through 45° (150- 250 km), to 70° (>250 km). Active volcanoes of Merapi, Sumbing, and Lawu are located at edge of large low velocity body that extends from upper crust to upper mantle beneath C Java. Detected strong anomaly beneath C Java is unique in size and amplitude. This segment of arc has high magma flux)

Lunt, P. (1991)- The Neogene geological history of East Java, some unusual aspects of stratigraphy. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 26-36.
(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-\(10-12-Des-1991\)-2.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-(10-12-Des-1991)-2.pdf))

(NE Java. New interpretation of early M Miocene (N11-N12) Ngrayong Fm quartz sandstones: deep marine deposit, not fluvio-deltaic, based mainly on presence of deep-water foram Cyclammina (but these are also common in age-equivalent deltaic beds of the Mahakam Delta and were probably reworked from uplifted deepwater Paleogene deposits of Upper Kutai Basin; JTVG). Erosional unconformity identified at end-Miocene (Tuban Uplift; base of Ledok Fm and age-equivalent Karren Fm limestones)

Lunt, P. (2000)- A draft review of the Lutut Beds in the type area. AAPG Bali 2000 Int. Convention/ IPA fieldtrip- Appendix, p. 1-13.

(Lutut sands in thrust belt SW of Semarang are E Miocene (N6-N7, NN4) immature erosional products of metamorphic basement, radiolarian chert and Eo-Oligocene sediments, apparent product of mid-E Miocene orogenic event. Very different from M Miocene Ngrayong Fm mature quartz sands)

Lunt, P. (2013)- The sedimentary geology of Java. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Special Publ., p. 1-340.

(Comprehensive, milestone book on sedimentary geology, stratigraphy, biostratigraphy, etc. of Java. Major tectonic events affecting sedimentation: (1) Late Mesozoic accretion of Paternoster microplate. Rembang Line is N edge of accreted 'Woyla Terranes'; (2) Mid-Eocene onset of sedimentation, but no clear backarc basins; (3) Early Oligocene half-graben extension; (4) Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanic arc in S Java, simultaneous with widespread carbonates in N Java; 20/21 Ma marks end of 'Old Andesite' volcanism; (5) 20-12 Ma tectonically quiescent; possible effect of 18 Ma S Central Kalimantan uplift; 15 Ma is max. flood over Sundaland; (6) M Miocene/12 Ma fault inversion/ widespread subsidence phase; (7) Late Miocene/ 8 Ma: inversion of 'Woyla terranes'; main phase Rembang-Madura-Kangean zone uplift; (8) mid-Pliocene-Pleistocene thrusting episodes)

Lunt, P. & G. Burgon (2003)- State of the art or state of decay?- the role of classic geological skills in 21st century exploration. Proc. 2003 SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) Exploration Conference, Singapore, p. 1-11.

(Examples of application of classic geology in hydrocarbon exploration on Java. Early Miocene sediments show major tectonic event during quiet sag phase of previous workers. Sag phase Oligo-Miocene carbonates show complex distribution, suggesting local tectonic controls more important than assumed eustatic trends. Occurrence of Late Paleocene forams Miscellanea and Ranikothalia in Jatibungkus Limestone from C Java Karangsambung melange (the only documented Late Paleocene in Indonesia?; see also Accordi et al., 2010))

Lunt, P., G. Burgon & A. Baky (2009)- The Pemali Formation of Central Java and equivalents: indicators of sedimentation on an active plate margin. J. Asian Earth Sciences 34, p. 100-113.

(C Java clastics sections near Bumiayu with record of intra-Late Miocene/ ~7 Ma tectonic event. Pemali Fm originally interpreted as "early Miocene" but here shown to be latest Miocene-Pliocene in age)

Lunt, P., R. Netherwood & O.F. Huffman (1998)- IPA Field Trip to Central Java, 1998, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-63.

(Guidebook with details on Karangsambung, Baturagung/ Jiwo Hills and Sangiran Dome outcrops)

Lunt, P., D.M. Schiller & T. Kalan (1996)- IPA East Java geological field trip guide book. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-57.

(S. Mountains, Kendeng zone and Rembang zone outcrops descriptions)

Lunt, P. & H. Sugiatno (2007)- The Bagelen Beds, Central Java. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 17, 5 (161), p. 336-356.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/312/272>)

(Bagelen Beds of C Java ~10 km N of Lok Ulo deep marine clay olistostrome deposit of earliest Oligocene (~32.5 Ma), possibly latest Eocene age. No indication of being tectonized. Probably with blocks of M Eocene (Ta) nummulitid limestone, similar to Lok Ulo. Mix of basement and Eocene boulders in Sangiran Dome possibly from underlying similar E Oligocene olistostrome)

- Lunt, P. & H. Sugiatno (2003)- A review of the Eocene and Oligocene in the Nanggulan area, South Central Java, p. 1-34. (*Unpublished*)
(*Middle- Late Eocene clastics overlain by 'middle' Oligocene deep marine Tegalsari marls, overlain by Late Oligocene-Early Miocene 'Old Andesites'*)
- Lunt, P. & H. Sugiatno (2007)- A report on fieldwork in the Rajamandala- Citarum area, West Java. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-27. (*Unpublished Manuscript*)
(*Rajamandala Limestone Late Oligocene age. Underlying quartz-rich clastics are Early Oligocene in age*)
- Lunt, P., H. Sugiatno & T. Allan (2000)- A review of the Lutut Member in the type area, North Central Java. (*Unpublished report*)
- Lupi, M., P. De Gori, L. Valoroso, P. Baccheschi, R. Minetto & A. Mazzini (2022)- Northward migration of the Javanese volcanic arc along thrust faults. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 577, 117258, p. 1-12.
(online at: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0012821X21005148)
(*Unlikely model, which looks like it was designed to support the Mazzini et al. groups' long-running mission of connecting the Java volcanic arc to drilling accident that caused the 'Lusi' mud eruption S of Surabaya. Most of the larger volcanic complexes on Java actually display a recent S-ward migration of eruption centers during Quaternary; JTvG*)
- Luthfan, M.R., A. Haris, D. Hernadi & R.M. Zainal (2022)- 3D facies modelling of Tuban Formation, North East Java Basin. *Proc. 18th European Conference Mathematics of Geological Reservoirs (ECMOR 2022)*, The Hague, p. 1-12.
(*Pertamina geological modeling of 'S Field' (= Sukawati?), an oil field in Tuban Fm, NE Java Basin. E Miocene isolated carbonate build-up*)
- Maha, M. & U. Choiriah (2012)- Biozonasi foraminifera plankton pada Formasi Ledok daerah Singanegara, Kabupaten Blora, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Aplikasi Sains dan Teknologi (SNAST 2012)*, Yogyakarta, Akprind, B, p. 228-233. (online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392693250_BIOSTRATIGRAFI_DAN_BIODATUM_FORAMINIFERA_PLANKTONIK_SUMUR-95_DI_DAERAH_CEPU_KABUPATEN_BLORA_JAWA_TENGAH)
(*'Biozonation of planktonic foraminifera in the Ledok Formation, Singanegara area, Blora Regency, C Java Province'. Age of rel. sand-rich marine Ledok Fm in NE Java is latest Miocene- earliest Pliocene(N17-N18)*)
- Maha, M., B. Rahmad & H. Widiyanto (2007)- Facies dan petrografi batubara Formasi Nanggulan daerah Kalisonggo, Kecamatan Girimulyo, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007*, p. 593-616.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Facies-dan-Petrografi-Batubara.pdf)
(*'Facies and petrography of Nanggulan formation coal of the Kalisonggo area, Girimulyo Subdistrict, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta'. Coal bed 0.53m thick in M-L Eocene Nanggulan Fm W of Yogya, with vitrinite 57-69%, lignite grade (vitrinite Rv max 0.34-0.44%)*)
- Maha, M. & S. Sanyoto (2000)- Biodatum dan zonasi foraminifera benthik kecil serta hubungannya dengan foraminifera planktonik Sumur-95 daerah Cepu, Kab. Blora, Jawa Tengah. *Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 4, p. 247-258.
(*'Datum levels and zonation of smaller benthic forams and their relations with planktonic foraminifera in well 95, Cepu area, C, Java'. Shallow well W of Cepu, TD 340m, penetrating Late Pliocene- Pleistocene Mundu, Selorejo and Lidah Fms. Calcarina calcar restricted to Pleistocene (planktonic foram zones N22-N23), Pseudorotalia indopacifica basal occurrence near base zone N20) (see also Sanyoto (2009) for planktonic foraminifera from the same well)*)
- Mahfi, A. (1984)- A paleomagnetic study of Miocene and Eocene rocks from Central Java, Indonesia. M.A. Thesis, University of California, Santa Barbara, p. 1-186. (*Unpublished*)

(Paleomagnetic results from Bayat, Kalissongo and Karang Sambung show mixture of rotated and unrotated sites; Fuller 1999. Paleolatitude determinations: Bayat Eocene limestone $-22.9 \pm 9^\circ\text{S}$, Yogya Oligo-Miocene basalt $-11.6 \pm 4.3^\circ\text{S}$, Kulunprogo Oligo-Miocene andesite $-8 \pm 2^\circ\text{S}$)

Malod, J.A., K. Karta, M.O. Beslier & M.T. Zen (1995)- From normal to oblique subduction: tectonic relationships between Java and Sumatra. *J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences* 12, 1-2, p. 85-93. (online at: https://www.academia.edu/3171662/From_normal_to_oblique_subduction_Tectonic_relationships_between_Java_and_Sumatra)

(Oblique subduction beneath Sumatra induces strike-slip faults in Sumatra. Subduction perpendicular to trench SW of Java. Cimandiri FZ of W Java continues out to sea. Sinistral activity on land may be conjugate of dextral strike-slip along NW-SE prolongation of Sumatra strike-slip fault in forearc. Structural transition is S of Pelabuhan Ratu Gulf. To W, oblique subduction induces partitioning into convergent motion and NW strike-slip motion. To E subduction is normal and typical forearc basin develops)

Malvoisin, B., A. Mazzini & S.A. Miller (2018)- Deep hydrothermal activity driving the Lusi mud eruption. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 497, p. 42-49.

(open manuscript online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0012821X18303455>)

Manaf, N.A. & Yarmanto (2016)- Integrating data sets and applying new approaches is the key to the exploration success in the North West Java area. *Proc. IPA 2016 Technical Symposium, Indonesia exploration: where from- where to*, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 36-TS-16, p. 1-17.

(Review of hydrocarbon plays in onshore and offshore NW Java sub-basins and 125 years of exploration history)

Mandang, Y.I. & N. Kagemori (2004)- A fossil wood of Dipterocarpaceae from Pliocene deposit in the West region of Java Island, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 5, 1, p. 28-35.

(online at: www.unsjournals.com/D/D0501/D0501pdf/D050106.pdf)

(Giant silicified dipterocarp tree trunk 28m long from Lower Pliocene near Leuwidalang, Banten, W Java, described as *Dryobalanoxylon lunaris*)

Mandang, Y.I. & D. Martono (1996)- Keanekaragaman fosil kayu di bagian barat pulau Jawa. *Buletin Penelitian Hasil Hutan* 14, 5, p. 192-203.

(online at: <http://ejournal.forda-mof.org/ejournal-litbang/index.php/JPHH/article/view/3709>)

(‘Fossil wood diversity in the western part of Java Island’. Of 199 wood fossils from 5 localities in W Java, 81% belong to family Dipterocarpaceae (*Dryobalanoxylon*, *Shoreoxylon*, *Hopeoxylon*, *Anisopteroxylon*, etc.). In past, tree diversity in W Java similar to Sumatra and Kalimantan, where dipterocarp trees are common)

Manga, M. (2007)- Did an earthquake trigger the May 2006 eruption of the Lusi mud volcano? *EOS* 88, 18, p. 201.

(online at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2007EO180009/epdf>)

Mannhardt, F.G. (1920)- Rapport over het voorkomen van asphalt- en fosphaat-afzettingen aan den voet van het Kromong-gebergte, in het District Palimanan der residentie Cheribon. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 47 (1918), *Verhandelingen* 1, p. 9-18.

(‘Report on the occurrence of asphalt and phosphate deposits at the base of the Kromong Mountains, Palimanan District, Residency Cirebon’. Four small asphalt deposits/ oil seeps in Miocene limestone ~20 km W of Cirebon, just SW of Palimanan village, known since Verbeek & Fennema 1896. Associated with hot springs and phosphate around Kromong/ Gunung Gundul andesite-cored anticline. With 1:20,000 scale map. Stratigraphy description see also Harsonon Pringgoprawiro et al. (1977))

Mansfeldt, H.A. (1876)- Verslag over een onderzoek naar den stand van de particuliere aardolie-ontginning in de Residentie Cheribon, met eenige mededeelingen betreffende de mogelijkheid om aardolie te vinden in de residentie Soerabaja. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 5 (1876), 2, p. 183-206.

('Report on an investigation of the private petroleum exploitation in the residency Cirebon, with some notes on the possibilities of finding petroleum in the Surabaya Residency'. Report on 1875 government geologist visit to first (minor) Java oil production W of Cirebon, encountered here by J. Reerink in shallow 'Tjibodas wells near Madja oil seep (5 at Cibodas, 1 at Madja, 1 near Tjipinang). Hilly terrain. First wells drilled in 1871 and 1872 with numerous drilling problems due to borehole instabilities. Operator went to USA in 1873 for more efficient 'Canada' drilling equipment. Producing oil at Cibodas since 1874. Additional oil seeps at Ajer Panas near Palimanang. Oil and gas indications in surface seeps (Gunung Sahari) and in water wells near Surabaya, but not deemed commercially viable by author (later proven wrong by Ir. A. Stoop). No maps or figures)

Manurung, M. (1988)- Sulphide mineralization in the Gunung Limbung District, West Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Wollongong, p. 1-175.

(online at: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/2647/>)

(Gunung Limbung W of Bogor base metal mineralization one of several such deposits in W Java. Area with argillite, tuffaceous sandstone and volcanic breccia-lava, intruded by diorite formed in volcanic arc. Four types of sulphide ores)

Marcoux, E. & J.P. Milesi (1994)- Epithermal gold deposits in West Java, Indonesia: geology, age and crustal source. In: T.M. van Leeuwen et al. (eds.) Indonesian mineral deposits- discoveries of the past 25 years, J. Geochemical Exploration 50, 1-3, p. 393-408. *(online at:*

https://www.academia.edu/90020887/Epithermal_gold_deposits_in_West_Java_Indonesia_geology_age_and_crustal_source)

(Epithermal gold mineralization in SW Java hosted by Miocene and Pliocene intrusions and volcanics. Most ore deposits of Bayah Dome related to extensive Pliocene magmatism dated as 5.7- 2.0 Ma. Mineral deposits localised by structural controls, in particular a strike-slip fault reactivated as normal fault. Lead isotopes suggest existence of underlying Precambrian crust in W Java)

Marcoux, E., J.P. Milesi, T. Sitorius & M. Simandjuntak (1996)- The epithermal Au-Ag-(Mn) deposit of Pongkor (West Java, Indonesia). Indonesian Mining J. 2, p. 1-17.

Marcoux, E., J.P. Milesi, S. Sohearto & R. Rinawan (1993)- Noteworthy mineralogy of the Au-Ag-W (Bi) epithermal ore deposit of Cirotan, West Java, Indonesia. The Canadian Mineralogist 31, p. 727-744.

(Pliocene age (1.7 Ma) Cirotan Au-Ag ore deposit of Cikotok District, SW Java, producing since 1955. Considered as hybrid deposit transitional between low-level adularia-sericite epithermal type and porphyry-tin type of deposit)

Mardianza, A., A.O. Dewi, B. Rahmad & S.K. Daryono (2016)- Geochemical study of Jatibarang Formation source rock and oil in onshore area, North West Java Basin. Proc. 9th International Conference on Petroleum Geochemistry in the Africa-Asia Region, Bandung 2016, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/38603127/Geochemical_Study_Of_Jatibarang_Formation_Source_Rock_And_Oil_In_Onshore_Area_North_West_Java_Basin)

(similar to Dewi et al. (2016. In NW Basin basin main oil source believed to be Talang Akar Fm, but underlying Jatibarang Fm may also contribute. Most samples poor in organic matter and dominantly Type III kerogen, derived from higher plant source. Mature to postmature)

Mardianza, A. & C. Dianita (2018)- Korelasi geokimia antara batuan induk dan rembesan minyak dan gas di zona Kendeng bagian Barat, Jawa Tengah. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi 52, 2, p. 67-77.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/341>)

('Geochemical correlation between source rock and oil and gas seepage in the western part of the Kendeng Zone, Central Java'. In W Kendeng zone S of Semarang geochemical evaluations show Kerek and Pelang Fm potential source rocks with kerogen Type III. Galeh oil (from Klepu 1 and Pelantang (Suruh) 1 wells drilled by Biting Petroleum Maatschappij in 1930) better correlation with Pelang Fm. Gas sample thermogenic, generated at Ro 1-1.2%. Gas of Kendil Hill correlates with Pelang Fm)

Mariana, D. & I. Maura (2019)- Revealing hydrocarbon contacts: An essential approach managing Banyu Urip reservoir dynamics. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA19-G-160, p. 1-10.

(Banyu Urip field in Cepu Block, NE Jav, original Gas-Oil Contact was at ~4000' TVDSS, original Oil-Water Contact at ~5000' TVDSS)

Marks, P. (1956)- Smaller foraminifera from well No. 1 (Sumur 1) at Kebajoran, Djakarta. Djawatan Geologi (Indonesia Geol. Survey), Publikasi Keilmuan 30, Seri Paleontologi, Bandung, p. 25-47.

(Study of foraminifera in water well drilled to 255m in 1950 at S side of Jakarta. Mainly barren, non-marine section with 3-4 thin intervals with shallow marine microfauna (Asterorotalia, Pseudorotalia, Elphidium, etc.). Uppermost samples rich in reworked planktonic forams. Age of section latest Pliocene- Pleistocene)

Marliyani, G.I. (2016)- Neotectonics of Java, Indonesia: crustal deformation in the overriding plate of an orthogonal subduction system. Ph.D. Thesis Arizona State University, p. 1-392.

(online at: https://repository.asu.edu/attachments/170517/content/Marliyani_asu_0010E_16033.pdf)

(Analysis of seismicity and active faulting on Java, particularly Cimandiri and Pasuruan Faults and volcano morphology)

Marliyani, G.I., J.R. Arrowsmith & H. Helmi (2019)- Evidence for multiple ground-rupturing earthquakes in the past 4,000 years along the Pasuruan Fault, East Java, Indonesia: documentation of active normal faulting in the Javan backarc. Tectonics 38, 4, p. 1489-1506.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1029/2018TC005255>)

(Recent geological activity along Pasuruan Fault, (high-angle normal fault), expressed as prominent ~13-km-long scarps cutting Pleistocene sediments on N coast of E Java. Fault near W end of Bali-Flores back-arc basin. Late Holocene activity along fault shows ongoing extensional faulting)

Marliyani, G.I., J.R. Arrowsmith & K.X. Whipple (2016)- Characterization of slow slip rate faults in humid areas: Cimandiri fault zone, Indonesia. J. of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface 121, 12, p. 2287-2308.

(Active Cimandiri fault zone in W Java six segments with predominant reverse motion. Segmentation of fault, led to smaller maximum earthquakes)

Marliyani, G.I., H. Helmi, J.R. Arrowsmith & A. Clarke (2020)- Volcano morphology as an indicator of stress orientation in the Java volcanic arc, Indonesia. J. Volcanology Geothermal Research 400, 106912, p. 1-19.

(Morphometric analysis of 141 Quaternary volcanoes and volcanic fields in Java suggest direction of maximum horizontal compressive stress in W part of Java is NE-SW (also alignment of volcano complexes?), and gradually rotates to NW-SE in E)

Martha, A.A., P. Cummins, E. Saygin, S. Widiyantoro & Masturyono (2017)- Imaging of upper crustal structure beneath East Java-Bali, Indonesia with ambient noise tomography. Geoscience Letters 4, 14, p. 1-12.

(online at: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186%2Fs40562-017-0080-9.pdf>)

(Ambient Noise Tomography used to image upper crustal structure under E Java- Bali. Main result of study is thickness of sediment cover. Kendeng basin dominated by very low velocities)

Martha, A.A., S. Widiyantoro, P. Cummins, E. Saygin & Masturyono (2016)- Investigation of upper crustal structure beneath eastern Java. Proc. 5th Int. Symposium on Earth hazard and disaster mitigation, Bandung, AIP Conference Proceedings 1730, 020011, p. 1-7.

(Ambient Noise Tomography method used to detect structure under E Java. N Rembang zone and most of S Mountains zone areas of high gravity anomaly and high velocity zones. Kendeng zone and most of basin in Rembang zone associated with low velocity zones)

Martin, K. (1879-1880)- Die Tertiarschichten auf Java, nach den Entdeckungen von Fr. Junghuhn, Palaeontologischer Teil (1879-1880). E.J. Brill, Leiden, p. 3-164.

('The Tertiary beds of Java, after the discoveries of Fr. Junghuhn; paleontological part'. First of many Martin publications on Tertiary fossils from Java. With descriptions of many new species, incl. Cyclocypeus annulatus from Citarum valley, W Java. Chapter on corals p. 132-146, mainly from Miocene of Nyalindung area, W Java)

Martin, K. (1880)- Revision of the fossil Echini from the Tertiary strata of Java. Notes from the Leyden Museum 2, p. 73-84.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/551344)

(Brief revisions of 19 species of echinoids originally described by Herklots (1854). Most of these are not new species as proposed by Herklots and many of them are still living today. No figures or locality information)

Martin, K. (1880)- Untersuchungen uber die Organisation von Cyclocypeus Carp. und Orbitoides D'Orb. Niederlandisches Archiv fur Zoologie 5, 2, p. 185-206.

('Investigations on the organization of Cyclocypeus and Orbitoides'. Early descriptions of Miocene Java larger foraminifera Cyclocypeus (C. annulatus, C. communis, C. neglectus) and Lepidocyclina (here still called Orbitoides; including new species radiata, carteri, gigantea))

Martin, K. (1881)- Tertiaerversteinerungen vom ostlichen Java, nach Sammlungen Junghuhn's und der Indischen Bergbeambten. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Ser. 1, 1, p. 105-130.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552410)

('Tertiary fossils from East Java, from collections of Junghuhn and Indies mining engineers'. Incl. descriptions of Eocene larger foraminifera Nummulites djokjokartae n.sp. and Discocyclina (Orbitoides dispansa) from Yogyakarta area, echinoids (Pleurechinus javanus, etc.), bivalves, gastropods, etc. With 4 plates)

Martin, K. (1882)- Tertiaerversteinerungen vom ostlichen Java, nach Sammlungen Junghuhn's und der Indischen Bergbeambten. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 1882, Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte p. 253-280.

('Tertiary fossils from East Java, from collections of Junghuhn and Indies mining engineers', Same as Martin (1881) paper above)

Martin, K. (1883)- Nachtrage zu den 'Tertiarschichten auf Java', 1er Nachtrag: Mollusken, nach Sammlungen der Indischen Bergbeambten, Junghuhn's und Reinwardt's. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Ser. 1, 1, E.J. Brill, p. 194-270.

(also in Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 1883, Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte p. 285-358)

(Continuation of 'The Tertiary beds of Java', part 1, molluscs. Descriptions of 71 species)

Martin, K. (1883-1887)- Palaontologische Ergebnisse von Tiefbohrungen auf Java, nebst allgemeineren Studien uber das Tertiar von Java, Timor und einiger anderer Inseln. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Ser. 1, 3, p. 1-380.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552425)

('Paleontological results of deep wells on Java, and more general studies on the Tertiary of Java, Timor and some other islands'. Descriptions of Tertiary fossils from outcrops and from water wells on Java (Grissee (=Gresik)- NE Java, Batavia, Ngembak- W of Purwodadi), mainly collected by Van Dijk of Geological Survey. Mainly on gastropods and bivalves, also fish teeth, crabs. With 15 plates)

Martin, K. (1883)- Palaontologische Ergebnisse von Tiefbohrungen auf Java, nebst allgemeineren Studien uber das Tertiar von Java, Timor und einiger anderer Inseln- 1. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 12 (1883), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 371-412.

('Paleontological results of deep wells on Java, and more general studies on the Tertiary of Java, Timor and some other islands'. Part 1 of Martin (1883) paper above)

Martin, K. (1884)- Palaontologische Ergebnisse von Tiefbohrungen auf Java, nebst allgemeineren Studien uber das Tertiar von Java, Timor und einiger anderer Inseln- 2. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 13 (1884), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 77-216.

('Paleontological results of deep wells on Java, and more general studies on the Tertiary of Java, Timor and some other islands'. Part 2 of Martin (1883) paper above)

Martin, K. (1885)- Palaontologische Ergebnisse von Tiefbohrungen auf Java, nebst allgemeineren Studien über das Tertiär von Java, Timor und einiger anderer Inseln-3. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* (1885), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 5-108.

('Paleontological results of deep wells on Java, and more general studies on the Tertiary of Java, Timor and some other islands'. Part 3 of Martin (1883) paper above)

Martin, K. (1887)- Palaontologische Ergebnisse von Tiefbohrungen auf Java, nebst allgemeineren Studien über das Tertiär von Java, Timor und einiger anderer Inseln-4. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* (1887), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte 2, p. 253-342.

('Paleontological results of deep wells on Java, and more general studies on the Tertiary of Java, Timor and some other islands'. Part 4 of Martin (1883) paper above)

Martin, K. (1891)- Die Fossilien von Java, auf Grund einer Sammlung von R.D.M. Verbeek und von anderen, Band I, Gastropoda. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, N.F., 1, 1-2, p. 1-132.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552454)

*(Reprinted in *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 1896, Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 43-328)*

('The fossils of Java, based on a collection of R.D.M. Verbeek'. First of series of papers by Martin and collaborators on fossils of Java, published between 1891-1922. Volume 1: mainly extensive taxonomic descriptions of Tertiary gastropods. With 20 plates)

Martin, K. (1891)- Die Fossilien von Java, auf Grund einer Sammlung von R.D.M. Verbeek, Mollusken Heft 5-7. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, N.F., 1, 1-2, p. 133-332.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552458)

*(Second continuation of Martin (1891) monograph on Tertiary gastropods of Java. Includes 19 species of *Turritella*, also *Purpura*, *Triton*, *Acanthina*, *Ranella*, *Cassis*, *Strombus*, *Potamides*, etc. With 45 plates)*

Martin, K. (1891)- Die Foraminiferen führenden Gesteine, Studien über *Cyclocypeus* und *Orbitoides*. Appendix in Die Fossilien von Java, auf Grund einer Sammlung von R.D.M. Verbeek, Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, N.F., 1, p. 1-12.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552466)

*('The foraminifera-bearing rocks- Studies on *Cyclocypeus* and *Orbitoides*'. Early summary paper on W, C and E Java larger foraminifera (mainly species of *Cyclocypeus*))*

Martin, K. (1895)- Neues über das Tertiär von Java und die mesozoischen Schichten von West-Borneo. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, E.J. Brill, ser. 1, 5, 2, p. 23-51.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552400)

('News on the Tertiary of Java and the Mesozoic beds of West Borneo'. Mainly listings of Tertiary gastropods from various localities of Java. No maps, no illustrations)

Martin, K. (1900)- Die Eintheilung der Versteinerungs-führenden Sedimente von Java. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 29 (1900), p. 59-168.

('The classification of the fossiliferous rocks of Java' Overview of fossils and discussion of probable ages of formations from various parts of Java and Madura. Very 'wordy'; no maps, tables or other illustrations)

Martin, K. (1900)- Die Eintheilung der Versteinerungs-führenden Sedimente von Java. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Ser. 1, 6, p. 135-244.

(online at: <https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/509507/SGRM1S1899006001005.pdf>)

('The classification of the fossiliferous rocks of Java' Same paper as Martin (1900), here published in Leiden. No figures)

Martin, K. (1907)- Eine Altmiocene Gastropodenfauna von Rembang, nebst Bemerkungen über den stratigraphischen Wert der Nummuliden. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Ser. 1, 8, p. 145-152.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552421)

(*'An Early Miocene gastropod fauna from Rembang, with comments on stratigraphic value of nummulitids'. Listing of 40 gastropod species from Sedan and Gunung Butak, Rembang District, NE Java, only 6 species still known from recent faunas. Fauna held for Early Miocene (but associated with Cyclocypeus annulatus, so more likely Middle Miocene age, probably Bulu Limestone; JTVG). No figures*)

Martin, K. (1907)- Systematische Übersicht über die Gastropoden aus Tertiären und jüngeren Ablagerungen von Java. Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie 1907, 2, p. 151-162.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Neues-Jb-Min-Geol-Palae_1907_2_0151-0162.pdf)

(*'Systematic overview of Tertiary and younger gastropods from Java'. Listing of 648 gastropod species names. No illustrations, ranges, descriptions, etc.*)

Martin, K. (1908)- Das Alter der Schichten von Sonde und Trinil auf Java. Verslagen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afd. Wis. Natuurkunde, 30 Mei 1908, 17, p. 7-16.

(*'The age of the Sonde and Trinil beds on Java'. Commentary on some of the age conclusions by the Selenka Expedition (Carthaus). Listing of molluscs from the Sonde marls: 126 species, 56% still living, suggesting Pliocene age. Overlying terrestrial beds with vertebrate fossils of Pleistocene age*)

Martin, K. (1909)- Die Fossilien von Java, auf Grund einer Sammlung von R.D.M. Verbeek, Lamellibranchiata. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, N.F., 1, 2, p. 333-386.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552467)

(*Second continuation of Martin (1891) monograph on Java Tertiary fossils: Tertiary bivalves, incl. Ostrea, Placuna, Pecten, Arca, etc. With 12 plates*)

Martin, K. (1911)- Enkele beschouwingen over de geologie van Java. Verslagen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afdeling Wis. en Natuurkunde, p. 19-23.

(*'Some considerations on the geology of Java'. Observations from Martin's 1910 travels in Priangan and Yogyakarta area*)

Martin, K. (1911)- Vorläufiger Bericht über geologische Forschungen auf Java- 1 Teil. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, E.J. Brill, Serie 1, Serie 1, Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens 9, 1, p. 1-76.

(online at: <https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/509501>)

(*'Preliminary report on geological investigations on Java- part 1'. Includes chapters on geology and fossils of Preanger (1: Nyalindung (p. 5-24), 2. Kalksteine von Radjamandala: 'Old Miocene' Rajamandala limestone with Alveolina, Heterostegina many Lepidocyclina (p. 24-29), and Yogyakarta areas (p. 56-76))*)

Martin, K. (1912)- Vorläufiger Bericht über geologische Forschungen auf Java- 2 Teil. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, Serie 1, Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens, 9, 1, p. 108-200.

(online at: <https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/509508/SGRMIS1911009001004.pdf>)

(*'Preliminary report on geological investigations on Java- part 2'. Includes chapters on (1) folded Eocene beds of Kali Puru near Nanggulan, with Nummulites, Orthophragmina (= Discocyclina), 108 species of gastropods and molluscs and overlain by andesites; (2) two limestone hills, both named 'Gunung Gamping', one near Nanggulan with E Miocene Miogypsina and Lepidocyclina and one just W of Yogyakarta, of possible Miocene age, with some gastropods of Eocene affinity; (3) localities in Rembang zone, NE Java: Ngandang- Ngampel, with widespread M Miocene Cyclocypeus annulatus limestones and 72 species of gastropods; (4) Pliocene beds of Candi near Semarang*)

Martin, K. (1912)- Verdere beschouwingen over de geologie van Java. Verslagen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Wis- Natuurkundige Afdeeling, p. 1151-1158.

('Further considerations on the geology of Java' Mainly on Eocene- Miocene rocks and fossils around Yogyakarta. No illustrations))

Martin, K. (1913)- Einige allgemeinere Betrachtungen über das Tertiär von Java. *Geologische Rundschau* 4, 3, p. 161-173.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Geologische-Rundschau_4_0161-0173.pdf)

('Some general considerations on the Tertiary of Java'. Early overview of Java stratigraphy, with ages of formations dated by percentages of Recent mollusc species)

Martin, K. (1914)- Die Fauna des Obereocäns von Nanggulan auf Java. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden*, Serie 2, 4-5, p. 107-222.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552460)

('The fauna of the Upper Eocene of Nanggulan, C Java'. Descriptions of well- preserved fossils from classic U Eocene locality of Nanggulan, W of Yogyakarta. Chapters: A. Gastropoda, B. Scaphopoda, C. Lamellibranchiata, D. Rhizopoda (foraminifera incl. Nummulites djokdjokartae, N. pengaronensis, Discocyclina dispansa, D. fritschi) and E. General part. With 8 plates)

Martin, K. (1916)- Die Altmioocene Fauna des West-Progogebirges auf Java. A. Gastropoda. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden*, N.F., 2, 6, p. 223-261.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552451)

('The Early Miocene fauna of the West Progo Mountains on Java, A. Gastropods'. Conus, Mitra, Potamides, etc. from E Miocene SW of Yogyakarta)

Martin, K. (1917)- Die Altmioocene Fauna des West-Progogebirges auf Java. B. Scaphopoda, C. Lamellibranchiata, D. Rhizopoda. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden*, N.F., 2, 7, p. 261-296.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552451)

('The Early Miocene fauna of the West Progo Mountains on Java- Scaphopoda, Lamellibranchiata, Foraminifera'. Continuation of Martin (1916), with descriptions of shallow marine fossil assemblages of E-M Miocene of S Mountains, SW of Yogyakarta: B. Scaphopoda (Dentalium), C. Lamellibranchiata (Arca, Cardium, etc.), D. Rhizopoda (larger forams Miogypsina thecidaeformis, Lepidocyclina, Cycloclypeus, Flosculinella globulosa, Orbiculina))

Martin, K. (1918)- On the Miocene fauna of the West Progo Mountains in Java. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, Amsterdam, 20, 6, p. 800-804.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00012270.pdf>)

(Rich Miocene macrofossils from right bank of Progo River, W of Yogyakarta, Main localities: marls at Gunung Spolong and clay Kembang Sokkoh (well preserved, still some shine and color). Shallow marine Indo-Pacific mollusc assemblage, 103 species, only 7% still alive today. Associated with Miogypsina thecidaeformis. Most likely age Early Miocene)

Martin, K. (1919)- Unsere paläozoologische Kenntnis von Java mit einleitenden Bemerkungen über die Geologie der Insel. Brill, Leiden, p. 1-158.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/MON-GEO_0271_0001-0158.pdf)

('Our paleozoological knowledge of Java, with introductory remarks on the geology of the island'. Extensive overview of Cretaceous- Recent fossil localities, mainly with molluscs and larger foraminifera, with introduction to Java geology. Tertiary mollusc species in Indonesia different from Paris Basin and other European localities, suggesting absence of open-sea connection between Far East and Europe as far back as Late Eocene. With four plates of bivalve molluscs)

Martin, K. (1921)- The age of the Tertiary sediments of Java. *Proc. First Pan-Pacific Science Congress*, Honolulu 1920, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Special Publ. 7, 3, p. 754-765.

(Brief review of Martin's stratigraphic- paleontological work on Java. Age determinations based mainly on molluscs (% of living species) and orbitoidal foraminifera. None of Eocene mollusc species still living)

Martin, K. (1921)- Die Mollusken der Njalindungschichten erster Teil, Gastropoda. In: Die Fossilien von Java auf Grund einer Sammlung von Dr. R.D.M. Verbeek und von anderen bearbeitet durch Dr. K. Martin. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden, N.F., 1, 2, 3, E.J. Brill, Leiden, p. 446-496.

(online at: <https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/509593/SGRMNF1909001002003.pdf>)

(*'The molluscs of the Nyalindung Beds, part 1, Gastropods'. Descriptions of molluscs from fossil-rich claystones of M -L Miocene Nyalindung Beds of Priangan, SW Java. 162 species of gastropods and bivalves with living species ~15%, suggesting E Miocene age*)

Martin, K. (1922)- Die Mollusken der Njalindungschichten, Gastropoda (Fortsetzung), Scaphopoda, Lamellibranchiata, Allgemeiner Theil. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden. (N.F.) 1, 2, 4, E.J. Brill, Leiden, p. 471-496.

(*'The molluscs of the Nyalindung Beds, Gastropoda (continuation), Scaphopoda, Lamellibranchiata, General Part'*)

Martin, K. (1926)- Pliocene versteeningen van Cheribon in Java. Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie 4, p. 1-24.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB24:079042000.pdf>)

(*'Pliocene fossils from Cirebon in Java'. Shallow marine and brackish water molluscs from Pliocene of Tji Doerei, SW of Karang Suwung*)

Martin, K. (1928)- Eine Nachlese zu den neogenen Mollusken von Java. Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 3, p. 105-129.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549774)

(*'Supplement to the Neogene molluscs from Java'. Additions to Martin (1919) paper, based on new Miocene-Pliocene mollusc material collected by Geological Survey in W Progo Mts (C Java), Nyalindung Beds (W Java) and Tjilanang Beds. No maps or stratigraphy info*)

Martin, K. (1931)- Mollusken aus dem Obereocaen von Nanggulan. Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie 18, p. 1-56.

(*'Molluscs from the Upper Eocene of Nanggulan'. Follow-up of Martin 1915 paper. Taxonomic descriptions of molluscs (mainly gastropods) from the shallow marine Upper Eocene of Nanggulan, C Java, collected by Zwierzycki, Van der Vlerk and Gerth. 72 new species. No stratigraphy, locality descriptions*)

Martin, K. (1932)- Ein eocener Nautilus von Java. Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie 20, p. 1-4.

(*'An Eocene nautilus from Java'. New Nautilus species from Eocene of Kali Puru, Nanggulan, C Java. Martin's final paper?*)

Martin, K. (1932)- Bericht over fossielen van Kedoengwaroe in Soerabaja, verzameld door W.F. Dettingmeyer aan den weg Djetis-Sidoteko uit de tufzandsteen formatie (bovengedeelte Pliocene). Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch-Indie 59 (1930), Verhandelingen 3, p. 113-121.

(*'Report on fossils from Kedung Waru in Surabaya, collected by W.G. Dettingmeyer along the road Jetis-Sidoteko from the tuff sandstone formation (Upper Pliocene)'. Shallow marine Pliocene molluscs from Kedung Waru anticline*)

Martin, K. (1932)- De ouderdom der sedimenten van den door Dr. J. Cosijn opgenomen antiklinaal in de residentie Surabaja. Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie 9, 3, p. 149-151.

(*'The age of the sediments of the anticline S of Surabaya, surveyed by J. Cosijn'. 128 species of molluscs at Kedungwaru, of which 68% still extant, suggesting age no older than Late Pliocene*)

Martin, R. (1951)- Kort overzicht van de geologie en olievoering van het Kawengan terrein. BPM Report, Tjepu No. 1147, p. (Unpublished)

('Brief review of the geology and oil occurrence in the Kawengan field'. Cross-section from this report in Situmorang (1985), shows asymmetric faulted anticline with M Miocene Ngrayong Sst main reservoir)

Martin-Icke, H. (1911)- Die fossilen Gastropoden. In: L. Selenka & M. Blanckenhorn (eds.) Die *Pithecanthropus*-Schichten auf Java. Geologische und palaontologische Ergebnisse der Trinil-Expedition (1907 und 1908). Engelmann, Leipzig, p. 46-51.
(Late Pliocene - Early Pleistocene fossil gastropods from Trinil, collected by Selenka expedition)

Martodjojo, Sujono (1981)- Darmawisata IAGI 1981 ke daerah proyek Saguling. IAGI Convention fieldtrip, p. 362-369.
(Fieldtrip guide with geologic summary Saguling Dam area, SW of Bandung, W Java, incl. M Miocene tuffs)

Martodjojo, S. (1984)- Evolusi Cekungan Bogor, Jawa Barat. Doct. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung, p. 1-396.
(Eocene-Recent stratigraphy and tectonic evolution of the Bogor Basin, W Java; see also Martodjojo 2003)

Martodjojo, S. (1986)- Cibinong and Gunung Walat, West Java. Post-Convention Fieldtrip, 15th Annual Conv., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-31.

Martodjojo, S. (1987)- PT Stanvac Indonesia West Java field trip, June 1987. *(Unpublished)*
(3-day fieldtrip to Eocene-Oligocene outcrops at Bayah, Ciletuh, Gunung Walat, Cibadak)

Martodjojo, S. (1989)- Stratigraphic and tectonic behaviour of a back arc basin in West Java. In: B. Situmorang (ed.) Proc. 6th Regional Conference Geology mineral hydrocarbon resources Southeast Asia (GEOSEA VI), Jakarta 1987, IAGI, p. 229-244.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/45/PIT-IAGI-1987-Paper-15.pdf>)
(Three magmatic arcs in Java: Late Cretaceous- Eocene in N (Java Sea; 87-52 Ma), M Oligocene- E Miocene in S (Indian Ocean) and modern arc along axis of Java. Northern 'Shelfal basin (Java Sea and NW Java shelf, N of Bogor Trough) underlain by Jurassic-Cretaceous metamorphics (213-125 Ma) and younger granites. Bogor Basin underlain by Cretaceous-Eocene accretionary crust and is backarc basin during most of Tertiary. Miocene turbidite fans in Bogor Basin progressively younger to N (associated with episodic N-migrating/ loading by thrust sheets?). Gravity suggest NW-SE basement grain across W Java ('Sumatra trend'))

Martodjojo, S. (1995)- Paleogene sequence stratigraphy South West Java. Pre-Symposium Fieldtrip, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-55.

Martodjojo, S. (2003)- Evolusi Cekungan Bogor, Jawa Barat. ITB Press, Bandung, p. 1-238.
('Evolution of the Bogor basin, W Java'. Unrevised printed edition of 1984 thesis by Penerbit ITB Bandung)

Martodjojo, S. (2004)- Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa "state of the art". Proc. Workshop Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Bandung 2003, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 9-19.

Martodjojo, S. & Djuhaeni (1989)- Stratigrafi daerah Majalengka dan hubungannya dengan tatanama satuan lithostratigrafi di Cekungan Bogor. Geologi Indonesia (J. Assoc. Indonesian Geologists (IAGI)) 12, 1, p. 227-252.
(Stratigraphy of Majalengka area, Bogor Trough, W Java)

Martodjojo, S., S. Suparka & S. Hadiwisastira (1978)- Status Formasi Ciletuh dalam evolusi Jawa Barat. Geologi Indonesia 5, 2, p. 29-38.
(Eocene- Oligocene Ciletuh Fm of SW Java has lower slope characteristics and conformably overlies melange complex)

Martono, U.H. (1992)- Geologi struktur pegunungan Serayu Utara. Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, 15, p. 1-30.

('Geologic structure of the North Serayu Mountains', Central Java. Located N of S Serayu Mts with famous Luk Ulo melange, N Serayu mountains nearly complete record of Eocene- Recent geological events)

Martosuwito (2013)- Hubungan Lembah Sadeng, Cekungan Baturetno dan teras Bengawan Solo, Jawa bagian Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 23, 3, p. 155-165.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/88/82>)

('Relationship between the Sadeng Valley, Baturetno Basin and Solo River terraces, Central Java')

Maryanto, S. (1994)- Proses diagenesis batugamping Miosen awal di Campurdarat, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 4, 36, p. 2-8.

('Diagenetic processes in Lower Miocene limestone of Campurdarat, S Mountains, Eastern Java'.)

Maryanto, S. (2009)- Pendolomitan batu gamping Formasi Rajamandala di lintasan Gua Pawon, Bandung Barat. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 4, 3, p. 203-213.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/81/81>)

('Dolomitization in the Rajamandala Lst Formation in the Gua Pawon section, W Bandung'. Middle part of latest Oligocene Rajamandala Fm commonly affected by dolomitization, generally associated with meteoric water dissolution creating several caves)

Maryanto, S. (2009)- Mikrofases batugamping Formasi Sentolo di lintasan Hargorejo, Kokap, Kulunprogo. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Exh. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, PIT IAGI 2009-002, p. 1-13.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Mikrofases-Batu-Gamping.pdf)

('Limestone microfacies in the Sentolo Formation in the Hargorejo section, Kokap, Kulunprogo', 180m thick section of Miocene Sentolo Fm in S C Java. Overlies Kebobutak volcanics. Dominated by limestones with abundant larger foraminifera (incl. Lepidocyclina))

Maryanto, S. (2012)- Limestone diagenetic records based on petrographic data of Sentolo Formation at Hargorejo Traverse, Kokap, Kulonprogo. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 7, 2, p. 113-122.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/402)

(On diagenesis of M-L Miocene Sentolo Fm limestones, W of Wates, on SE side of Kulunprogo High)

Maryanto, S. (2012)- Sedimentologi batugamping Formasi Rajamandala di lintasan Sanghyang, Citatah, Bandung Barat. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 22, 2, p. 73-87.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/108/100>)

('Sedimentology of the Rajamandala Limestone Formation in the Sanghyang section, Citatah, West Bandung'. Late Oligocene- E Miocene Rajamandala Lst in Sanghyang section 180m thick. Basal part in reef core- foreereef slope facies, changing upward to interbedded forereef slope- reef flank facies with several reef core facies)

Maryanto, S. (2013)- Sedimentologi batugamping Formasi Jonggrangan di sepanjang lintasan Gua Kiskendo, Girimulyo, Kulonprogo. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 23, 2, p. 105-120.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/94/88>)

('Limestone sedimentology of the Jonggrangan Formations along the Kiskendo Cave section, Girimulyo, Kulon Progo'. Petrography and depositional environment interpretations of ~150m thick Middle- Late Miocene Jonggrangan Fm reefal limestone in Kulon Progo area of S C Java (=equivalent of Wonosari Lst farther E; age probably Tf 1, latest Early to M Miocene; Lunt 2013))

Maryanto, S. (2015)- Perkembangan sedimentologi batugamping berdasarkan data petrografi padi Formasi Sentolo di sepanjang lintasan Pengasih, Kulunprogo. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 16, 3, p. 115-127.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/37/38>)

('Sedimentological development of limestone based on petrographic data of the Sentolo Formation along the Pengasih section, Kulonprogo'. Measured section of M Miocene-Pliocene Sentolo Fm at 4km long Pengasih

section, ~30km WSW of Yogyakarta. Regressive sequence from deeper shelf margin, fore slope talus, reef flank, platform to back reef)

Maryanto, S. (2015)- Sedimentologi dan diagenesis batugamping Formasi Wonosari di Ngrijang Sengon, Pacitan, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 16, 4, p. 213-229.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/33/32>)

(*Sedimentology and diagenesis of limestone of the Wonosari Formation in Ngrijang Sengon, Pacitan, East Java*. Petrography of Miocene limestone in Ngrijang Sengon section in Gunungsewu geopark region)

Maryanto, S. (2015)- Microfasies dan diagenesis batugamping Formasi Wonosari di lintasan Goa Gong, Pacitan, Jawa Timur. Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 29, 3, p. 143-159.

(*Limestone microfacies and diagenesis of the Wonosari Formation at the Gong Cave traverse, Pacitan, East Java*. Petrographic study of 40m thick section of Miocene Wonosari Fm reefal limestone, W of Pacitan, Southern Mountains, E Java)

Maryunani, Khoiril A., R. Kapid, Djuhaeni, W.D. Santoso & D.E. Irawan (2021)- Pliocene to Pleistocene stratigraphy of Rembang Zone, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT) 11, 3, p. 1268-1272.

(online at:

http://ijaseit.insightsociety.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9&Itemid=1&article_id=10479) (Figures 4-10 in supplementary file at: <https://zenodo.org/record/3525453#.Y0guOnbMKUk>)

(*Benthic faunas and planktonic foraminiferas in seven sections in Plio-Pleistocene of Rembang Zone of NE Java. Abrupt changes of paleobathymetry from bathyal Mundu Fm Globigerina marls (Pliocene, N19-N20) to nearshore in Late Pliocene (base N21 = ~2.6Ma; JTvG) base of glauconitic globigerinid sands of Selorejo Fm with Gr. tosaensis, Gr. crassaformis, etc., and common reworked forams, with incised valley at base. Overlying E Pleistocene Tambakromo Mb blue shales restricted marine, also with common reworked Pliocene*)

Masson, D.G., L.M. Parson, J. Milsom, G. Nichols, N. Sikumbang, B. Dwiyanto & H. Kallagher (1990)- Subduction of seamounts at the Java Trench: a view with long-range sidescan sonar. Tectonophysics 185, p. 51-65.

(*Sidescan sonar bathymetry of E Java Trench between 108° and 120° E shows volcanic seamounts in process of collision with accretionary wedge. Ocean crust shows pattern of normal faults typical of outer wall of trenches. Sub-circular seamounts are seen, some currently being subducted. Where subducting seamounts are colliding with accretionary wedge, large crescentic areas of very high backscattering correlate with re-entrants in deformation front and large indentations in wedge*)

Matsuda, J., K. Watanabe, A. Imai, I.W. Warmada, K. Yonezu, S. Sreymean, I. Inthavongsa & A.J. Boyce (2011)- Mineralization environment of the metamorphic rock-hosted Au prospect at Kebutuhjurang, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 1st Asia Africa Mineral Resources Conf., Fukuoka 2011, P-05, p.

Matsuoka, K. (1981)- Dinoflagellate cysts and *Pediastrum* from the Nanggulan and Sentolo formations in the middle Java Island, Indonesia. In: T. Saito (ed.) Micropaleontology, petrology and lithostratigraphy of Cenozoic rocks of the Yogyakarta region, Central Java, Yamagata, Japan, p. 48-52.

Matsuoka, K. (1983)- A new dinoflagellate cyst (*Danea heterospinosa*) from the Eocene of Central Java, Indonesia. Review Palaeobotany Palynology 40, 1-2, p. 115-126.

(*New gonyaulacacean dinoflagellate species Danea heterospinosa from Nanggulan Fm of Kali Puri, 20km W of Yogyakarta. Associated with M Eocene calcareous nannoplankton assemblage of zones CP 13-CP14*)

Matsuoka, K. (1984)- Some dinoflagellate cysts from the Nanggulan Formation in Central Java, Indonesia. Transactions Proceedings Paleontological Society of Japan, N.S., 134, p. 374-387.

(online at: www.palaeo-soc-japan.jp/download/TPPSJ/TPPSJ_NS134.pdf)

(*Dinoflagellate cysts from Eocene Nanggulan Fm at Kali Puru section, 3.5 km NW of Nanggulan village, W of Yogyakarta, C Java, incl. 13 species of Paleogene dinoflagellate cysts belonging to nine genera of*

Gonyaulacales group. Four new species; Glaphyrocysta circularis and G. dentata of Ceratioid Lineage and Exochosphaeridium reticulatum and E. brevispinosum of Gonyaulacoid Lineage)

Maulana, F.W., M.F. Rosana, E.T. Yuningsih, A.D. Haryanto, H.S. Purwanto & A.N. Rakhman (2024)- Fluid inclusion and mineralization of base metals in Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, in Jiwo Hills, Bayat, Klaten, Central Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience 11, 2, p. 251-267.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/1019/473>)

(On mineralization of Late Cretaceous (~98 Ma) Bayat Complex blueschist and greenschist metamorphic facies in Jiwo Hills. Metal content very low)

Maura, I.A. & S. Wertanen (2015)- Formation evaluation lessons learned from Banyu Urip Field, Cepu Block. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-227, p. 1-15.

Mauri, G., A. Husein, A. Mazzini, D. Irawand, R. Sohrabi, S. Hadi, H. Prasetyo & S. Miller (2018)- Insights on the structure of Lusi mud edifice from land gravity data. Marine and Petroleum Geology 90, p. 104-115.

(New gravity survey over Lusi mud volcano area, E Java, after 10 years of continuous eruption. Lusi mud 'volcano' built over extended NW-SE gravity increase, interpreted as sediment density variation in basin)

Mazzini, A., A. Carrier, A. Sciarra, F. Fischanger, A. Winarto-Putro & M. Lupi (2021)- 3D Deep electrical resistivity tomography of the Lusi eruption Site in East Java. Geophysical Research Letters 48, 18, e2021GL092632, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021GL092632>)

(3D deep electrical resistivity tomography over ~15 km² around Lusi mud eruption site suggests link between fault system and upwelling of deep-seated fluids)

Mazzini, A., G. Etiope & H. Svensen (2012)- A new hydrothermal scenario for the 2006 Lusi eruption, Indonesia. Insights from gas geochemistry. Earth Planetary Science Letters 317-318, p. 305-318.

(online at: http://www.hsf.humanitus.org/media/16821/Mazzini_2012_EPSL_Lusi3_hydrothermal.pdf)

(Gas from Lusi eruption shows CO₂ and CH₄ have deep thermogenic origin. Thermally altered Ngimbang Fm source rocks (>4400m depth) could generate erupted gas. Lusi hydrocarbons derive from Ngimbang-Kujung petroleum system. Mantle He from Lusi suggests deep magmatic intrusions from Arjuno-Welirang volcano. Lusi is not mud volcano but sediment-hosted hydrothermal system)

Mazzini, A., A. Nermoen, M. Krotkiewski, Y. Podladchikov, S. Planke & H. Svensen (2009)- Strike-slip faulting as a trigger mechanism for overpressure release through piercement structures. Implications for the Lusi mud volcano, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 26, 9, p. 1751-1765.

(online at: https://folk.uio.no/adrianom/et%20al%20Mazzini%20et%20al/Mazzini_2009_MPG_Lusi2_strike_slip.pdf)

(Strike-slip movement of Watukosek fault triggered Lusi eruption and synchronous seep activity witnessed at other mud volcanoes along same fault. Possibility that drilling contributed to trigger eruption)

Mazzini, A., A. Sciarra, M. Lupi, P. Ascough, G. Akhmanov, Karyono & A. Husein (2022)- Deep fluids migration and submarine emersion of the Kalang Anyar mud volcano (Java, Indonesia): A multidisciplinary study. Marine and Petroleum Geology 148, 105970, p. 1-16.

(online at: <https://eprints.gla.ac.uk/282257/1/282257.pdf>)

(Kalang Anyar mud volcano NE of Lusi/ Sidoarjo, along this left-lateral strike-slip system. Emitted gases methane-dominated with smaller amounts of heavier hydrocarbons and CO₂. Mixed-thermogenic origin of methane is coupled with geothermal anomalies, as indicated by He and CO₂ isotopic values (δ¹³C CO₂ as high as - 4‰) that suggest input of mantle-derived gas. Chemosymbiotic marine bivalves (oysters?) ~2000 years old indicate Kalang Anyar MV area was below sea level, and microbially-mediated precipitation of carbonates was ongoing during subaqueous methane seepage at crater site)

Mazzini, A., H. Svensen, G.G. Akhmanov, G. Aloisi et al. (2007)- Triggering and dynamic evolution of the LUSI mud volcano, Indonesia. Earth Planetary Science Letters 261, p. 375-388.

(E Java Sidoarjo mud volcano triggered by Yogyakarta earthquake, not nearby drilling (a disputable conclusion; see R.J. Davies, M. Tingay et other authors' papers on this subject; JTVG))

Megawati, M., K.F. Ma, P.F. Chen, D. Sianipar & M.C. Hsieh (2024)- Source characterization of Intermediate-Depth earthquakes in southern Java, Indonesia. *J. Asian Earth Sciences* 264, 106040, p. 1-17.
(Five intermediate-depth earthquakes (60-300 km depth) with magnitudes (M_w) ≥ 6.1 from 1998- 2017 under S Java and its surrounding areas. Ruptures primarily propagated unilaterally along down-dip direction)

Meilano, I., H.Z. Abidin, H. Andreas, I. Gumilar, D. Sarsito, R. Hanifa, Rino, H. Harjono, T. Kato, F. Kimata & Y. Fukuda (2012)- Slip rate estimation of the Lembang Fault West Java from geodetic observation. *J. of Disaster Research (Tokyo)* 7, 1, p. 12-18.
(online at: www.fujipress.jp/main/wp-content/themes/Fujipress/pdf_subscribed.php)
(GPS measurements suggest E-W trending Lembang fault N of Bandung has shallow creeping portion at 6 mm/yr and deeper locking portion below 3-15 km)

Meinicke, C.E. (1844)- Ueber den Gebirgsbau der Insel Java. F.W. Kalbersberg, Prenzlau, p. 1-35.
('On the mountains of the island of Java'. Very early geographic description of Java, in Gothic German, by Carl Eduard Meinicke (1803-1876), professor of geography at the Gymnasium of Prenzlau in NE Germany. Probably mainly a literature compilation. No figures)

Merle, D. & B. Landau (2020)- Review of the paleobiogeography of *Eofavartia* Merle, 2002 (Gastropoda: Muricidae) with the description of a new species from the Miocene of Java (Indonesia). *Annales de Paleontologie* 106, 4, p. 245-253.
(Description of gastropod Eofavartia dharmai nov. sp. from M Miocene from Java reveals persistence of Eofavartia during Neogene in Indo-Pacific region)

Mesdag, F.T. (1928)- De fossiele delta der Tjiwidej. *De Mijningenieur* 1928, p. 128- .
(Fossil delta deposits of the Ciwidei River, Banding Basin, W Java)

Mignan, A., G. King, D. Bowman, R. Lacassin & R. Dmowska (2006)- Seismic activity in the Sumatra-Java region prior to the December 26, 2004 ($M_w = 9.0-9.3$) and March 28, 2005 ($M_w = 8.7$) earthquakes. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 244, p. 639-654.
(Seismic hazard prediction paper, mostly off Sumatra. Not much regional info)

Milesi, J.P., E. Marcoux, P. Nehlig, Y. Sunarya, A. Sukandar & J. Felenc (1994)- Cirotan, West Java, Indonesia; a 1.7 Ma hybrid epithermal Au-Ag-Sn-W deposit. *Economic Geology* 89, 2, p. 227-245.
(Cirotan is main gold mine in Cikotok District, Bayah Dome, SW Java. Gold deposit, dated at 1.7 Ma, is mineralized right-lateral strike-slip fault in Late Miocene volcano-sedimentary series (9.5 Ma) intruded by Pliocene microdiorite (4.5 Ma). Lead isotopes suggest common origin for gold deposit and Pliocene andesitic-dacitic magmas to which gold is related. Unusual cassiterite- wolframite (Sn-W-Bi) enrichment in late stage of mineralization indicate remobilization of Precambrian continental basement)

Milesi, J.P., E. Marcoux, T. Sitorius, M. Simandjuntak, J. LeRoy & L. Bailly (1999)- Pongkor (West Java, Indonesia): a Pliocene supergene-enriched epithermal Au-Ag-(Mn) deposit. *Mineralium Deposita* 34, p. 131-149.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225555919_Pongkor_west_Java_Indonesia_A_Pliocene_supergene-enriched_epithermal_Au-Ag-Mn_deposit)
(Pongkor large 1988 gold-silver discovery, 80km SW of Jakarta. Low-sulfidation epithermal deposit, with 2.05 Ma $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of adularia samples. Four main mineralized quartz veins, steeply dipping, close to internal rim of caldera. Lead isotopes suggests source of mineralization and associated volcanics is underlying ancient continental crust that melted and remobilized in Pliocene (as applicable to entire Bayah Dome))

Miller, S.A. & A. Mazzini (2018)- More than ten years of Lusi: a review of facts, coincidences, and past and future studies. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 90, p. 1-25.

(open manuscript online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026481721730226X>)

(Lusi mud eruption in E Java continued unabated for >10 years, continuously erupting mud breccia, gas, steam, and water. Suggested drilling trigger cannot explain subsequent observations; more likely volcanically-linked hydrothermal system)

Mitra, S. (2005)- Structural inversion along the Sakala Fault, East Java Sea, Indonesia. In: J.H. Shaw et al. (eds.) Seismic interpretation of contractional fault-related folds; an AAPG seismic atlas, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Studies in Geology 53, p. 100-102.

(Sakala structure E of Kangean Island is E Miocene compressional inversion of Late Eocene-Oligocene extensional zone, creating syn-extensional Prupuh structure)

Miyazaki, K., J. Sopaheluwakan, I. Zulkarnain & K. Wakita (1998)- A jadeite-quartz-glaucophane rock from Karangsambung, Central Java, Indonesia. Island Arc 7, p. 223-230.

(online at: www.academia.edu/8215761/A_jadeite_quartz_glaucophane_rock_from_Karangsambung_Etc.)

(High-P metamorphic rocks in Karangsambung part of Cretaceous Luk-Ulo subduction complex, with fault-bounded slices of shale, sandstone, chert, basalt, limestone and ultrabasic rocks. Pelitic schists dominate and have late E Cretaceous K-Ar ages. Minor eclogite, glaucophane rock, garnet-amphibolite and jadeite-quartz-glaucophane rock as tectonic blocks in sheared serpentinite. P-T conditions indicate rock subducted to ~80 km at T gradient 7.0°C/ km. Rock formed by metamorphism of cold oceanic lithosphere subducted to upper mantle depths. Exhumation from upper mantle to lower-middle crustal depths by buoyancy. K-Ar (exhumation?) ages of micas in associated quartz-mica schist all 110-117 Ma= Aptian-Albian)

Moechtar, H., U.M. Lumbanbatu, Subiyanto, S. Poedjoprajitno, A. Cita & Wikarno (2014)- Geodinamika Kuarter daerah pantura antara Cirebon Semarang. Pusat Survei Geologi, Badan Geologi, Bandung, Special Publication, p. 1-157.

(‘Quaternary geodynamics of the northern coastal area between Cirebon and Semarang’)

Mohammad, Sony R. & C. Lyttle (2008)- Optimizing appraisal via a fit-for-purpose seismic inversion conditioned geologic model: a case study from "J" Field, East Java. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-116, p. 1-10.

(Reservoir model of Jambaran gas field, Cepu Block, E Java. Oligo-Miocene carbonate buildup with >1400' gas column and thin oil column)

Mohler, W.A. (1948)- *Spiroclypeus und Flosculinella* in Kalken aus dem Kustengebirge zwischen Patjitan und Blitar (Java). Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 41, 2, p. 329-332.

(online at: <https://www.e-periodica.ch/digbib/view?pid=egh-001:1948:41#343>)

(‘Spiroclypeus and Flosculinella in limestones of the coastal ranges between Pacitan and Blitar, SE Java’ Southern Mountains. Suggests Aquitanian age for Spiroclypeus limestone and Burdigalian age for Flosculinella-bearing limestones)

Mohler, W.A. (1949)- Das Alter des Eozan-Kalkes von Gunung Gamping westlich Djokjakarta, Java. Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 42, p. 519-521.

(online at: <https://www.e-periodica.ch/digbib/view?pid=egh-001:1949:42#538>)

(‘The age of the Eocene limestone of Gunung Gamping West of Yogyakarta, Java’. Limestone of Gamping outcrop W of Yogyakarta is Late Eocene, not Lower Eocene, and represents reef deposit formed at same time as upper Nanggulan limestones farther East (the basal part of Gn. Gamping outcrop was already identified as Late Eocene Pellatispira limestone by Gerth 1930; JTvG))

Momma, H., K. Ohtsuka, T. Tanaka & T. Ohara (1987)- Deep-towed sonar and camera observations at the Sunda forearc region, south of west Java. CCOP, Technical Bulletin 19, p. 89-105.

(online at: <https://ncloud.dotdream.co.th/index.php/s/xCwHAtAFYxzBtC9>)

Morgenroth, P., A.T. Rahardjo & K. Anwar Maruyani (2008)- Dinoflagellate cysts from Miocene outcrops on Java island, Indonesia. Palaeontographica, B 278, 4-6, p. 111-137.

(online at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286674403_Dinoflagellate_cysts_from_Miocene_outcrops_on_Java_Island_Indonesia)

(Dinoflagellate cysts in three Miocene surface sections in West and C Java: Cipimangkis River near Jatiluhur (Late Miocene Cisubuh Fm), Kali Jaya NNE of Kebumen (around E-M Miocene boundary) and Cijarian River along Bogor- Pelabuhan Ratu road (M Miocene Cimandiri Fm). Most samples common dinoflagellate cysts. 29 species, 15 new, from genera Achomosphaera, Dilabidinium, Edwardsiella, Hystrichosphaeropsis, Javadinium, Lejeunecysta, Operculodinium, Spiniferites, etc.)

Morgenroth, P., A.T. Rahardjo & K. Anwar Maruyani (2011)- Dinoflagellate cysts from two Oligocene surface sections on Java island, Indonesia. *Palaeontographica*, B 284, 4-6, p. 125-157. (manuscript online at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/298851952_Dinoflagellate_cysts_from_two_Oligocene_surface_sections_on_Java_Island_Indonesia)

(Two Oligocene surface sections studied in W Java, Batuasih Fm near Cibadak and equivalent section near Padalarang, both marine claystones overlain by Rajamandala Fm limestones. Foraminifera and nannoplankton date Batuasih section around Early-Late Oligocene boundary. Dinoflagellate cysts in phosphatic nodules heavily affected by thermal metamorphism. Padalarang section planktonic foraminifera indicative of zones P20-P21, also around Early- Late Oligocene boundary. Dinoflagellate cysts may indicate slightly younger age than Batuasih. Twenty-six dinoflagellate species found, including three new species)

Morina, H., I. Syafri & L. Jurnaliah (2014)- Lingkungan pengendapan satuan batulempung sisipan batupasir pada Formasi Kerek daerah Juwangi dan sekitarnya, berdasarkan karakteristik litologi, analisis struktur sedimen, dan kandungan fosil bentonik. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 12, 3, p. 147-154.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8375/3891>)

(‘Depositional environment of the sandstones-claystones of the Kerek Formation in the Juwangi area and surroundings, based on lithology, structure analysis of sediment and benthic fossil content’. Foraminifera interpreted as outer neritic)

Morley, R.J., E.B. Lelono, L. Nugrahaningsih & Nur Hasjim (2000)- LEMIGAS Tertiary palynology project: aims, progress and preliminary results from the Middle Eocene to Pliocene of Sumatra and Java. *Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Paleontology Series* 10, p. 27-47.

(Summary of palynology work in Java (Eocene of Nanggulan and Bayah), Sumatra (E Oligocene Pematang Fm, Late Oligocene Talang Akar Fm, E Miocene Gumai Fm, M Miocene Air Benakat Fm)

Moscariello, A., D. do Couto, F. Mondino, J. Booth, M. Lupi & A. Mazzini (2018)- Genesis and evolution of the Watukosek fault system in the Lusi area (East Java). *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 90, p. 125-137.

(Seismic structural interpretation in area around Lusi mud eruption in E Java. Watukosek fault originated as extensional lineament and evolved into sinistral shear zone in post-Miocene)

Muchsin, N., R. Ryacudu, T.W. Kunto, S. Budiyan, B. Yulihanto, B. Wiyanto, A. Nurjayadi et al. (2002)- Miocene hydrocarbon system of the Southern Central Java region. *Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya*, 1, p. 58-67. (online at:

<https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/17/MIOCENE-HYDROCARBON-SYSTEM-OF-THE-SOUTHERN-CENTRAL-JAVA-REGION.pdf>)

(E Miocene NW-SE trending grabens in S C Java region, with Miocene unconformable on volcanic arc rocks (‘Old Andesites’; Gabon Fm; K-Ar age ~25-26 Ma). M Miocene Kalipucang Fm carbonate platform and time equivalent Pemali Fm shales, overlain by M-L Miocene deepwater Rambatan and Halang Fms. Etc.)

Mudjito, M. Husen & W. Rahardjo & S. Musliki (1993)- Post-Convention field trip 1993- Central and East Java. *Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, p. 1-39.

Muhaimin, R. & S. Alam (2012)- The tide-influenced fluvial facies architecture analysis of the Walat Formation, Bogor Trough. *Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta*, 2012-SS-18, p. 1-7.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_The-Tide-Influenced-Fluvial-Facies.pdf)

(Study of outcrop sections of E Oligocene (?) Walat Fm quartz sandstone in Cibadak, W of Sukabumi. Interpreted as multistory high-sinuosity fluvial channels in lower coastal-plain, influenced by tides. With Scoyenia and Skolithos ichnofacies. Paleocurrents showing bimodal dispersal pattern (no data included; JTVG). Petrographic analysis shows arkosic arenite with quartz 69%, feldspar 21% and rock fragments ~10%)

Muhammad, W.N., N.I. Setiawan, S. Husein & M. Nukman (2021)- A preliminary study of geology and skarn of Cemoro Sewu Area, Bayat, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences, Yogyakarta 2021, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 851, 012045, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/851/1/012045/pdf>)

(First report of garnet, etc., skarn rocks in E Jiwo Hill, as large boulder along Kluwihan creek. Skarn formed by contact metamorphism of marble lenses in E Cretaceous metasediments by Oligo-Miocene microdiorite intrusion (marble lenses result of older ductile boudinage phase during metamorphism).

Muhar, A. (1957)- Micropaleontological examination of samples from the geological survey in Tuban. BPM Report SB1770, p. 1-14. (Unpublished)

(English translation of BPM report on NE Java basin stratigraphy and foraminiferal zonation)

Muin, A. (1985)- Contribution a la geologie du bassin nord-oriental de l'île de Java, Indonesie: sedimentologie d'un bassin d'arriere arc. Doct. Thesis, Universite de Grenoble, p. 1-335. (Unpublished)

(online at: <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-00711880/document>)

(NE Java backarc basin mobile zones of both great subsidence and lateral displacements, tied to plate motions. Tertiary basin evolution placed in paleogeographic context, characterized by 5 megasequences, each starting with transgressive, ending with regressive phase. Sedimentological studies of turbiditic facies of Kerek Fm in Kendeng zone and Ngrayong Fm in Rembang zones (Ngepon, Prantakan, Gegunung, etc.). Principal paleocurrent direction of Ngrayong Sst from N to S and NE to SW. M Miocene Kerek Fm derived from mainly volcanic source in S. Etc.)

Mukti, M.M., C. Armandita, H.B. Maulin & M. Ito (2008)- Turbidites depositional systems of the lower part of Halang Formation, stratal architecture of slope to basin floor succession. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 162-176.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Turbidites-Depositional-System.pdf)

(M-Late Miocene Halang Fm volcanoclastics in W part North Serayu Basin, C Java, 350m thick, paleocurrents downslope from W to E- SE)

Mukti, M.M., M. Hendrizan Praptisih & M.S. Siregar (2009)- Carbonate depositional environment in the East Pacitan area. In: L.D. Setijadji et al. (eds.) Proc. International Seminar on Geology of Southern Mountains, Int. Conference Earth Science Technology, Yogyakarta 2009, p. 65-68.

(online at: http://lib.ugm.ac.id/digitasi/upload/2994_MU.121000006-mmmukti.pdf)

(Carbonate sedimentological study of M - Late Miocene Wonosari Fm in E Pacitan, SE Java. Include coral boundstone facies, foraminifera packstone-wackestone, larger foram packstone, coral- larger foram rudstone, and algal-foram packstone facies, representing reef-associated carbonate platform. Back reef-inner shelf environment interpreted to S of Pacitan area)

Mukti, M.M. & M. Ito (2010)- Discovery of outcrop-scale fine-grained sediment waves in the Lower Halang Formation, an upper Miocene submarine-fan succession in West Java. Sedimentary Geology 231, p. 55-62.

(On fine-grained sand waves in muddy overbank deposits of channel deposits in lower Halang Fm turbidite system in Late Miocene Bogor Trough back-arc basin, W Java)

Mukti, M.M., M. Ito & C. Armandita (2009)- Architectural elements of a longitudinal turbidite system: the upper Miocene Halang Formation submarine-fan system in the Bogor Trough. West Jawa. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA09-G-168, p. 1-14.

(Lower part of volcanogenic U Miocene Halang Fm S of Kuningan, W Java re-interpreted as longitudinal turbidite system downsloping in E along axis of Bogor Trough)

Mukti, M.M., M.S. Siregar, Praptisih & N. Supriatna (2005)- Carbonate depositional environment and platform morphology of the Wonosari Formation in the area East of Pacitan. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 15, 2, p. 29-38.

(online at: https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/download/193/pdf_62)

(M-U Miocene Wonosari Fm carbonates represent reefal or outer shelf facies, with slope environments to the North of the reef zone and back reef- inner shelf environment to S and W (see also Siregar et al.2004)

Mulhadiyono (1973)- Petroleum possibilities of the Banyumas area. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 121-129.

(Pertamina work in S part of C Java with oil seeps and hydrocarbon shows in shallow BPM wells. Stratigraphic column showing oldest rocks Late Oligocene marls, overlain by earliest Miocene Gabon volcanics (= 'Old Andesites'), E-M Miocene Penanjung 'flysch', M Miocene Kalipucang Limestone. No geology map. Most prospective interval deemed to be M-L Miocene turbiditic reservoirs)

Muljana, B. (2012)- Hydrocarbon generation in Middle-Late Miocene turbidite successions in the Majalengka back arc basin, West Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, p. 1-126.

Muljana, B., U. Mardiana, A. Hardiyono, N. Sulaksana, D.J. Setiadi, L. Jurnaliah & Nurdrajat. (2021)- Lithofacies and ichnofacies of turbidite deposits, West Java, Indonesia. Fossil Imprint (National Museum, Prague) 77, 1, p. 1-10.

(online at: http://fi.nm.cz/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/1_Muljana-1.pdf)

(On folded M-L Miocene deep marine turbiditic deposits in Majalengka area, East Bogor Trough, W Java. Trace fossils in all stratigraphic levels consist of Thalassinoides, Chondrites, Cruziana and Planolites. Sediment delivery into basin was from N (page 7; typo?; sediment from S in other Muljana papers; JTVG))

Muljana, B. & D. Noeradi (2009)- Provenance of volcanogenic turbidite in Majalengka, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Symposium Earth Science and Technology (CINEST), Fukuoka 2009, Kyushu University, p. 253-258.

Muljana, B. & K. Watanabe (2011)- Sandstone composition and provenance of the Cinambo and Halang Formations in Majalengka, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. International Symposium on Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka 2011, Kyushu University, p. 427-428.

Muljana, B. & K. Watanabe (2012)- Modal and sandstone composition of the representative turbidite from the Majalengka Sub-Basin, West Java Indonesia. Journal of Geography and Geology (JGG) 4, 1, p. 3-17.

(online at: <https://ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jgg/article/view/14122>)

(Majalengka sub-basin in NW Java (E part of Bogor Basin) with ~ 4 km thick M-L Miocene turbidite-sequence. Three formations: Cisaar, Cinambo and Cantayan (with Halang and Bantarujeg Fms) Fms. Sandstones mainly recycled orogen (from developing thrust-fault belts) and magmatic arc provenance from Oligocene magmatic arc at Southern Mountains of Java. No evidence for source from continental terrain. Quartz mainly from recycled sediment. Lithic fragments mainly andesitic grains)

Muljana, B., K. Watanabe & M.F. Rosana (2011)- Sandstone composition of the turbidite series of the Middle to Late Miocene of Majalengka sub-basin, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Symposium on Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka 2011, p. 429-434.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/67381678/Sandstone_composition_of_the_turbidite_series_of_the_middle_to_late_Miocene_of_Majalengka_sub_basin_West_Java_Indonesia?uc-g-sw=98134666)

(M-L Miocene sediments in Majalengka sub-basin are turbiditic sand-shale intercalations. Sands typically quartz-poor greywacke (quartz 11-17%.) Sandstone rich in volcanic lithics of calc-alkaline- tholeiitic type (andesite- dacite))

Muljana, B., K. Watanabe & M.F. Rosana (2012)- Source rock potential of the Middle to Late Miocene turbidite in Majalengka sub-basin, West Java, Indonesia: related to magmatism and tectonism. *J. Novel Carbon Resource Science* (Kyushu University) 6, p. 15-23.

(online at: https://ncrs.cm.kyushu-u.ac.jp/assets/files/JNCRS/JNCRS_Vol6_15-23.pdf)

(Hydrocarbon source potential in M-L Miocene turbiditic series in Majalengka Basin dominated by immature to mature gas-prone terrestrial Type III kerogen)

Muljana, B., K. Watanabe & M.F. Rosana (2012)- Petroleum system in back arc basin Majalengka sub-basin Indonesia. *World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology* 62, p. 1792-1800.

(Same paper as above. Analyses of outcrop samples from M-L Miocene turbidites tend to suggest mainly gas prone kerogen Type III, with immature to mature values)

Mulyana, A. (2014)- Studi sekuen stratigrafi Formasi Parigi Lapangan C, Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara, Kabupaten Subang, Jawa Barat. *J. Ilmiah Magister Teknik Geologi (UPN)* 7, 1, p. 1-18.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/mtg/article/view/271/234>)

(Sequence stratigraphy study of the Parigi Formation in Field C, NW Java Basin, Subang Regency, West Java'. M-L Miocene Parigi Fm reefal limestone buildups in NW Java basin with 3 electro-lithofacies)

Mulyaningsih, S. (2016)- Volcanostratigraphic sequences of Kebo-Butak Formation at Bayat geological field complex, Central Java Province and Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. *Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG)* 3, 2, p. 77-94.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/236/207>)

(Bayat Complex in C Java with Late Oligocene Kebo-Butak Fm, with basalt, pumice tuff and shale, indicative of volcanic arc complex. Basalt composed of labradorite, olivine, clinopyroxene and volcanic glass. Black pumice and tuff contain clinopyroxene, olivine, and volcanic glass. Feldspathic tuff and pumice tuff are crystal vitric tuffs with more feldspar, quartz and amphibole than glass. Zeolite and chlorite alteration. Two deep submarine paleovolcanoes: Tegalrejo (basaltic) and Baturagung (mainly pyroclastic material))

Mulyaningsih, S., M. Muchlis, N.W.A.A.T. Heriyadi & D. Kiswiranti (2019)- Volcanism in the Pre-Semilir Formation at Giriloyo region; allegedly as source of Kebo-Butak Formation in the Western Southern Mountains. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 4, 3, p. 217-226.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/2262/2094>)

(Kebo-Butak Fm volcanoclastic rocks and calcareous sediments oldest volcanic rocks in lower Baturagung Hills, Gunungkidul Regency. Locally also pillow basalts. Volcanic rocks exposed in Giriloyo probably submarine paleo-volcano, with black tuffs with fragments of volcanic bombs of basalt composition, interbedded with thin basaltic lava and calcareous claystone with zone N5-7 (Early Miocene) age (N.B. planktonic foraminifera identified more likely suggest zone latest Oligocene N4?; JTvG). Part of Kebo-Butak Fm)

Mulyaningsih, S., R. Putong, A. Prima, R.A. Hidayah & D. Kiswiranti (2024)- Volcanic evolution of the Southern Mountain Neogene magmatic belt in Baturagung Range Central Java, Indonesia. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 9, 4, p. 400-419.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/18461/7389>)

(Extensive review of Baturagung escapment part of the Latest Oligocene- E Miocene andesitic volcanic arc in Southern Mountains of C Java. Formations formed by activities of multiple volcanoes. Many deposits in submarine facies. Final volcanic explosive phase in Semilir Fm, around 20-19 Ma. Interpreted as continental margin arc)

Mulyawan, R.S. & S. Husein (2014)- Kompleks sesar Trembono sebagai gravitational structures. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan* 7, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, P4P-01, p. 676-689.

(‘The Trembono fault complex as gravitational structures’. Trembono fault complex in Gunung Kidul Regency, S Mountains, formed in late Oligocene- E Miocene Kebo-Butak Fm volcanoclastics in extensional regime with NE-SW extension direction. Timing of formation unclear. Possible gravitational structure. See also Nugraha et al. 2016)

Muller, A. & V. Haak (2004)- 3-D modeling of the deep electrical conductivity of Merapi volcano (Central Java): integrating magnetotellurics, induction vectors and the effects of steep topography. *J. Volcanology Geothermal Research* 138, 3-4, p. 205-222.

Mulyatno, B.S., M. Sarkowi, O. Dewanto, A. Irawan, Suharso, A.S. Wibowo & I.M. Gandidi (2025)- Accelerating hydrocarbon maturation: the role of metals and unconventional resources in the Northeast Java Basin. *Energy Engineering* 122, 8, p. 3099-3116.

(online at: <https://www.techscience.com/energy/v122n8/63079/pdf>)

(University of Lampung study of unconventional hydrocarbon deposits in NE Java basin(?))

Munasri, S.S., H. Permana & S. Djoechanah (2000)- Karakteristik melange di daerah Ciletuh, Jawa Barat dan studi deformasi batuan ofiolit. Laporan Penelitian Puslitbang Geoteknologi (LIPI) Tahun Anggaran 1999/2000, p. 10-29.

(LIPI study of Ciletuh melange, SW Java)

Murwanto, H., Y. Gunnell, S. Suharsono, S. Sutikno & F. Lavigne (2004)- Borobudur monument (Java, Indonesia) stood by a natural lake: chronostratigraphic evidence and historical implications. *The Holocene* 14, 3, p. 459-463.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236341703_Borobudur_temple_stood_by_a_lake_chronostratigraphic_evidence_and_historical_implications)

(9th century Borobudur Buddhist temple built on promontory extending into a now dried-out lake (as previously suggested by Harloff & Pannekoek (1940)). Fluctuating life history of lake spanned at least 20,000 years)

Murwanto, H. & A. Purwoarminta (2019)- The ancient Borobudur lake, history, and its evidences to develop geo-archeotourism in Indonesia. *Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG)* 6, 1, p. 103-113.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/430/280>)

(Traces of Borobudur ancient lake environment history include lacustrine sediments (geology), geomorphology, hydrology, toponym, and reliefs sculpted on Borobudur temple))

Murwanto, H., A. Subandrio, A. Rianto & Suharsono (2000)- Study of the trace of ancient Solo River in the South Wonogiri. *Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 4, p. 265-271.

(Canyon crossing S Mountains limestone terrane to Sadeng Bay, SE of Yogya, is ancient course of Solo River. River originates on S slope of Lawu volcano, and was forced to find northern outlet after M Pliocene uplift of Southern Mountains)

Murwanto, H., Sutikno & A. Subandrio (1998)- The ancient lake environment in the Borobudur area, Central Java. *Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 3 (Geodinamika, Magmat. Vulkanologi), p. 84-93.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/61.pdf>)

(Area surrounding Borobudur hills once formed Quaternary lake environment. With black clays containing plants and pollen fossils of lake community vegetation. Former lake filled by lahar and pyroclastic deposits)

Musgrove, F. & M. Sun (2012)- Developing a large carbonate buildup field- Banyu Urip, Cepu Block. *Proc. 36th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA12-G-035, p. 1-12.

(Banyu Urip Field >1 Billion BBL oil in place. High relief Oligo-Miocene isolated carbonate buildup, rising ~3000' above surrounding carbonate platform. 150' thick cycles of shallow water carbonate, exposed to fresh water leaching to form high quality reservoir rock with average 26% porosity and 100 mD permeability in interior. Edges of platform heavily cemented)

Musgrove, F.W. & M. Sun (2013)- Developing the largest carbonate oil field in SE Asia- Banyu Urip, Cepu Block. *Proc. Petroleum Geology Conference Exhibition (PGCE)*, Kuala Lumpur 2013, O22, p. 1-4. (Extended Abstract)

(Short version of 2012 paper above)

Muslih, Y.B. & A.F. Putra (2018)- Subsidence mechanisms in offshore South Java and its comparison to onshore geology: extensional and flexural tectonics. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-168-G, p. 1-15.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/338913427_SUBSIDENCE_MECHANISMS_IN_OFFSHORE Etc.)
(Offshore S Java displays extensional structures in fore-arc position, with structures trending mainly NE-SW to ENE-WSW. NE-SW structural trends continue into onshore S Java (unlike N-S faults in N Java))

Musliki, S. (1988)- The Pliocene Selorejo Formation and its hydrocarbon prospect in Cepu, North East Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis, University of New South Wales, Sydney, p. (Unpublished)

Musliki, S. (1989)- Seismic stratigraphy applied to the Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 18th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p.

Musliki, S. (1990)- The Pliocene Selorejo Formation and its hydrocarbon prospects in Cepu and surrounding areas. Proc. 19th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 379. (Abstract only)
(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/47/19th-\(11-13-Des-1990\)-Book-I-373-387-15.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/47/19th-(11-13-Des-1990)-Book-I-373-387-15.pdf))
(Late Pliocene Selorejo Fm distributed in belt of 10km wide, 100km long, from Pati in NW to Dander in SE in NE Java basin. Composed of bedded limestones and foraminiferal sandstones (calcareenites), 0-130m thick. Deposited unconformably over Pliocene Mudu Fm after main Plio-Pleistocene tectonic phase. Gas-bearing in Balun structure near Cepu (age latest Pliocene N21 according to Djuhaini & Martodjojo 1990))

Musliki, S. (1991)- The effect of structural style to the hydrocarbon accumulation in the Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 86-96.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-\(10-12-Des-1991\)-5.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-(10-12-Des-1991)-5.pdf))
(NE Java basin up to 6000m of Tertiary sediments, in three zone: (1) Rembang anticlinorium in N, (2) Randublatung in middle (gently deformed; most prospective) and (3) Kendeng foldbelt in S (deep basement, detached folds; least prospective for oil-gas, although with oil seeps). All known oil-gas fields in structural traps. All structural traps identified and most of them drilled; future discoveries expected in stratigraphic traps like reefs, facies changes, buried highs, etc. Steep gravity gradient suggest boundary between Randublatung and Kendeng zones is fault zone)

Musliki, S. (1992)- Depositional cycles of the Northeast Java Basin and their relation to the hydrocarbon potential. Proc. International Symposium on Neogene, Northeast Pacific Area, Bandung, October, p. 19-22.

Musliki, S. (1994)- The Neogene Kalimu, Kalinges and Kanopu Formations in the Northeast Java basin. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 55-66.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/5.pdf>)
(Proposing new formation names for existing Neogene formations of NE Java basin: (1) Kalimu Fm for Late Miocene- Pliocene marls of Kalibeng Fm (Kendeng zone), GL Formation (Randublatung zone) and Mundu Fm (Rembang zone); (2) Kalinges Fm for Late Pliocene carbonates of Klitik/ Ngepung Mb (Kendeng zone), and Selorejo Fm (Randublatung and Rembang zones); (3) Kanopu Fm for Pleistocene volcanoclastics facies of Pucangan- Kabuh- Notopuro Fms (Kendeng zone) and Trinil Mb (Randublatung and Rembang zones))

Musliki, S. (1996)- Palaeogeographic interpretation based on lithostratigraphic units and relative sea level changes during the Plio-Pleistocene period in the Northeast Java Basin. In: B. Ratanasthien & S.L. Rieb (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Geology and Environment, Chiang Mai, Thailand, p. 147-158.

(online at: http://library.dmr.go.th/Document/Proceedings-Yearbooks/M_1/1996/)

Musliki, S. (1997)- Possible hydrocarbon accumulation within Eocene coarse clastic reservoir in the Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 22-35.

(Comparison of NE Java basin with S Sumatra and E Kalimantan suggests Eocene- Oligocene Ngimbang Fm clastics should have hydrocarbon potential. Clastics in exploration wells in NE Java generally poor reservoir quality and no hydrocarbons. Offshore NE Java good quality basal clastics in KE6, JS14-A1, Pagerungan 2, JS5-1 and some had hydrocarbons).

Musliki, S. (1999)- The development of stratigraphic interpretation and its implication to the success of hydrocarbon exploration in the Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 3, p. 131-138.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/57/13.pdf>)

(Discussion of NE Java basin exploration since 1870s. Suggest that 1990s modern sequence stratigraphic concepts led to increased hydrocarbon exploration activity and discoveries))

Musliki, S. (2000)- The effect of Middle Miocene tectonic phase to the paleogeography, sedimentary processes and hydrocarbon prospect in the Northeast Java basin. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 151-159.

(M Miocene N11-N12 Ngrayong Fm sandstone main reservoir in 25 oil fields of NE Java basin. Ngrayong Fm unconformably overlain by different Late Miocene- Pliocene formations, supposedly reflecting end-M Miocene orogeny/ global sea level drop at ~12-13 Ma. Overlying Bulu Lst generally dated as zone N13 or N14. All structural closures probably drilled, but still stratigraphic traps potential)

Musliki, S. & Suratman (1996)- A Late Pliocene shallowing upward carbonate sequence and its reservoir potential, Northeast Java basin. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 43-54.

(Late Pliocene Klitik-Ngepung-Selorejo Fms carbonate facies widely distributed in NE Java, with outcrops mainly in Kendeng- Kembang zones. Late Pliocene carbonates interpreted as shallowing- upward sequence starting in Late Pliocene, ~2.9 Ma. Marls of Kalibeng- Mundu Fm followed by Globigerina Marl, Globigerina Lst, Reefal Limestone, Limestone Debris and Mollusc Limestone facies, covered by Lidah Fm clays. Best reservoirs Globigerina Lst facies: high porosity- permeability, composed of sand- size planktonic foraminifera. Significant gas (Balun field) and oil (Lidah, Kruka, Kuti, Metatu, Bogomiring fields) produced from this facies)

Muthi, A., I.G. Basten, I.G.M. Suasta & N.E.W. Litaay (2013)- Characteristics of alteration and mineralization at Randu Kuning- Wonogiri Project. Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 28, 1, p. 15-28.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/717)

(Randu Kuning gold-copper porphyry prospect in Wonogiri/ Selogiri property with sheeted Cu-Au bearing quartz veins. Main lithologies diorites and breccias. Mineralization in quartz veins in and adjacent to microdiorite intrusion tied to large eroded volcanic center in N-migrating Oligocene- Miocene volcanic arc)

Muttaqy, F., A.D. Nugraha, J. Mori, N.T. Puspito, P. Supendi & S. Rohadi (2022)- Seismic imaging of lithospheric structure beneath Central-East Java Region, Indonesia: relation to recent earthquakes. Frontiers in Earth Science 10, 756806, p. 1-19.

(online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feart.2022.756806/full>)

(Re-interpretation of P- and S-arrivals of 1488 earthquakes in 2009-2017 recorded at 27 BMKG stations)

Muttaqy, F., A.D. Nugraha, N.T. Puspito, D.P. Sahara, Zulfakriza, S. Rohadi & P. Supendi (2023)- Double-difference earthquake relocation using waveform cross-correlation in Central and East Java, Indonesia. Geoscience Letters 10, 5, p. 1-16.

(online at: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40562-022-00259-2>)

(1529 earthquakes in C and E Java 2009-2017. Relocated 1,127 events with waveform cross-correlation data in the double-difference algorithm. Seismicity mainly in S Java. Also shallow clustered earthquakes along active inland faults (Opak Fault, Kendeng Trust Fault, and Rembang-Madura-Kangean-Sakala Fault Zone))

Muttaqy, F., A.D. Nugraha, Syuhada, J. Mori, N.T. Puspito, A.T. Sasmi, P. Supendi & S. Rohadi (2023)- Anisotropy variations in the continental crust of Central- East Java region, Indonesia from local shear wave splitting. J. Asian Earth Sciences 249, 105632, p. 1-14.

(Shear wave splitting analysis of local earthquakes data on Java identifies variations in horizontal stress and stress orientations)

Muttaqy, F., Syuhada, J. Mori. N.T. Puspito, A.T. Sasmi, P. Supendi & S. Rohadi (2023)- Lithospheric mantle dynamics in Central and East Java Region, Indonesia from local shear wave splitting measurements. *J. Geodynamics* 158, 101998, p. 1-16.

(Local shear wave splitting of 30-300 km depth earthquakes from 38 BMKG stations in 2009-2020 to determine upper mantle dynamics beneath the C and E Java)

Myaing, Y.Y., A. Idrus & A.D. Titisari (2018)- Fluid inclusion study of the Tumpangpitu high sulfidation epithermal gold deposit in Banyuwangi District, East Java, Indonesia. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 3, 1, p. 8-14.

(online at: <http://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/download/1039/784>)

(Tumpangpitu epithermal Cu-Au-Ag deposit at S coast of SE Java, in area with Late Oligocene- M Miocene low-K calc-alkaline to alkaline andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastics and with low-K intermediate intrusions. Mineralization style high-sulfidation epithermal gold-copper system typically associated with deeper gold-rich porphyry copper system. Paleodepth of mineralization determined from fluid inclusions 650m- 1220m)

Nachrowi, T.Y. & Y.P. Koesoemo (2003)- A geological trip to Cepu area for non-geoscientist personnel. *Indonesian Petroleum Association Field Trip Guidebook*, p. 1-51.

(Very basic write-up of NE Java basin geology)

Nahrowi, Baharuddin & Aminuddin (1979)- Stratigrafi Paleogene muda- Neogen Tua daerah Tuban, Paciran dan Panceng, Jawa Timur. *Presentation 8th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, p. 1-47.

(Stratigraphy of the late Paleogene- early Neogene in the Tuban, Paciran and Panceng areas, East Java')

Naibaho, N.E., A.H. Sasoni, R.R. Putra, T.A.A. Kristiono & I.V. Rumende (2012)- Geological field mapping: to identify a structural pattern in Talagadatar as a thrust fold belt based on surface data and tectonic setting into Sumedang, West Java. *Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 2012-GD-12, p. 1-5. *(online at:*

https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Geological-Field-Mapping-to-Identify.pdf)

(Fieldwork in Sumedang area at Talagadatar, NE of Bandung, shows six thrusts and four anticlines and synclines, forming fold-thrust system with two periods of activity, Late Miocene- E Pliocene and Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene)

Nainggolan D.A. (2008)- Struktur bawah permukaan daerah Semarang dan sekitarnya dari metode gaya berat dan magnet. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 18, 3, p. 185-202.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/265/245>)

(Sub-surface structure of Semarang and surroundings from gravity and magnetic methods'. Semarang area mainly covered by young volcanic rocks. Cipluk oil field, S of Kendal already closed in 1930. Structures in area mainly E-W and N-S directions)

Nainggolan D.A. (2009)- Struktur geologi bawah permukaan daerah Pekalongan dan sekitarnya berdasarkan analisis anomali gaya berat dan magnet. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 19, 2, p. 127-138.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/200/191>)

(Sub-surface geological structures of Pekalongan and surrounding areas based on gravity and magnetic anomaly analysis')

Napitupulu, H. (1998)- Organic geochemistry and thermal maturity modeling of hydrocarbon generation in the NW Java Basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis University of Texas at Dallas, p. 1-250. *(Unpublished)*

(Analyses of 22 oils with API gravities from 17.8° to 53°. Two groups of oils derived from fluvial-deltaic Talang Akar Fm. One sample suggesting carbonate source. Widespread post-generation alteration of oils. Thermal modeling suggests Talangakar reached max. depth in Pliocene. Oil generation from 6- 1.6 Ma)

Napitupulu, H., L. Ellis & R.M. Mitterer (2000)- Post-generative alteration effects on petroleum in the onshore Northwest Java basin, Indonesia. *Organic Geochemistry* 31, p. 295-315. (online at: <http://directory.umm.ac.id/Data%20Elmu/jurnal/O/Organic%20Geochemistry/Vol31.Issue4.2000/9351.pdf>)
(NW Java Basin on-and offshore oils mainly derived from Oligocene fluvial-deltaic Talangakar Fm, with API gravities 17°-53°. In shallow reservoirs heavy biodegraded oils (API <22°). Post-generative alteration processes widespread. Pristane to phytane biomarker ratios affected by evaporative fractionation. Isotope and biomarker data identified two oil families: (1) marine influenced delta front-prodelta settings and (2) from higher plant-rich delta plain- delta front environment)

Napitupulu, H., R.M. Mitterer & J.A. Morelos-Garcia (1997)- Differentiation of oils from the NW Java Basin into three oil types based on biomarker composition. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) *Proc. Int. Conference Petroleum Systems of SE Asia and Australasia*, Jakarta 1997, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 667-679.

(Three source rock facies in NW Java Basin based on biomarker composition of oil: (1) deltaic with typically high concentration of oleanane, etc. (2) probably lacustrine with abundant botryococcane, etc. and (3) two oils with intermediate-high sulfur content suggestive of marine carbonate depositional setting, although high pristane/phytane, etc. conflict with this interpretation; may be mixed with oil from a non-carbonate source)

Naranjo, J.C. (2007)- Tertiary basin initiation and sedimentation; East Java Basin, Indonesia. Masters Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, p. 1-70. (Unpublished)

(Majority of proposed E Java Basin formation mechanisms back-arc related, but onshore part of basin appears to be constructed on pre-existing basement structural grain, not tectonic or fault-initiated. Passive basin fill of initial Eocene-Oligocene Ngimbang Fm clastic-dominated sedimentation suggests pronounced paleo-basement topography. Mounded geometries of shallow-water carbonates, continuing into Kujung time (Oligocene-Miocene), on NE-SW basement highs. Mild initial subsidence during Eocene increases with time)

Naranjo, J.C., J.A. Simo, E. Dragan & A.R. Carroll (2007)- Tertiary basin initiation and sedimentation; East Java Basin, Indonesia. AAPG 2007 Annual Conv., 1p. (Abstract only)

(Seismic isochron mapping shows axis of Eocene-Oligocene E Java basin trended NE-SW. Oligocene-Miocene isochron map shows change to WNW-ESE orientation. Subsidence rates increased at this time, inconsistent with rift origin for earlier basin history. Prolific carbonate accumulations formed in areas with ~500m or less Oligocene-Miocene subsidence; areas with greater subsidence (up to 900m) became sediment-starved deeps. Major carbonate platform formed in N part of basin. Two SW-trending projections from platform represent buildups formed on paleohighs, corresponding to areas of lesser Eocene-Oligocene subsidence)

Nas, C. (1986)- Geologi endapan batubara daerah Cibobos-Cimandiri, Banten Selatan, Jawa Barat. Thesis Sarjana, Institut Teknologi Bandung, p. 1-238. (Unpublished)

('Geology of coal deposits in the Cibobos-Cimandiri area, South Banten, West Java')

Nash, J.M.W. (1931)- Enige voorlopige opmerkingen omtrent de hydrogeologie de Brantasvlakte. *Handelingen 6e Nederlands-Indisch Natuurwetenschappelijk Congres*, September 1931, Bandung, Sectie Geologie-Geografie, p. 680-689.

('Some preliminary remarks on the hydrogeology of the Brantas plain'. Seven E-W trending anticlines in Brantas River flood plain/ delta in E Java, still growing today. Mud volcanoes may have been active in area during Majapahit empire (see also Satyana 2008))

Natawidjaja, D.H. (1993)- Geological structures of Penosogan area Kebumen, Central Java: the significance of slump structures and extensional faults. *Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 1, p. 137-146.

(Microtectonic analysis of Penosogan area, E of Karangsambung. NE-SW directed M Miocene syndepositional slump structures in turbiditic deep-water deposits, post M Miocene extensional structures Latest deformation is N-S compression)

Natawidjaja, D.H. & M.R. Daryono (2016)- Present-day tectonics and earthquake history of Java, Indonesia. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 365-374.

(Java fewer major earthquakes than Sumatra, and focused along many smaller active faults (left-lateral Lembang fault, Cimandiri reverse fault, Baribis reverse fault, Opak fault, Lasem fault and others)

Natawidjaja, D.H., B. Sapiie, A. Pamumpuni, G.I. Marliyani & M.R. Daryono (2017)- Baribis-Kendeng thrust-fold zone of Java, Indonesia: new evidences of active back-arc tectonics and their implications to seismic hazards. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, 164, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Baribis-Kendeng-Thrust-Fold-Zone.pdf)

(Geologic studies and earthquake records suggest E-W trending Baribis (W Java) - Semarang Thrust- Lasem Thrust and Kendeng (C-E Java) thrust belts in back-arc zone are aligned and still active fold-thrust belt. Connects further E to Flores Sea back thrust)

Natori, H. (1978)- Foraminifera from West Jawa. In: M. Untung & Y. Sato (eds.) Gravity and geological studies in Jawa, Indonesia. Indonesia- Japan Joint Research Program on Regional Tectonics of Southeast Asia, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 6, p. 81-89.

Natori, H., D. Kadar, Sudiyono, P. Siregar & F. Hasibuan (1978)- Foraminifera from Central Jawa. In: M. Untung & Y. Sato (eds.) Gravity and geological studies in Jawa, Indonesia. Indonesia- Japan Joint Research Program on Regional Tectonics of Southeast Asia, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 6, p. 89-101.

Nawawi, A., A. Suseno & A. Heriyanto (1996)- East Java Basins. Pertamina BPPKA, Jakarta, p. 1-107.

Nayoan, G.A.S. (1972)- Correlation of the Tertiary lithostratigraphic units in the Java Sea and adjacent areas. Proc. First Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 11-30.

(Brief overview of principal basins of Java Sea from S Sumatra to N Madura/ Barito, with correlation of stratigraphic successions)

Nehlig, P. & E. Marcoux (1992)- Le gisement d'or epithermal de Cirotan (Ouest Java, Indonesie): contraintes microthermometriques. Comptes Rendus Academie Sciences, Paris 315, Ser. II, p. 821-827.

('The epithermal gold deposit of Cirotan, W Java; microthermometric constraints'. Microthermometric study of fluid inclusions from Cirotan epithermal gold deposit in Citotok Mining District, SW Java, suggest mineralization under rel. high salinities. Mineralized fractures tied to Pliocene quartz-microdiorite (4.5 Ma), intrusive in rhyolitic ignimbrites dated as 9.5 Ma. Absence of phase separation suggests minimal erosion of 410m since mineralization)

Ngkoimani, L.O., S. Bijaksana & C.I. Abdullah (2006)- Paleomagnetic and geochronological constraints on the Cretaceous- Miocene tectonic evolution of Java. Proc. Jakarta 2006 Int. Geosciences Conf. and Exhib., IPA, SOT-11, p. 1-4. *(Extended Abstract)*

(Paleomagnetic study of area of 'Old Andesites' from Kulon Progo and other sites near near Yogyakarta suggests paleolatitudes of C Java moved from 16-21°S in Cretaceous-Eocene (~76-47 Ma) to between 12-13°S in Oligocene (~30-25 Ma), 10-11° S in Miocene (6-11 Ma), to 7°-8° S today, supporting hypothesis that C and E parts of Java formed microcontinent that collided with Sundaland in Late Cretaceous-Eocene (but: collision should be younger if continued to move N after Eocene?; JTVG))

Ngkoimani, L.O., S. Bijaksana, M. Mahrizal & C.I. Abdullah & T.H. Liong (2005)- Magnetic properties of igneous rocks from Banyuwangi, East Java and their reliability for paleomagnetic study. Indonesian J. Physics 16, 2, p. 33-41.

(online at: <http://www.ijphysics.com/index.php/ijp/article/download/120/120>)

(Paleomagnetic investigation of two igneous intrusions (no absolute age known) in Gunung Nangkajajar at E tip of Java near Banyuwangi. Paleolatitude of these intrusions was ~30° S, well S of present position)

Niethammer, G. (1909)- Die Eruptivgesteine von Lok Olo auf Java. Inaugural Dissertation, Universität Basel, Tscherma's Mineralogischen Petrographischen Mitteilungen 28, 3, p. 205-273. (online at: https://books.google.com/books/about/Die_eruptivgesteine_von_Loh_ollo_auf_Jav.html?id=leUTAQAIAAJ) ('The volcanic rocks from Lok Ulo on Java'. Petrographic descriptions of Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic and metamorphic rocks, collected during 3-day visit by Tobler in July 1902. Includes discussions of Cretaceous Orbitolina limestone (folded within serpentinite?), first record of quartzose glaucophane schist, diabase, amphibolite, Tertiary hornblende andesite, etc. Oldest Tertiary sediments of Eocene age, unconformable over steeply dipping Cretaceous)

Nilsen, T.H. (2002)- Summary report on outcrop geology and general setting of the Banyumas Block, South-Central Java, Indonesia. Report for Coparex Banyumas, Jakarta, p. 1-31. (Unpublished)
(Lunt 2007, p. 147: M-L Eocene in Banyumas area is rel. deep water facies with slope channel sands and slumped Nummulites limestone blocks)

Ningrum, H.N.R. & Abdurrokhim (2016)- Study of paleoenvironmental changes based on lithofacies and foraminifera analysis in Padalarang Area, West Bandung Regency, West Java Province. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 524-532.
(Summary of Oligocene- M Miocene (bio-)stratigraphy of Padalarang area, W of Bandung. Oldest rocks deep marine M Oligocene (N2) Batuasih Fm shale. Overlain by Late Oligocene (N3-N4) Rajamandala Lst, overlain by E Miocene outer neritic- bathyal clastics (N5-N13), etc. (No references to many earlier papers on this area))

Nishimura, S., H. Harjono & S. Suparka (1992)- The Krakatau islands: the geotectonic setting. GeoJournal 28, 2, p. 87-98.
(Sunda Strait transitional zone between Java frontal and Sumatra oblique subduction modes. W Java and Sumatra geologically continuous. Krakatau at intersection of two graben zones and N-S active, shallow seismic belt (fracture zone with fissure extrusion of alkali basaltic rocks commencing at Sukadana and continuing S as far as Panaitan island through Rajabasa, Sebuku and Krakatau). Paleomagnetic studies suggest Sumatra rotated CW relative to Java from at least 2.0 Ma to present at 5-10°/ Ma, so opening of Sunda Strait may have started before 2 Ma. W Sumatra has been moving N along Semangko fault and S part Sunda Strait pulled apart. Assuming perpendicular component (58 mm/y) of oblique subduction has not changed, subduction started at 7-10 Ma. Sunda Strait under tensional regime as result of CW rotation along continental margin and N-ward movement of Sumatra sliver plate along Semangko fault zone)

Nishimura, S., J. Nishida, T. Yokoyama & F. Hehuwat (1986)- Neotectonics of the Strait of Sunda, Indonesia. J. Asian Earth Sciences 1, p. 81-91.
(online at: https://www.academia.edu/106831576/Neo_tectonics_of_the_Strait_of_Sunda_Indonesia)
(Sunda Strait rapidly subsiding trough, with thick U Pliocene- Quaternary clastics from Lampung to Krakatau fracture zone. Krakatau complex at intersection of two graben zones and N-S active seismic belt. Gravity anomalies in (1) N of Ujung Kulon, indicating existence of low gravity caldera, from which Malingping and Banten tufts were ejected 0.1 Ma ago, and (2) area of Kotaagung, where graben structure was observed and ignimbrite eruption occurred at 1 Ma. Paleomagnetic studies suggest Sumatra rotated clockwise relative to Java from 2.0 Ma- present at 5-10°/ My. Difference in strike of Java and Sumatra exceeds 20 °, so rotation of Sumatra and opening of Strait Sunda might have started before 2 Ma)

Nishimura, S., K.H. Thio & F. Hehuwat (1980)- Fission-track ages of the tuffs of the Pucangan and Kabuh Formations and the tektite at Sangiran, Central Java. In: S. Nishimura (ed.) Physical geology of Indonesian island arcs, Kyoto University Press, p. 72-80.

Nishimura, S., K.H. Thio & F. Hehuwat (1980)- Fission-track ages of tephra and tuffs from Bayat and Karansambung, Central Jawa. In: S. Nishimura (ed.) Physical Geology of Indonesian Island Arcs, Kyoto University Press, Kyoto, p. 81-87.

Noble, R.A., K.H. Pratomo, K. Nugrahanto, A.M.T. Ibrahim, I. Prasetya et al. (1997)- Petroleum systems of Northwest Java, Indonesia. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) Proc. Conf. Petroleum Systems of SE Asia and Australasia. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 585-600.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/72168684/Petroleum_Systems_of_Northwest_Java_Indonesia)

(NW Java at least ten active petroleum systems and 150 oil and gas fields. Expected EUR >4 BBOE from ~14 BBOE in-place. Onshore sub-basins Ciputat, Kepuh, Pasir Bungur, Cipunegara/E15 and Jatibarang. Oil and gas originating here migrated through structural high in N direction towards offshore. Offshore petroleum systems S Ardjuna, C Ardjuna, Sunda, Yani/N Seribu Trough and Asri systems. Ten systems characterized in terms of source rock type, migration/ carrier bed system, major reservoir and seal, and style of entrapment)

Noble, R.A., C.H. Wu & C.D. Atkinson (1991)- Petroleum generation and migration from Talang Akar coals and shales offshore N.W. Java, Indonesia. Organic Geochemistry 17, 3, p. 363-374.

Noeradi, Dardji (1994)- Contribution a l'etude geologique d'une partie occidentale de l'Ile de Java, Indonesie. Stratigraphie, analyse structurale, et etude quantitative de la subsidence des bassins sedimentaires Tertiaires. Approche de la geodynamique d'une marge continentale active au droit d'une zone de subduction. Doct. Thesis Universite de Chambéry, p. 1-253.

(online at: <http://edytem.univ-savoie.fr/archives/lgham/dardji/Dardji-Noeradi-these-1994+.pdf>)

(‘Contribution to the geological study of a western part of Java island: stratigraphy, structural analysis and quantitative subsidence modeling, etc.’. Late Cretaceous- Paleocene oblique subduction, with Indo-Australian plate moving N-S. Creation of NE-SW oriented volcanic arc and intra-arc basin with sinistral faults trending N30°-40°E. This marginal basin closes in M Eocene (43 Ma), with ultrabasic basement uplift and block melange deposition of Ciletuh Fm. Closure coincides with start of pivoting of SE Asian continent to SW after India collision. New E-W trending volcanic arc forms in Late Oligocene- E Miocene in S part of island. Volcanism continues until end M Miocene (14 Ma). In NW Java rapid subsidence started in Late Oligocene (23 Ma), with formation of horsts and grabens. In Late Miocene speed of Indo-Australian Plate increases from 4 to 7 cm/yr, causing N-ward movement of volcanic arc axis to present-day position and deformation in Cimandiri-Bayah and NW Java basin. Regional compression N25°-30°E reactivates old N70°-80°E faults. Creation of pull-apart basin in Gulf of Pelabuhan Ratu in Late Miocene (10 Ma) with rapid subsidence)

Noeradi, Dardji, T. Villemin & J.P. Rampnoux (1991)- Cenozoic fault systems and paleostress along the Cimandiri Fault Zone, West Java, Indonesia: In: E.P. Utomo, H. Santoso & J. Sopaheluwakan (eds.) Proc. Silver Jubilee Symposium on the dynamics of subduction and its products, Yogyakarta-Karangsembung 1991, Research Development Centre Geotechnology, Indonesian Institut of Sciences (LIPI), Bandung, p. 245-270.

Noeradi, Dardji, E.A. Subroto, H.E. Wahono, E. Hermanto & Y. Zaim (2006)- Basin evolution and hydrocarbon potential of Majalengka-Bumiayu transpression basin, Java Island, Indonesia. Proc. AAPG International Conference Exhib., Perth., AAPG Search and Discovery 90061, 1.p. (Abstract only)

(online

at:

https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/pdfz/abstracts/pdf/2006/intl_perth/abstracts/ndx_noeradi.pdf.html)

(NW-SE structural zone from Majalengka to Bumiayu, Java, between two major lineaments (NE-SW Cimandiri and N70E fault zones) characterised by fold belt of Neogene sediments (transpression zone). Oligo-Miocene-Pleistocene stratigraphy starts with distal turbidite system, grading upward into coarser turbidites, and fluvial-shallow marine deposits. At least twelve oil seeps, ten suspected gas seeps and one discovery well)

Nolf, D. & S. Bajpai (1992)- Marine Middle Eocene fish otoliths from India and Java. Bull. Inst. Royal Sciences Naturelles Belgique, Sciences de la Terre, 62, p. 195-221.

(online at: www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/276754.pdf)

(Two comparable M Eocene marine fish otoliths associations from India and Java. Nine clayey glauconitic sand samples from Nanggulan area, C. Java, with 24 neritic teleost species, dominated by apogonids. New species *Apogon townsendoides*, *Lactarius nonfungus*, *Percoideorum sciaenoides*, etc. Associated nannofossils upper Zone NP16, E Bartonian age)

Norris, M., B.D. Rohrlach & A. Maryono (2011)- The discovery of the Tujuh Bukit porphyry epithermal copper-gold-silver deposits, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. NewGenGold 2011 Conference, Case histories of discovery, Perth, p. 201-211.

(Tujuh Bukit group of telescoped epithermal and porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits in E Java, ~205 km SE of Surabaya. Cluster of deposits, including Tumpangpitu, Candrian, Katak and Gunung Manis in area of ~5 km diameter. Tumpangpitu comprises high sulphidation Cu-Au-Ag epithermal mineralisation that is telescoped onto large underlying Au-rich porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system, associate with young tonalite intrusives)

Nossin, J.J., M.C.J. Damen & R.P.G.A. Voskuil (1992)- Morphostructural relationships in the Lembang fault area, West Java, Indonesia. Zeitschrift fur Geomorphologie 84, p. 185-201.

(also in ITC Journal 2)

Nossin, J.J. & C. Voute (1986)- The geomorphology of the Borobudur plain, its archaeology and history (Central Java, Indonesia). Int. Institute Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC) Journal 4, p. 280-289.

(Borobudur Plain was a lake in second half of Quaternary, with deposits up to 10m thick)

Nossin, J.J. & C. Voute (1986)- Notes on the geomorphology of the Borobudur Plain (central Java, Indonesia) in an archaeological and historical context. Proc. 7th Int. Symposium Remote sensing for resources development and environmental management, Enschede 1986, 2, p. 857-863.

Notosiswoyo, S. & S.B. Kusumayuda (1999)- Hydrogeology of the Gunung Sewu karstic area, Central Java, Indonesia: a conceptual model. In: G.H. Teh (ed.) Proc. 9th Regional Congress Geology Mineral Energy Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA '98), Kuala Lumpur 1998, Bull. Geological Society Malaysia 43, p. 351-358.

(online at: <https://gsmpubl.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/bgsm1999035.pdf>)

(Hydrogeologic models for karst terrane of M Miocene Gunung Sewu Gp carbonates, S Mountains, C Java)

Noujaim, A.K. (1976)- Drilling in a high temperature and overpressured area, Sunda Straits, Indonesia. Proc. 5th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 211-214.

(1973 Aminoil C-ISX well few km from Krakatau volcano very high temperature. Well TD at 9860' with formation Temp >450° F, after penetrating >8000' U Pliocene (volcano-)clastics)

Novian, M.I., P.K.D. Setiawan & S. Husein (2007)- Stratigrafi Formasi Semilir bagian atas di Dusun Boyo, Desa Ngalang, Kecamatan Gedang Sari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, DIY: pertimbangan untuk penamaan anggota Buyutan. Proc. 36th IAGI, 32nd HAGI and 29th IATMI Annual Conv. Exhib., Bali 2007, p. 846-850.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Stratigrafi-Formasi-Semilir-Bagian-Atas-di-Dusun-Boyo.pdf)

(Same paper as Novian et al. (2009), below)

Novandaru, N. (2019)- Evolusi filogenetik foraminifera besar Miogypsinidae Oligosen Formasi Rajamandala lintasan Tagogapu. M.Sc. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. (Unpublished)

(‘Phylogenetic evolution of Oligocene Miogypsinidae larger foraminifera of the Rajamandala Formation in the Tagogapu section’. “In the Java region, there have been no published studies on the evolution of the Miogypsinidae family” (in reality, miogypsinids evolution was first documented in Bandung from Java samples, in six papers by Tan Sin Hok in 1936-1939; JTvG). Stratigraphic section in Tagogapu (Cikamuning area, W Java) shows large foraminifera zones Te 2-3 and Te 4 and planktonic foraminifera zone P22 or older, both diagnostic of Late Oligocene. Evolutionary studies on Neorotalia mecatepecensis and its descendants, Paleomiogypsina boninensis, Miogypsinella bornea, Miogypsinoides complanata and Ms formosensis)

Novandaru, N., K. Anwar Maryunani, R.D.W. Ardi & E.M. Nurhidaya (2025)- Biostratigrafi dan analisis paleobatimetri berdasarkan kumpulan foraminifera di daerah Cirahab, Kabupaten Banyumas, Jawa Tengah. Bulletin of Geology (ITB) 9, 1, p. 28-41.

(online at: <https://www.buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/article/download/459/116>)

(Stratigraphic section measurements in Kali Karangtengah, Cirahab area, N of Cilacap, 110 m long, composed of deep marine uppermost Halang and Tapak Formations. Four foram zones (N17-N21; latest Miocene- Late

Pliocene). Paleobathymetric analysis indicates transgression in Late Miocene-Early Pliocene and one regression in Pliocene to Pleistocene)

Novandaru, N., K. Anwar Maryunani, R. Kapid, Aswan & W.B. Khorniawan (2025)- Phylogenetic evolution of *Neorotalia mecatepecensis* to Miogypsinidae from Rajamandala Formation, West Java, Indonesia. *Palaeoworld* 34, 5, 200961, p.

(Evolutionary trends in latest Oligocene miogypsinid larger benthic foraminifera from Rajamandala Limestone at Tagogapu. Observed series from Neorotalia mecatepecensis to Paleomiogypsina to Miogypsinella bornea to Miogypsinoides complanatus and Miogypsinoides formosensis)

Novian, M.I., P.K.D. Setiawan & S. Husein (2007)- Stratigrafi Formasi Semilir bagian atas di Dusun Boyo, Desa Ngalang, Kecamatan Gedang Sari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, DIY: pertimbangan untuk penamaan anggota Buyutan. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI, 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, p. 846-850.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Stratigrafi-Formasi-Semilir-Bagian-Atas-di-Dusun-Boyo.pdf)

(Similar to 2009 paper below)

Novian, M.I., P.K.D. Setiawan, S. Husein & W. Rahardjo (2009)- Stratigrafi Formasi Semilir bagian atas di Dusun Boyo, Desa Ngalang, Kecamatan Gedang Sari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, DIY: pertimbangan untuk penamaan anggota Buyutan. Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 195-208.

(‘Stratigraphy of the Upper Semilir Formation in Hamlet Boyo, Ngalang Village, District Gedang Sari, Gunung Kidul, with considerations for naming the Buyutan Member’. Semilir Fm dominated by tuffs, volcanic breccias and volcanic sandstones. Measured sections and facies analysis, interpreted mainly as deltaic environments (Semilir Fm usually viewed as E Miocene deeper marine turbiditic volcanoclastic deposits? Nothing about age (JTvG))

Novian, M.I., P.P. Utama & S. Husein (2013)- Penentuan batuan sumber Gununglumpur di sekitar Purwodadi berdasarkan kandungan fosil foraminifera. Pros. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 6, Jurusan Teknik Geologi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 2013, S06, p. 518-533.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/40355862/Prosiding_Seminar_Nasional_Kebumihan_ke_6)

(‘Determination of source rock of the mud mounds near Purwodadi from fossil foraminifera content’. Samples from Kesongo and Crewek ‘mud volcanoes’ in Randublatung zone of NE Java basin with planktonic foraminifera of zones N18-19, N14/N12 and N7-N9 and E Miocene large foraminifera (Miogypsina, etc.). Mud volcanoes probably sourced from oldest material, i.e. late E Miocene bathyal marine Tawun Fm, but also incorporated rocks of younger formations (Ngrayong, Wonocolo, Ledok, etc.))

Novianto, A. (2022)- Model struktur geologi Cekungan Kendeng dengan pendekatan metoda geofisika: implikasinya terhadap potensi migas. Doct. Thesis UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta, p. 1-278. *(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/29611/4/6.%20Draft%20Disertasi%20Ardian%20%28Revisi-Maret%29.pdf>)*

(‘Model of the geological structure of the Kendeng Basin using geophysical methods: implications for oil and gas potential’. Kendeng zone in NE Java deep Tertiary basin, now fold-thrust belt, interpreted to be controlled by decollement that extends from Southern Mountains to Kendeng Basin. Basement exposed at surface in Jiwo-Bayat interpreted as first compressional decollement surface. Second decollement surface is Wonosegoro Fault, third decollement Juwangi fault, bringing Pelang Fm to surface. Youngest fault is Ngrahu Fault, the boundary of Kendeng Basin with basin in N. Eocene rocks equivalent to Jiwo Bayat present in material of mud volcanoes. Kendeng Basin controlled by E-W faults. Sangiran high located above Eocene rift basin, 4-5 mm deep. Oil in Kendeng Basin seeps from marine-deltaic organic material, and late mature maturation)

Novianto, A., Sutanto, Suharsono, C. Prasetyadi & W. Hidayat (2022)- Mud volcano: revealing the stratigraphy of Kendeng Basin, Indonesia. Open J. Yangtze Oil and Gas 7, p. 48-64.

(online at: https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ojogas_2022010514021881.pdf)

(Clasts from inactive Boyolali mud volcano complex in western Kendeng Basin (~50 km NE of Jiwo Hills; not far from Sangiran Dome?)) include M Eocene Nummulites limestones, conglomerates and quartz sandstones

(older than oldest exposed sediments in Kendeng zone, E Miocene Pelang Fm), revealing subsurface stratigraphy. Nummulites limestones similar to Jiwo-Bayat rocks and associated with Eocene planktonic foraminifera foraminifera Morozovella aragonensis and Globigerinatheka mexicana barri (= M Eocene). Also shallow marine M Miocene limestones. No details on location or forams in Nummulites limestones- JTVG)

Novianto, A., Sutanto, Suharsono, C. Prasetyadi & T. Setiawan (2022)- Structure boundary separating using gravity data for Central and Southern parts of the East Java Basin beneath the Quaternary volcanic deposits. Iraqi Geological J. 55, 1B, p. 1-13.

(online at: <https://igj-iraq.org/igj/index.php/igj/article/view/695/766>)

(Gravity data SE of Yogyakarta show major E-W fault system, separating high Bouguer anomaly area in S from large negative area in N. Interpreted as high-angle, S-facing fault at S side of Quaternary volcanic range (N margin of Southern Mountains). Result of compressive tectonics that formed fold-thrust belt system)

Novianto, A., Sutanto, Suharsono, C. Prasetyadi & T. Setiawan (2020)- Structural model of Kendeng Basin: a new concept of oil and gas exploration. Open J. Yangtze Oil and Gas 5, 4, p. 200-215.

(online at: https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ojogas_2020090713433971.pdf)

(Kendeng Basin in NE Java interpreted from Bouguer Gravity Anomaly, shows flexural basin pattern formed during Neogene. E-W trending Eocene? horst-graben structures, reactivated during Plio-Pleistocene compression)

Novianti, S., S. Al Ayyubi & M. Abdurrachman & (2018)- Alteration and mineralization model in sediment-hosted indication at Kebonagung District, South Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia. GEOSEA XV Conference, Hanoi 2018, p. 169-184.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329238774_Alteration_and_Mineralization_Model_in_Sediment-hosted_Indication_at_Kebonagung_District_South_Pacitan_East_Java_Indonesia)

(Arsenic anomaly in stream sediments of Kebonagung District, S Pacitan, E Java, caused by realgar-orpiment mineralization, hosted mainly in E Miocene Campurdarat Fm-limestone. Possibly Carlin-type deposit)

Novita, D. (2012)- Asalmuda jadi batupasir vulkaniklastik Formasi Kebo-Butak daerah Mojosari dan Kalinampu, Bayat Jawa Tengah. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-06, p. 1-3.

('Origin of Kebo Formation volcanoclastic sandstones, Butak Mojosari area and Kalinampu, Bayat, C Java'. Outcrop sections of Eocene at Mojosari and Kalinampu show Kalinampu with rel. high feldspar content and with polycrystalline and volcanic quartz. Mojosari more common volcanic quartz and no or rare feldspar. Interpreted as marine slope deposits)

Novita, D., D.H. Barianto & M.I. Novian (2013)- Biozonasi Formasi Kebo bagian bawah jalur Kalinampu-Sendangrejo, Bayat Jawa Tengah. J. Teknik Geologi (UGM) 2, 1, p. 1-5.

(online at: <http://lib.geologi.ugm.ac.id/ojs/index.php/geo/article/view/20>)

('Biozonation of the lower part of the Kebo Formation near Kalinampu-Sendangrejo, Bayat, C Java'. Area contains Oligocene Nampurejo pillow lava. Three measured sections with nine facies. Kalinampu-Sendangrejo section 13 M Eocene to E Miocene foraminifera biozones (P11-N5). Sumberan-Mojosari section 7 Late Eocene-Oligocene biozones (P14-N2). Depositional environment bathyal)

Novita, D., D.H. Barianto & M.I. Novian (2014)- Planktonic foraminifera biozonation of the Middle Eocene-Oligocene Kebo Formation, Kalinampu area, Bayat, Klaten, Central Java. Berita Sedimentologi 31, p. 70-81.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/125/95>)

(Identification of 12 Middle Eocene (P11)- Early Miocene (N5) planktonic foraminifera zones with diverse assemblages in lower Kebo Butak Fm of S Mountains of C Java. With Eocene pillow lavas. Depositional environments bathyal marine (unique documentation of continuous M Eocene- E Oligocene deep marine pelagic sedimentation, preceding the Kebo-Butak etc. 'Old Andesites' arc volcanic episode; JTVG))

Novita, D., B. Muljana & H.M. Zajuli (2023)- Geokimia dan analisis lingkungan pengendapan batugamping Pliosen Formasi Paciran di daerah Watuputih, Kabupaten Rembang, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 24, 2, p. 79-88.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/729>)

(*'Geochemistry and paleoenvironmental analysis of Pliocene Paciran Limestone in the Watuputih Area, Rembang Regency, Central Java Province'. Microfacies and chemistry of outcrop samples of Pliocene Paciran Limestone, NE Java Basin*)

Novita, D., B. Muljana & M.H.H. Zajuli (2023)- Distribusi foraminifera bentonik besar sebagai penentu lingkungan pengendapan karbonat Pliosen dari Formasi Paciran bagian bawah. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 24, 4, p. 173-180.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/748>)

(*'Distribution of the Larger Benthic Foraminifera as indicators of the Pliocene carbonate depositional environment from the Lower Paciran Formation'. Pliocene lower Paciran Fm limestone in C Rembang area. Six genera of large foraminifera: Amphotegina, Alveolina, Cycloclypeus, Heterostegina, Lepidocyclina and Operculina. Presence of Lepidocyclina in basal Paciran Fm indicates limestone formed in Early Pliocene (N.B.: figures of Lepidocyclina not convincing; if present, indicates Miocene JTvG). Foraminifera suggest deposition in open platform environment, then shallowing and deepening again to open platform*)

Novita, D., D.R. Wirawan, S. Rijani & U. Hermawan (2022)- Pola perubahan iklim purba pada umur Pliosen dengan proksi foraminifera: studi kasus Formasi Sentolo, Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 23, 3, p. 133-140.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/703/482>)

(*'Paleoclimate change pattern in the Pliocene with foraminifera proxies: case study of the Sentolo Formation, Yogyakarta'. Sentolo Fm marls in Kulon Progo area 39m thick. Age range N19 (E Pliocene) and N20 (Late Pliocene), depositional environment from lower bathyal to outer neritic. Cooling pattern in E Pliocene and warming pattern in Late Pliocene*)

Noya, Y. (1994)- Geology and mineralization of the Cikotok area, West Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis Curtin University of Technology, Perth, West Australia, p. 1-219. (*Unpublished*)

(*Cikotok gold-silver deposits discovered in 1936 in Bayah Dome of S Banten, ~200 km SW of Jakarta. Gold production from 1940-1992 ~7704 kg and associated silver 218,853 kg. Pliocene-age mineralization in quartz veins, formed at low T, hosted in Oligo-Miocene felsic volcanics ('Old Andesite Fm'). Small andesitic and granodioritic intrusive rocks emplaced in M-L Miocene. High silver content occurs as fine-grained argentite and possibly as electrum. Ore minerals in large sulphide (chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena) - bearing quartz veins and in hydrothermal breccias. Three zones. Epithermal origin, with average formation T 245°C. Depth below surface ~200 m at time of formation*)

Noya, Y., T.C. Amin & N. Suwarna (1999)- Petrology of gold and silver-bearing volcanic rocks from Cikotok area, West Java. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 9, 95, p. 16-26.

(*Gold-bearing host rocks of Cikotok Gold Mine area, SW Java, in hydrothermally altered andesitic, basaltic and rhyo-dacite lavas of Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesites/ Cikotok Fm, intruded by M Miocene(?) granodiorite and andesitic dykes*)

Noya, Y., D. Sukarna & S. Andi Mangga (1994)- The nature of mineralization at the Cikotok area, West Java. *Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta*, 2, p. 981-1000.

(*Cikotok high-silver/ minor gold mineralization in SW Java large epithermal sulphide-quartz veins and in hydrothermal breccias. Host rocks Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanics. Ag-Au in sulphide minerals sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Formed at 200m below surface (exploited from 1936-2008)*)

Noya, Y., T. Suwanti, Suharsono & L. Sarmili (1992)- Geology of the Mojokerto Quadrangle, Jawa (1508-6), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-12. + map.

(*Eastern Kendeng and Rembang zones*)

Noya, Y., S.A. Wilde, S.A. Mangga & D. Sukarna (1999)- A study of fluid inclusions at the Cikotok Gold Mine, West Java. In: G.H. Teh (ed.) Proc. 9th Regional Congress Geology Mineral Energy Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA '98), Kuala Lumpur 1998, Bull. Geological Society Malaysia 43, p. 307-319.

(online at: <https://gsmpubl.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/bgsm1999030.pdf>)

(Cikotok gold-silver deposits of SW Java, ~200 km SW of Jakarta, are Pliocene mineralization hosted in Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanics, forming part of Bayah Dome Complex. Fluid inclusions homogenisation temperatures between 184-306°C, mean 245°C, trapping pressure equivalent to depth of 210m, all typical of low salinity epithermal gold deposits)

Nugraha, A., F. Pambudi, V.S. Sundari, S. Sugiarto & S. Hussein (2014)- Karakteristik deformasi struktur pada sistem kompleks sesar mendatar Terombo di dusun Sumberan, Kecamatan Ngawen, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, P4P-01, p. 21-33.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/137862/1/DOB-01.pdf>)

('Characteristics of structural deformation in the Terombo horizontal fault complex in Sumberan village, Ngawen sub-district, Gunung Kidul regency'. Trembono fault complex NE-SW trending strike-slip faults in Tertiary rocks in S Mountains near Sumberan, deforming Kebo-Butak submarine volcanoclastic rocks)

Nugraha, A.D., S. Widiyantoro, A. Gunawan & G. Suantika (2013)- Seismic velocity structures beneath the Guntur Volcano Complex, West Java, derived from simultaneous tomographic inversion and hypocenter relocation. J. Mathematical Fundamental Sciences (ITB) 45, 1, p. 17-28.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/789/470>)

(Tomographic inversion results show low velocity anomalies beneath Guntur summit at depth of 6-8 km and Gandapura caldera at 7-9 km depth. Probably associated with melt-filled pores of the rock)

Nugraha, A.M.S., A. Ditya, M. Zamzam, Y. Hernawati & B. Sapiie (2009)- Fracture characteristics within carbonate rocks facies and its implication to reservoir characterization, case study Rajamandala Formation, West Java. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Exhib. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, p. 1-18.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Fracture-Characteristics-Within.pdf)

(Fractures distribution in Late Oligocene Rajamandala Fm, Padalarang, W Java. Fractures intensity increases near fault or fractured zone. Different types of fracture generated in the different carbonate facies)

Nugraha, A.M.S. & R. Hall (2012)- Cenozoic history of the East Java forearc. Proc. 36th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA12-G-028, p. 1-21.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/109486490/Cenozoic_History_of_The_East_Java_Forearc)

(E Java forearc stratigraphy 6 tectono-stratigraphic units with 3 major unconformities. Lowest unit with continuous strong reflectors may be Paleogene or Mesozoic and is absent under C and W Java. M Eocene-Lower Oligocene deposited above M Eocene unconformity during extensional phase, followed by U Oligocene-Lw Miocene deposition with arc volcanism. Localized contraction of Lower Miocene and older units prior to termination of arc activity. Extensive carbonate deposition above E-M Miocene unconformity during quiet period with reduced volcanism. Significant subsidence began in Late Miocene. Deformation at S side of forearc after deposition of U Miocene, interpreted to be caused by arrival of buoyant plateau at subduction margin)

Nugraha, A.M.S. & R. Hall (2013)- Cenozoic history of the East Java forearc. Berita Sedimentologi 26, p. 5-40.

(online at: www.iagi.or.id/fosi/files/2013/05/BS26-Java.pdf)

(similar to 2012 !PA paper above)

Nugraha, A.P.S. & F.M.H. Sihombing (2021)- Karakteristik batu bara di daerah Bayah bagian selatan, Provinsi Banten berdasarkan analisis proksimat, ultimat, dan maseral. Jurnal Geosains Terapan 4, 1, p. 51-58.

(online at: <https://geosainsterapan.id/index.php/id/article/view/32>)

('Coal characteristics in the southern part of Bayah area, Banten Province, based on proximate, ultimate and maceral analysis'. Coal in S Bayah area dominated by vitrinite (82-99%; desmocollinite and telocollinite) and inertinite (0-9%))

- Nugraha, C., L. Fauzielly & L. Jurnaliah (2024)- Ostrakoda Formasi Bentang-Formasi Koleberes Cimaragang, Cianjur, Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 25, 3, p. 151-159.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/878/561>)
(*'Ostracoda from the Bentang and -Koleberes Formations, Cimaragang, Cianjur, West Java'. M Miocene- E Pliocene marine ostracods from Cimaragang area in Cianjur District, W Java. 13 genera, with key genera Lankacythere and Keijella*)
- Nugraha, K., I. Haryanto, Faisal Helmi & M.F. Rosana (2016)- Gravity collapse- structural model of Ciletuh Amphitheatre, West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. Asia Oceania Geoscience Conference*, p.
(*Ciletuh amphitheatre is Pliocene - Pleistocene gravitational failure, forming amphitheatre that now exposes Eocene quartz sandstone unit and Cretaceous melange rock*)
- Nugrahadi, A., Y. Suracman, S. Mulyono, D. Muljawan, A. Lesanpura, J.P. Hutagaol & Kusnadi (1999)- Oblique subduction zone in the Southern West Java offshore. *Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 73-82.
- Nugrahini, A., V. Isnaniawardhani, A. Sudradjat & N. Sulaksana (2019)- Characteristics of Semilir Formation in relationship with the period of volcanic activity. *Int. J. of Geomate* 16, 53, p. 154-162.
(online at: <https://geomatejournal.com/geomate/article/view/2824/2399>)
(*E Miocene Semilir Fm in Baturagung area of Southern Mountains Zone, C Java, overlying Kebo-Butak volcanic rock succession. Deeper marine volcanoclastic formation with measured thickness 694m, with turbidites, tuff, lapilli and pumice breccia, rich in volcanic glass and quartz. Semilir Fm records 84 episodes of volcanic eruptions in 14 periods, some forming calderas (paper does not acknowledge key older work, like of H. Smyth et al. 2011, etc.; (JTvG))*)
- Nugrahini, A., V. Isnaniawardhani, N. Sulaksana & A. Sudradjat (2017)- The first period of volcano activity in Semilir Formation of Southern Mountain of Java Basin. *Proc. 2nd Joint Conference of Utsunomiya University and Universitas Padjadjaran*, p. 256-261.
- Nugroho, D. (2016)- Evolusi sedimentasi batugamping Oligo-Miosen Formasi Rajamandala di daerah Padalarang, Jawa Barat. Ph.D. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1- . (*Unpublished*)
(*'Evolution of sedimentation of the Oligo-Miocene Rajamandala Formation limestone in the Padalarang area, West Java'*)
- Nugroho, D., T. Simo, D. Noeradi, S.M. Fullmer, M.K. Hicks, S.E. Kaczmarek, C. Liu, J.T. Van Gorsel et al. (2009)- Significance of the sedimentology and stratigraphy for the evolution and demise of the Oligocene Rajamandala Limestone, Padalarang, West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association*, IPA09-G-161, p. 11-24.
(*Rajamandala Limestone Chattian carbonate platform, prograding to NE, drowned at end-Chattian*)
- Nugroho, D., H. Sulaiman & F.Nizar Ahmady (2017)- System tract and sea level change analysis on carbonate turbidite and debrite of Oligo-Miocene Rajamandala limestone (Rajamandala formation), Padalarang area, West Java. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017)*, Malang, p. 1-4.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_System-Tract-and-Sea-Level-Change-Analysis-on-Carbonate-Turbidite_compressed.pdf)
(*Rajamandala Fm in Padalarang Area is largest OligoMiocene carbonate outcrop in Java, with most diverse facies types, incl. carbonate debrites and calci-turbidites. Carbonate platform margin and slope changed at least two times from steep margin to gentle margin and back to relatively steep margin and slope*)
- Nugroho, K.S.A., I. Setiawan & T. Winarno (2021)- Comparison of granitoid characteristics West Kalimantan and Karangsambung based on mineralogical and geochemical aspects. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 6, 3, p. 152-163.
(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/7417/3571>)

(Cretaceous granite from W Kalimantan Calc-High K calc-alkaline affinity (I- and S-type granites), formed in Continental arc granite and Continental collision granite environments. Karangsambung granite Calc-High K calc-alkaline affinity, magma (I-type granite), formed as volcanic arc granite)

Nuraini, S. & L. Hakim (2021)- Regression process of marine hardground in Nanggulan FM., Kulon Progo Mountain, Yogyakarta. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Industrial and Technology and Information Design (ICITID 2021), Yogyakarta 2021, 9p.

(online at: <https://eudl.eu/pdf/10.4108/eai.30-8-2021.2311536>)

(Discussion of several Fe₂O₃-enriched horizons in marine M Eocene Nanggulan Beds, southern C Java, interpreted as hardground horizons/submarine exposure surfaces)

Nuraini, S., I. Syafri, B. Muljana & A. Sudradjat (2024)- Ichnofossil of Nanggulan deltaic system: case study of Watupuru cross section in Kulon Progo, Central Java, Indonesia. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 11, 2, p. 295-312.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/1011/475>)

(M-L Eocene deltaic-shallow marine Nanggulan Fm in Kulon Progo, C Java. Rich in trace fossils (17 ichnogenera) and including Nummulites banks))

Nurhandoko, B.E.B., R. Kurniadi, Susilowati, K. Triyoso, S. Widowati, M.R.A. Hadi et al. (2019)- Integrated subsurface temperature modeling beneath Mt. Lawu and Mt. Muriah in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. Open Geosciences 11, 1, p. 341-351.

(online at: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/geo-2019-0027/html>)

(Subsurface temperatures along N-S profile Muriah- Lawu, East Java basin. Rel. low T below extinct Muriah volcano, high below Lawu volcano)

Nurhandoko, B.E.B., S. Widowati, R. Kurniadi, M.R. Abda, A.D. Purnama, R. Martha, Susilowati, E. Fatiah & M.R. Asmarahadi (2016)- Integrated subsurface Temperature modeling: case study of East Java Basin. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-723-G, p. 1-9.

(Subsurface temperatures along N-S profile in E part of East Java basin. Similar to paper above)

Nur Hasjim (1988)- Le Neogene marin du Nord-Est de Java, Indonesie; etude biostratigraphique (foraminiferes et nannoplancton). Geomedia Memoir 1, p. 1-129.

(‘The marine Neogene of NE Java; biostratigraphic study’. Foraminifera and nannofossils listings from several classic Tertiary outcrop sections in NE Java)

Nursecha, M.A.Q., J. Jyalita & S. Husein (2014)- Tectonic control on hydrocarbon seepages of Sijenggung, North Serayu Basin, Central Java. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-SG-021, p. 1-13.

(N Serayu Basin, N of Karangsambung in C Java has number of hydrocarbon (mainly gas?) seeps. North Serayu Basin back-arc basin with major subsidence in M Miocene- E Pliocene with Halang Fm volcanic arc deposits in Late Miocene, intense N-S compressional folding in (Late?) Pliocene and reactivation of volcanism in Pleistocene. Pekacangan river section with Sijenggung gas seep in deep marine E-M Miocene Rambatan Fm. Multiple thrust faults/ folds with >200% shortening believed to be responsible for hydrocarbon seepage)

Nutt, W.L. & J. Sirait (1985)- Application of offset seismic profiles in the Jatibarang volcanic reservoir. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 385-398.

Obermann, A., Karyono, T. Diehl, M. Lupi & A. Mazzini (2018)- Seismicity at Lusi and the adjacent volcanic complex, Java, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 90, p. 149-156.

(Ongoing seismic events in E Java mainly nucleate at 8-13 km depths below Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex. Practically no seismicity in sedimentary basin hosting Lusi mud eruption. Focal mechanisms indicate mainly sinistral strike-slip faulting SW of Lusi and suggesting Watukosek fault system extends from volcanic complex to NE of Java)

Okada, H. (1981)- Calcareous nannofossils of Cenozoic formations in Central Java. In: T. Saito (ed.) Micropaleontology, petrology and lithostratigraphy of Cenozoic rocks of the Yogyakarta region, Central Java. Special Publication Dept. Earth Sciences, Yamagata University, Japan, p. 25-34.
(*Nannofossils from M Eocene- M Oligocene Nanggulan Fm, E Miocene Sentolo Fm, etc. 'Old Andesites' underlain by mid Oligocene Sphenolithus distentus, overlain by middle E Miocene S. belemnites zone CN2. Upper part of Sentolo Fm may be E Pliocene age*)

Okal, E.A. (1999)- The south of Java earthquake of 1921 September 11: a negative search for a large interplate thrust event at the Java Trench. Geophysical J. International 190, 3, p. 1657-1672.
(online at: <https://academic.oup.com/gji/article/190/3/1657/572836>)
(*Historical seismograms, modeling, etc. suggest 1921 earthquake with minor tsunami at Cilacap occurred at depth of 30 km, as an intraplate earthquake in outer rise, showing mostly strike-slip mechanism and tensional stress parallel to direction of convergence*)

Okamoto, S., S. Kojima, S. Suparka & J. Supriyanto (1994)- Campanian (Upper Cretaceous) radiolarians from a shale clast in the Paleogene of central Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences 9, 1-2, p. 45-50.
(*Brown shale clast in Paleogene breccia in Karangsambung with Campanian tropical radiolarians not seen in coeval Campanian assemblages from blocks in Luk-Ulo melange, suggesting juxtaposition of material from different paleolatitudes in Late Cretaceous, but juxtaposed before deposition of Paleogene*)

Oktariadi, O., D.A. Yuwana & A. Kurnia (eds.) (2019)- Dinamika geologi Selat Sunda dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan. Badan Geologi, Bandung, p. 1-364.
(online at: <https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/content-dinamika-geologi-selat-sunda.pdf>)
(*'Geological dynamics of the Sunda Strait in sustainable development'. Overview of Sunda Strait geodynamics, Krakatau volcano, etc.*)

Oktariani, H., Winantris & L. Fauzielly (2018)- Fosil kayu *Dryobalanoxylon* sp. pada Formasi Genteng di Kabupaten Lebak Provinsi Banten dan paleofitogeografinya di Indonesia. Bulletin of Geology (ITB) 2, 1, p. 175-196.
(online at: <https://bulettingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/issue/view/4/Paper-5%20vol.%202%20no.%201>)
(*'Fossil wood Dryobalanoxylon sp. in the Genteng Formation in Lebak Regency, Banten, and its paleophytogeography in Indonesia'. E Pliocene fossilized wood of dipterocarp family in Genteng Fm tuff in Sindangsari Village, W Java. Genus known from Miocene- Pleistocene of Sumatra, W Java and Kalimantan*)

Oktariani, H., Winantris, L. Fauzielly & R. Damayanti (2017)- *Dryobalanoxylon* sp.: a fossil wood preserved in the Genteng Formation from Lebak Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia. J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD) 2, 3, p. 119-126.
(online at: jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gdag/article/download/15620/7347)
(English version of Oktariani et al. 2018)

Oktariani, H., Winantris, L. Fauzielly & A. Hamzah (2019)- *Dryobalanoxylon* sp.: silicified fossil wood from Lebak Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 20, 2, p. 93-99.
(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/459/397>)

Oostingh, C.H. (1933)- Neue Mollusken aus dem Pliozan von Java. De Mijningenieur 14, 11, p. 192-197 and vol. 14, 12, p. 212-215.
(*'New molluscs from the Pliocene of Java'. New bivalve and gastropod species from Cimanceuri area, S of Bantam, collected by Oppenoorth in 1925*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1934)- Aanteekeningen over eenige bivalven uit het Neogeen van Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 1, 1, p. IV.19- IV.22.
(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1934-01.pdf>)

('Notes on some bivalves from the Neogene of Java'. On Mio-Pliocene Metis and Cardilia from various localities on Java. First of a long series of short mollusc papers in 'De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie' by Oostingh)

Oostingh, C.H. (1934)- Die Purpurinen aus dem Pliocan des Tjidjoerej in Cheribon, Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 1, 2, p. IV.28- IV.30.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1934-02.pdf>)

(On species of Pliocene gastropod genus Thais, incl. T. (Stramonita) martini n.sp. from Bumiayu, W Java)

Oostingh, C.H. (1934)- Die Cardiiden aus dem Cheribonien von Bentasari in Tegal, Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 1, 5, p. IV.76- IV.78.

('The cardiids from the Cheribonian of Bentasari in Tegal, Java'. Three species of Cardium-type molluscs from Pliocene of Bentasari basin, C Java, including a Laevicardium described here for first time from Indonesia)

Oostingh, C.H. (1935)- Einige neue Gastropoden aus dem Miocan von Mittel-Bantam (Java). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 2, 9, p. IV.79- IV.83.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1935-09.pdf>)

('Some new gastropods from the Miocene of Middle Banten (Java)'. New species from coal-bearing Middle Bojongmanik beds, West Java, collected by Ziegler and Koolhoven)

Oostingh, G.H. (1935)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Boemiajoe (Java). Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, 26, p. 1-247.

('The molluscs from the Pliocene of Bumi Ayu, Java')

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java- part 1. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 5, 2, p. IV.17- IV.33.

('The molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'. First of series of 10 South Banten mollusc papers)

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, II (1. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 5, 3, p. 35-47.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1938-03.pdf>)

('Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'; part 2 (1st continuation)'. Descriptions of species of gastropod Clathrodrillia group)

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, III (2. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 5, 4, p. IV.49- IV.60.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1938-04.pdf>)

('Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'; part 3 (2nd continuation)'. Descriptions of species of gastropod family Terebridae)

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, IV (3. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 5, 7, p. IV.105- IV.115.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1938-07.pdf>)

('Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'; part 4'. Descriptions of species of gastropod families Volutacea, Olividae, Harpidae)

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, V (4. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 5, 8, p. IV.119- IV.129.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1938-08.pdf>)

('Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'; part 5 (4th continuation)'). Descriptions of species of gastropod family Marginellidae)

Oostingh, C.H. (1939)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, VI (5. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 6, 1, p. IV.7- IV.16.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1939-01.pdf>)
(*'Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'*; part 6 (5th continuation)). *Descriptions of species of gastropod family Mitridae*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1939)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, VII (6. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 6, 4, p. IV.43- IV.51.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1939-04.pdf>)
(*'Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'*; part 7 (6th continuation)). *Descriptions of species of gastropod group Mitra, Vexillum, etc.*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1939)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java- part VIII (7. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 6, 8, p. IV.103- IV.119.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1939-08.pdf>)
(*'Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'*; part 8 (7th continuation)). *Descriptions of species of gastropod family Fascioliariidae, Melongenidae, Buccinidae, etc.*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1939)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, IX (8. Fortsetzung). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 6, 12, p. IV.163- IV.187.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1939-12.pdf>)
(*'Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'*; part 9 (8th continuation)). *Descriptions of species of gastropod family Nassariidae, etc.*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1939)- Note on the stratigraphical relations between some Pliocene deposits in Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 6, 9, p. IV.140- IV.141.

(*On correlations of Pliocene formations in Cirebon, Bumiayu and Kendeng regions*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1940)- Die Mollusken des Pliocaens von Sud-Bantam in Java, X. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 7, 4, p. IV.45- IV.60.

(*'Molluscs from the Pliocene of South Bantam, Java'*. Last of series of 10 papers. *Descriptions of species of gastropod families Pyrenidae and Muricidae*)

Oostingh, C.H. (1941)- Three new species of gastropods from the Pliocene of Semarang (Central Java). De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 8, 7, p. IV.63- IV.64.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1941-07.pdf>)
(*New Pliocene gastropod species Siphonalia (Pseudoneptunea) inflata, Terebra (Strioterebrum) hetzeli and Turris (Gemmula) bemmeleni*)

Oppenoorth, W.F.F. (1931)- Java kaartering. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch-Indie 59 (1930), Algemeen Gedeelte, p. 38-48.

(*'Java mapping program'*. *With summary of provisional Eocene- Pleistocene stratigraphic subdivision of Java'*)

Oppenoorth, W.F.F. & H. Gerth (1929)- The Upper Eocene Nanggoelan Beds near Djogjakarta. Fourth Pacific Science Congress Java 1929, Bandung, Excursion Guide D1, p. 1-20.

(*Overview of geology and fauna of ~200m thick Middle Eocene section of Nanggulan, ~20 km W of Yogyakarta. Three levels: basal quartz sandstone (>80m; marine transgression; Axinea= Glycymeris Beds) with a 1m thick coal bed and layers rich in Nummulites (Djokdjokartae Beds), overlain by marls with Discocyclina and tuffs (Discocyclina Beds), overlain by andesitic sandstone, also with Discocyclina. Eocene intruded and overlain by E Miocene 'Old Andesites'*)

Osberger, R. (1954)- Research on fossil corals from Java. Indonesian J. Natural Science (Majalah Ilmu Alam untuk Indonesia) 110, p. 201-207.

(*Work on corals from Bandung survey collections from four localities on Java: Geger Tjabe (C Java, SE of Tegal; Pliocene reef), Pamitran (SW of Nyalindung, SW Java; M-U Miocene), Djunggrangan (E Miocene) and Punung (Southern Mountains, C Java, NW of Pacitan; M Miocene)*)

Osberger, R. (1954)- Jungtertiare Korallen von Java, Teil I. Neues Jahrbuch Geologie Palaontologie, Abhandlungen 100, 1, p. 119-158.
(*'Late Tertiary corals from Java, part 1'*)

Osberger, R. (1955)- Jungtertiare Korallen von Java, Teil II. Neues Jahrbuch Geologie Palaontologie, Abhandlungen 101, 1, p. 39-74.
(*'Late Tertiary corals from Java, part 2'. Descriptions of Indosmilina cf. bantamensis, Scalariogyra escharoides, Coelocoenia spp., Petrophylliella spp., Ceratophyllia javana, etc. from Lower Miocene at Punung, and Anisocoenia crassisepta, Favites virens, Favia speciosa, Orbicella borraidailei, Echinopora gracilis, Stylophora spp., Seriatopora ornata, Goniopora affinis Dictyaraea, Madrepora duncani and Alveopora polyacantha from the upper M Miocene near Cimerang*)

Osberger, R. (1955)- Beschreibung einiger tertiärer Korallen von Java. Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie, Monatshefte, 1955, 6, p. 252-256.
(*'Description of some Tertiary corals of Java'*)

Osberger, R. & E. von Krauss (1953)- Die Manganerz Lagerstätte Burahol bei Karangnunggal auf Java. In: Skizzen zum Antlitz der Erde, Festschrift Kober, Vienna, p. 336-353.
(*'The Burahol manganese ore deposits near Karangnunggal on Java'. On manganese oxide ores of Burahol hill near Karangnunggal, S of Tasikmalaya, SW Java, in andesitic breccias and tuffs in sequence of E Miocene deposits. Weathering of basic volcanic rocks supplied manganese, and kaolin beds in beginning stages of laterization provided alkaline environment needed to promote precipitation*)

Paltrinieri, F., P. Saint-Marc & B. Situmorang (1976)- Stratigraphic and paleogeographic evolution during Cenozoic time in Western Indonesia. SEAPEX Offshore South East Asia Conference, Singapore 1976, Paper 10, p. 1-29.
(*Overview of W Indonesia Cenozoic stratigraphy and paleogeography. In W Indonesia two phases of sedimentation, Eocene- to early M Miocene and late M Miocene- Late Pliocene. Three major orogenic events: early Tertiary, early M Miocene, Plio-Pleistocene*)

Paltrinieri, F., S. Sajekti & Suminta (1976)- Biostratigraphy of the Jatibungkus section (Lokulo area) in Central Java. Proc. 5th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 195-204.
(*Jatibungkus section (Karangsambung Fm) with continuous M Eocene (P 14)- earliest Oligocene (P 17) marine section with planktonic foraminifera. Jatibungkus Mb is ~80m thick reefal limestone in middle of M-L Eocene section between pF zones P14-P15, and with Late Eocene larger foraminifera Discocyclina and Pellatispira spp (Larger Foram zone Tb) (no Nummulites?). This is relatively coherent package within overall chaotic olistostrome complex. Late Eocene faulting/ uplift event, tied to S-ward shift of subduction zone, caused period of non-deposition, with sedimentation resuming in Late Oligocene (zone N2) clay-breccia formation. Succession almost normal, although probably part of Eocene olistostrome complex*)

Pambudi, D.Y.W.S. & H. Amijaya (2023)- Natural gas geochemistry in Jambanan Area, Sidoharjo, Sragen, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 9, 3, p. 260-265.
(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/16207/6847>)
(*Methane-dominated gas in shallow groundwater well N of Sragen in W Kendeng zone, NE Java. Thermogenic gas, two different types*)

Pandita, H. (2008)- Lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Sambipitu berdasarkan fosil jejak di Daerah Nglipar, Java. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 15, 2, p. 85-94.
(*'Depositional environment of the Sambipitu Formation based on trace fossils in the Nglipar Region'*)

Pandita, H. (2014)- Paleontologi moluska Neogen genus *Turritella* dari Pulau Jawa sebagai dasar penyusunan biozonasi *Turritella*. Ph.D. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p.

('Neogene molluscan paleontology of the genus *Turritella* from Java as basis for development of a *Turritella* biozonation')

Pandita, H. & A. Apriani (2021)- Biometric similarity test of the population of *T. (Zaria) bantamensis tjicumpaensis* with *T. (Zaria) javana* as a form of phylogeny and evolutionary proximity. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 6, 3, p. 172-176.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/6780/3573>)

(Biometric study of *Turritella* gastropods from Nyalindung and Cimanceuri Fms in W Java and Banten. E Pliocene *Turritella (Zaria) bantamensis tjicumpaensis* evolved from Late Miocene *Turritella (Zaria) javana*)

Pandita, H. & H.G. Hartono (2019)- Identification and stratigraphic position of mollusk type locality at West Progo stage. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 4, 2, p. 76-82.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/2682/1833>)

(Re-identification of location of mollusk-rich West Progo Beds of Martin (1919). Two locations in Kembang Soka and Spolong Hill. Stratigraphic position Early Miocene, part of Jonggrangan Formation)

Pandita, H. & H.G. Hartono, S. Pambudi & Winarti (2021)- Depositional model of volcanoclastic-carbonate facies of Sentolo Formation at Miocene. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Industrial and Technology and Information Design, ICITID 2021, Yogyakarta, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://eudl.eu/pdf/10.4108/eai.30-8-2021.2311527>)

(Facies models of interbedded carbonate and volcanoclastic rocks in M Miocene Sentolo Fm of Kulonprogo area, S-C Java)

Pandita, H. & S. Pambudi (2007)- Study trace fossil at Sambipitu Formation in Nglipar Area. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI, and 29th IATMI, Bali, JCB2007-014, p. 1-9.

(Study of trace fossils of M Miocene (N12-N13) turbiditic Sambipitu Fm in two sections in Nglipar Area, S Mountains. Common trace fossils, including *Chondrites*, *Rhizocorallium* and *Thalassinoides*. Three facies: *Cruziana*, *Zoophycos* and *Cruziana-Skolithos* facies. *Cruziana* facies present in Kedungkeris section in E, but not in Ngalang section in W, suggesting deeper paleoenvironment of lower part of Sambipitu Fm in West)

Pandita, H. & A.H.F. Risqy (2024)- Evolution of *T. simplex*, Jenkins from the Middle Miocene to the Early Pliocene and its chances of becoming a distinct subspecies. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 9, 2, p. 151-155.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/14331/6610>)

(Biometric study of populations of M Miocene-E Pliocene *Turritella simplex* gastropods from W Java)

Pandita, H., S. Sukartono & A. Isjudarto (2016)- Geological identification of seismic source at Opak Fault based on stratigraphic sections of the Southern Mountains. Forum Geografi 30, 1, p. 77-85.

(online at: <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/fg/article/view/1508/1533>)

Pandita, H. & Y. Zaim (2009)- Paleoekologi Formasi Pucangan di daerah Kabuh ditinjau dari kandungan fosil moluska. Prosiding 4th Seminar Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Nasional, Yogyakarta, p. 172-180.

(online at: <http://retii.sttnas.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/RETH2009.pdf>)

('Palaeoecology of the Pucangan Formation in the Kabuh area based on fossil molluscs content'. E Pleistocene deposits of E Kendeng zone, NE Java, with two paleoecologically significant mollusc assemblages: *Corbula-Ostrea* (brackish-marine lower delta plain) and *Arca-Ostrea* (marine lower delta plain))

Pandita, H., Y. Zaim, Aswan & Y. Rizal (2013)- Relationship of biometrical aspect of *Turritellidae* with geochronological aspect in West Java. Int. J. Geosciences 4, 4, p. 777-784.

(online at: www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?paperID=33473.U2QRPfldWpA)

(*Turritellidae* gastropods studied in 5 localities in W Java (type localities of Martin 1919 and Oostingh 1938). Two consistent groups: small size in U Miocene- Lower Pliocene and large shells in Pliocene-Pleistocene)

Pandito, R.H.B., R.M Zainal, I. Rahman & A. Haris (2017)- New perspective for exploration: hydrocarbon potential of Ngimbang Formation- Northeast Java Basin. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_New-Perspective-for-Exploration.pdf)

(*"S" well tested gas in Late Oligocene limestone in 2013 (In W Tuban block? Not real well name? Should be Lower Kujung Fm?; JTvG)*)

Panigoro, H. (1981)- Geologi dan asosiasi ofiolit daerah Ciletuh, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1-132. (*Unpublished*)

(*'Geology and ophiolite association of the Ciletuh area, Sukabumi, West Java'*)

Panjaitan, J.P. & B.D. Sugihartoko (2007)- Porosity development and diagenetic study at Parigi Formation, Well JPP-14 "Karina Field" North West Java Basin based on wireline log and petrography data. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-SG-020, p. 1-6.

(*Characterization of porosity and diagenesis of Parigi Fm carbonate in JPP-14 well, 'Karina Field (not real name)', onshore NW Java basin*)

Panjaitan, S. (2009)- Aplikasi metode gaya berat untuk identifikasi potensi hidrokarbon di dalam cekungan Jakarta dan sekitarnya. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 19, 6, p. 341-350.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/218/208>)

(*'Application of gravity methods for identification of hydrocarbon potential in the Jakarta basin and beyond'.)*

Panjaitan, S. (2010)- Prospek migas pada Cekungan Jawa Timur dengan pengamatan metode gayaberat. Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi 5, 3, p. 168-181.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/480)

(*'Oil and gas prospects in the East Java Basin using gravity data'. Bouguer Anomalies in E Java basin three types: (1). High gravity anomaly formed by limestone high; (2) Medium gravity anomaly formed by sedimentary rock basin and (3) Low gravity anomaly formed by Kendeng Zone*)

Panjaitan, S. & N. Astawa (2010)- Studi potensi migas dengan metode gayaberat di lepas pantai utara Jakarta. J. Geologi Kelautan 8, 1, p. 23-35.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/183/173>)

(*'Study of the oil and gas potential off the north coast of Jakarta with gravity methods'. N-S normal faults and E-W reverse faults shown on gravity model*)

Pannekoek, A. (1936)- Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Altmiocenen Molluskenfauna von Rembang (Java). Ph.D. Thesis University of Amsterdam, p. 1-80.

(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB21:038802000:00095>)

(*'Contributions to the knowledge of the Early Miocene mollusc fauna of Rembang (Java)'. Doctorate thesis under Prof. H. Gerth, with descriptions of Early Miocene molluscs, mainly from Sedang oil concession, Rembang zone, NE Java. Little or no stratigraphy*)

Pannekoek, A.J. (1938)- De geomorphologie van het West-Progo gebergte. Jaarverslag Topographische Dienst Nederlandsch- Indie, Batavia, 1938, 34, p. 109-138.

(*'The geomorphology of the W Progo Mountains', C Java*)

Pannekoek, A.J. (1946)- Geomorfologische waarnemingen op het Djampang-Plateau in West Java. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 63, 3, p. 340-367.

(*Geomorphology of Jampang Plateau, SW Java. Eocene with quartz sandstones but no volcanics, strongly folded before deposition of widespread Miocene volcanoclastic sediments. Folded E-M Miocene (E Miocene Jampang series andesitic breccias and tuffs and M Miocene Cimandiri series) unconformably overlain by Late Miocene volcanoclastics). Uplift and tilting of Jampang region in M Pleistocene*)

Pannekoek, A.J. (1948)- Enige karstterreinen in Indonesie. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 66, p. 209-214.

(*'Some karst terrains in Indonesia', including Central-East Java Southern Mountains*)

Pannekoek, A.J. (1949)- Outline of the geomorphology of Java. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (2) 66, p. 270-326.

(*Rel. extensive discussion of geomorphologic zones and features of W, C and E Java*)

Panuju & R. Kapid (2007)- Revisi biostratigrafi nanoplanton Miosen Awal bagian bawah (Zona NN1-NN2) di Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, JCB2007-097, p. 617-628.

(online at:

https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Revisi-Biostratigrafi-Nanoplanton-Miosen.pdf)

(*'Revision of the basal Early Miocene nannoplankton zonation (zones NN1-NN2) in the NE Java Basin'. Basal Miocene zone NN1 zone, characterized by Top Helicosphaera recta at bottom and Base Discoaster druggii at top, can be subdivided into 3 subzones by Top Clausiococcus fenestratus and Top Cyclicargolithus abisectus or Sphenolithus delphix. Zone NN2, characterized by Base Discoaster druggii at base Top Triquetrorhabdulus carinatus at top, can be subdivided by Top Ilselithina fusa (based on Rembang zone outcrop samples?)*)

Panuju, G. Rahmat, A. Priyantor, E. Wijaksono & B. Wicaksono (2017)- Analisis sikuenstratigrafi untuk identifikasi kompartementalisasi reservoir karbonat Formasi Ngimbang Blok Suci, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas) 51, 3, p. 145-157.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/26>)

(*'Sequence stratigraphic analysis for identification of carbonate reservoir compartmentalization of the Ngimbang Formation in the Suci Block, NE Java Basin'. Study of wells and seismic sections indicates Ngimbang carbonate reservoirs deposited in Late Eocene- E Oligocene in inner neritic- upper bathyal environments: shallow in W (KMI-1) to deeper in E (Suci- 2). Three separate units: Late Eocene carbonate platform facies around Suci-2, Eocene- basal Oligocene carbonate platform facies around KMI-1 and Suci 2 and upper E Oligocene reef facies around Suci 1 well. Gas accumulation only in Suci-1*)

Park, R.K. (2003)- A modern carbonate environment and model for hydrocarbon exploration and development: Pulau Seribu Field Trip, May 17-20, 2003. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p.

Park, R.K., A. Matter, P.C. Tonkin (1995)- Porosity evolution in the Batu Raja carbonates of the Sunda Basin- windows of opportunity. Proc. 24th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 163-184.

(*Much of E Miocene Batu Raja carbonate porosity of meteoric freshwater leaching origin, associated with 4th and 5th order cycles of sea level change. Composite LBR facies map Krisna-Yvonne area*)

Park, R.K., C.T. Siemers & A.A. Brown (1992)- Holocene carbonate sedimentation, Pulau Seribu, Java Sea- the third dimension. In: C.T. Siemers, M.W. Longman et al. (eds.) Carbonate rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia: a Core workshop. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 2-1 to 2-39.

(*Shallow core holes on Thousand Islands off Jakarta show ~30m of coral-dominated carbonate, formed mainly between 10,000- 4500 yrs BP. Overall cementation limited. Porosities- permeabilities very high in relatively unaltered Holocene carbonate sediment, especially in coral-rudstone rampart deposits*)

Parkinson, C.D., K. Miyazaki, K. Wakita, A.J. Barber & D.A. Carswell (1998)- An overview and tectonic synthesis of the pre-Tertiary very-high-pressure metamorphic and associated rocks of Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Island Arc 7, 1-2, p. 184-200.

(online at: www.academia.edu/26104720/An_overview_and_tectonic_synthesis_of_the_pre_Tertiary_Etc.)

(*High-P metamorphic rocks in Cretaceous accretionary complexes of Java, Sulawesi and SE Kalimantan. Predominantly low-intermediate metamorphic grade and 110-120 Ma K-Ar radiometric ages. Metamorphic rocks exhumed from greater depths include eclogite and jadeite-glaucophane-quartz rock in Luk Ulo, C Java. Many metamorphic rocks recrystallized in N-dipping subduction zone at margin of Sundaland craton in E*

Cretaceous. Exhumation possibly facilitated by collision of Gondwanan continental fragment with Sundaland margin at ~120-115 Ma)

Partakusuma, A. & M. Effendi (1977)- Production of Jatibarang volcanic rock. Proc. First Asean Conference, p. 377-384.

Patmosukismo, S. & I. Yahya (1974)- The basement configuration of the Northwest Java area. Proc. 3rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 129-152.

(Onshore NW Java basin basement penetration in wells include granitoids, with K-Ar ages 94 Ma, 65 Ma (Jatibarang) and 58 Ma (Tangerang). Also metamorphic argillite at Pamanukan dated as ~213 Ma (Late Triassic))

Patonah, A. (2011)- Lingkungan tektonik ofiolit kompleks melange Ciletuh Jawa Barat berdasarkan pendekatan petrologi. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 9, 3, p. 139-151.

(online at: <http://journals.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8270>)

(Petrology/ geochemistry of partly metamorphosed ophiolite sequence in Ciletuh melange complex, SW Java. Composed of serpentinite, hartzburgite, dunite, gabbro and pillow basalt)

Patonah, A., Haryadi & B. Priadi (2009)- Petrology of high pressure metamorphic rocks from Luk Ulo Melange Complex, Karangsambung, Central Java-Indonesia. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 7, 1, p. 1-6.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8228/3776>)

(Glaucophane schist from Luk Ulo melange complex at Lamuk. GOA and Kalimuncar with glaucophane, crossite, albite, quartz, rare lawsonite. Formed at 500-580 °C and 4- 14.5 kbar, in lower interval of subduction zone. With some retrograde metamorphism. Radiometric age of mica schist ~85-102 Ma (Suparka 1987))

Patonah, A., F. Helmi, J. Prakoso & T. Widiaputra (2015)- Basement kompleks Bayah, Kabupaten Lebak, Propinsi Banten. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 3, p. 182-191.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8405/3912>)

('Bayah basement complex, Lebak District, Banten Province'. Metamorphic rocks believed to be basement of Bayah complex in SW Java exposed at reverse fault, together with younger rocks (Eocene Bayah Fm and Oligocene Cihara granodiorite). With foliation, boudinage and crenulation structures. Multiple types of metamorphic rocks (mica schist, amphibolite schist), low-high grade metamorphism and different protoliths, interpreted as result of intermediate pressure metamorphism)

Patonah, A. & H. Permana (2010)- Petrologi amfibolit kompleks melange Ciletuh, Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 8, 2, p. 69-77.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8245>)

(Amphibolite in Ciletuh melange complex associated with serpentinite, harzburgite, dunite, gabbro and basalt. Dominated by amphibole, andesine and rare quartz. Formed at P 5-6 kbar, T 640-660°C. Amphibolites result of ophiolite obduction, with retrograde metamorphism to amphibolites epidote during accretion and uplift in Late Oligocene)

Patonah, A. & H. Permana (2018)- Basement characteristic western part of Java, Indonesia: case study in Bayah Area, Banten Province. Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT) 8, 5, p. 2135-2141.

(online at: http://ijaseit.insightsociety.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9)

(Bayah Complex, 20 km W of Ciletuh Melange Complex, SW Java, with metamorphic rocks interpreted as basement of Java. Overlain by Eocene Bayah Fm clastics. Dominated by mica schist from pelitic-psammitic protolith. Also amphibolite, epidote amphibolite and actinolite schist, metamorphosed from mafic rock protolith. Metamorphic rocks orogenic style, associated with subduction and collision. Possibly uplifted to surface due to intrusion of Cihara Granodiorite)

Patonah, A., H. Permana & F. Alamsyah (2020)- Characteristics of volcanic rock Cikotok Formation at Cihara and surrounding area, Lebak District, Banten Province. J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD) 4, 1, p. 10-16.

(online at: <http://journal.unpad.ac.id/gdag/article/viewFile/29044/13918>)

(Volcanic rocks of Cikotok Fm in S part of Bayah Dome, known as 'Old Andesites' are arc volcanics and one of parent rocks of gold and base metal mineralization. Originated from shallow eruptions and relatively rapid cooling characterized by trachytic to porphyritic texture, embayment, and amygdaloidal structure. Altered rocks related to Oligo-Miocene deformation that caused weak zone so hydrothermal fluid could pass through)

Patonah, A., H. Permana & I. Syafri (2021)- The transitional gabbroic rocks in Bayah geological complex, Western part of Java, Indonesia, inferred from XRF, ICP-MS, and microprobe analysis. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 6, 4, p. 177-183.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/7189>)

(Gabbro is fossil remnant of oceanic crust. Gabbroic rocks at Bayah and Ciletuh Melange Complex, SW Java, from different magma sources, one formed by partial melting of depleted upper mantle, the other by partial melting of mantle wedge with active participation of subducted slab in arc tectonic setting, suprasubduction zone in U Cretaceous- Eocene. Both had retrograde metamorphism to epidote amphibolite facies)

Patonah, A. & I. Syafri (2014)- Karakteristik batuan metamorf Bayah di Desa Cigaber, Kabupaten Lebak, Provinsi Banten. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 12, 2, p. 92-98.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8369/pdf>)

('Characteristics of Bayah metamorphic rocks in Cigaber village, Lebak, Banten Province'. Metamorphic rocks in Bayah Complex dominated by biotite schist, some actinolite schist, hornblende schist and chlorite schist. Regional metamorphism with retrograde metamorphism, probably during Eocene- Oligocene uplift)

Patria, A. & A.N. Aulia (2020)- Structural and earthquake evaluations along Java subduction zone, Indonesia. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 30, 1, p. 65-79.

(online at: <http://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisetgeotam/article/view/1072/pdf>)

(Seismicity along Java subduction zone mainly concentrated in near-trench area and in forearc basin area. Many observable fault solutions normal faults, located beneath accretionary wedge and associated with plate-bending. Thrust faulting mainly beneath forearc basin, related to plate interface deformation. Two thrust activities now considered as deformation in lower plate. Several strike-slip solutions, mainly in lower plate. Thrust fault activities in accretionary wedge decreased to E)

Patriani, E.Y. (2011)- Studi biofasies formasi foraminifera berumur Miosen Tengah pada batuan karbonat di Pegunungan Selatan, daerah Wonosari, D.I.Yogyakarta. M.Sc. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. (Unpublished)

('Study of foraminifera biofacies in the Middle Miocene carbonate formations in the Southern Mountains, Wonosari area, D.I. Yogyakarta')

Patriani, E.Y., S. Rijani & D. Sundari (2016)- Perubahan biofasies foraminifera pada batugamping di Pantai Baron dan Serpeng, Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 17, 2, p. 61-71.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/19/18>)

('Foraminifera biofacies change in the limestone at Baron Beach and Serpenge, Yogyakarta Province'. E-M Miocene Wonosari Fm limestones at Baron Beach and Serpeng area of S Mountains. Two groups of carbonate facies: (1) at base basinal, with planktonic foraminifera, (2) overlain by foreslope, with Cycloclypeus, Katacycloclypeus annulatus and Amphistegina. Also Lepidocyclina and Miogypsina)

Patriani, E.Y., D. Yurnaldi & R.Setyawan (2021)- Peninjauan kembali keragaman fosil foraminifera untuk penentuan umur Batugamping Formasi Karangbolong. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 22, 2, p. 67-79.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/555/451>)

('Foraminifera fossil diversity re-evaluation to determine the age of the Karangbolong Formation Limestone' Limestone in Banyumas Basin, S Java, associated with "Old Andesites" arc volcanics. Oldest fauna Early

Oligocene with small Nummulites fichteli and Lepidocyclina (= zone Td). With supposedly reworked Eocene Planorotalites palmerae (but may be Oligocene Pararotalia/Neorotalia?; JTvG) and Cretaceous Ticinella (?)).

Pendowo, B. & H. Samodra (1997)- The geology of the Besuki quadrangle, East Java (Quadrangle 1600-3), scale 1: 100,000, 2nd Ed., Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-10.
(Second edition of 1991 map in E Java. Folded Late Miocene- Pliocene sediments with zircon-bearing tuff of 7.3Ma age. Late Pliocene- Recent volcanics. Late Pliocene (2 Ma) leucite-bearing volcanics of G. Ringgit unconformably overlain by Pleistocene volcanics of Ringgit, Argopuro, Old Ijen, etc.)

Perdana, L.A., Amrizal & I.G.B.E. Sucipta (2008)- The P-T path of metamorphic rocks from Karangsambung area, Kebumen, Central Java. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 139-147.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_The-P-T-Path-of-Metamorphic.pdf)

(Lok Ulo Cretaceous tectonic melange complex consists of dismembered ophiolites, sedimentary rocks, and schists and gneisses as tectonic slabs in black-shale matrix. High pressure metamorphism in Karangsambung area produced metamorphic rock between glaucophane blueschist and eclogite, formed at depth of ~35-50 km. Eclogites were subducted to ~70 km depth at geothermal gradient of ~6 C°/km)

Perdana, R., M. Haikal, W.K. Hidajat & Fahrudin (2016)- 3D strike-slip Fault model in Kendeng Zone using data combination of structural geological mapping and analogue sandbox modeling: a case study of the Kedungjati Fault, Grobogan District, Central Java Province. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-288-SG, p. 1-17.

(Structural interpretation of area S of Kedungjati, W Kendeng zone, C Java. E-W trending thrust faults of M Miocene- younger sediments and younger N-S trending dextral strike-slip faults)

Permadi, R. & U.M. Saputra (2014)- Studi palinologi untuk sikuen stratigrafi di lintasan A Formasi Tapak, Cekungan Banyumas. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-279, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Studi-Palinologi-Untuk.pdf)

(‘Palynology study for sequence stratigraphy of track A, Tapak Formation, Banyumas Basin’. Palynology of 166 samples from 3 areas in Banyumas basin, C Java: Kedung Randu, Mount Tugel and Bunkanel. All with Stenochlaeniidites papuanus and within Late Pliocene Dacrycarpidites australiensis- Podocarpus imbricatus palynozone. Depositional environments from back-mangrove to mangrove. Three sequences identified. No samples location map)

Permana, A.K. (2007)- Studi sikuen stratigrafi anggota atas formasi Cibulakan, Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. In: Geologi Indonesia: dinamika dan produknya, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 33, 2, p. 219-231.

(Sequence stratigraphy study of short cored interval in Cibulakan Fm of well ‘M-13’, NW Java Basin)

Permana, A.K., R. Setiawan, Marjiyono, G.M.L. Junursyah, Hidayat, D. Yurnaldi, E.Y. Patriani & A. Setiawan (2024)- Review of geological framework and hydrocarbon potential of the Banyumas Basin. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 25, 4, p. 249-257.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/872/571>)

(Numerous oil and gas seeps along the Pamanukan-Cilacap Fault Zone of Banyumas Basin indicate active petroleum system. Thick volcanic cover responsible for poor seismic data quality. Biomarker analysis of oil seeps indicates oil generation from Late Cretaceous-Eocene sediment deposited in fluvial-deltaic environment. Gravity data shows two sub basins, Majenang and Citanduy. NW-SE regional structural trend)

Permana G.A. & R. Kapid R. (2001)- Analisis fosil nannoplankton dan foraminifera dalam penentuan biostratigrafi dan paleotemperatur pada satuan batuan Paleogen daerah Sampang, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 33, 2, p. 79-95.

(‘Analysis of nannoplankton and foraminifera fossils in determining biostratigraphy and paleotemperature in Paleogene rock units of the Sampang area, Kebumen, Central Java’.)

Permana, G.A., M.A. Nurwibowo, R. Kapid & A.H. Harsolumakso (2004)- Paleogeographic evolution of the North-West Kebumen sub-basin, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Symposium on the Geologic evolution of East and Southeast Asia, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 2004, p.

Permana, H., E.Z. Gaffar, Sudarsono, H. Nurohman & S. Indarto (2015)- Struktur dan tektonik lereng selatan 'kaldera purba Garut-Bandung', Garut Selatan, Jawa Barat. In: H. Harjono et al. (eds.) Pros. Pemaparan Hasil Penelitian Geoteknologi 2015, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. I51-I62.
(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Prosiding-2015.pdf>)
(*'Structure and tectonics of the southern slope of the 'Garut-Bandung ancient caldera', South Garut, W Java'*)

Permana, H., Munasri, M.M. Mukti, A.U. Nurhidayati & S. Aribowo (2018)- The origin of oceanic crust and metabasic rocks protolith, the Luk Ulo melange complex, Indonesia. Proc. Global Colloquium on GeoSciences and Engineering (GCGE2017), Bandung 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 118, 012004, p. 1-5.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/118/1/012004/pdf>)
(*Luk Ulo Paleocene-Eocene melange complex composed of tectonic slices of rocks (serpentinite, gabbro, eclogite, blueschist, amphibolite, granite, chert, etc.) in scaly clay matrix. Metamorphic rocks formed in E Cretaceous (101-125 Ma) at 70-100 km depth and ~6°C/km thermal gradient. Basalt of subducted oceanic crust Cretaceous age (130-81 Ma) comparable to ages of cherts (Early-Late Cretaceous). Metabasic rocks (eclogite, blueschist, amphibolite) possibly originated as part of edge of microcontinent that merged as part of melange during collision with Eurasian margin*)

Permana, H., P.S. Putra, A.F. Ismayanto, I. Setiawan, M. Hendrizan & M.M. Mukti (2010)- Perkembangan cekungan antar-busur di daerah Majalengka- Banyumas: sejarah tektonik kompleks di wilayah batas konvergensi. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-232, p. 1-8.

(*'Intra-arc basin development in the region of Majalengka-Banyumas: complex tectonic history in convergent margin'. Majalengka - Banyumas area M- L Miocene intra-arc basin with E-W and NW-SE structural grains parallel to postulated intra-arc basin, which could be responsible for development of sub-basins and volcanic products through splay or duplex fault or pull apart related to oblique subduction. Middle-Late Miocene submarine-fan complex. Basin now inverted and forms mountain range*)

Permana, H., P.S. Putra, A.F. Ismayanto, I. Setiawan, M. Hendrizan & M.M. Mukti (2011)- Perkembangan cekungan antar-busur di daerah Majalengka- Banyumas: sejarah tektonik kompleks di wilayah batas konvergensi. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 21, 2, p. 77-90.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/137/134>)
(*Same paper as Permana et al. 2010 above*)

Permanadewi, S. & K. Hardjadinata (1992)- Batuan metasedimen daerah Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah. Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, 15, p. 45-57.

(*'Metasedimentary rocks of the Banjarnegara area, Central Java'. Rocks in Luk Ulo melange commonly affected by low grade metamorphism, especially feldspathic and arkosic greywackes*)

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Pertamina BPPKA (C.V. Ponto et al.) (1996)- Petroleum geology of Indonesian basins- principles, methods and application. Vol 4, East Java basins. Jakarta, p. 1-107.

Peterson, E. (2006)- Interactive digital field mapping and Neogene tectono-stratigraphic evolution of the Kendeng and Rembang deformed zones East-Central Java. Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis, San Diego State University, p. 1-82. (*Unpublished*)

Pfeiffer, J.P. & F.C. van Heurn (1928)- Eenige tot dusver niet beschreven fossiele houtsoorten van Java: Verslag vergadering Afd. Natuurkunde, Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam 37, 5, p. 469-475.
(*'Some previously undescribed fossil wood species from Java'. Silicified wood from Bolang estate, 35km W of Bogor, dominated by Dipterocarpaceae family: Dipterocarpoxyton and Dryobalanoxylon, also Sapindoxylon and Parinarioxylon*)

Piccoli, G. (ed.) (2001)- New studies on the Cenozoic fossil fauna of Nanggulan (Java Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 15-65.
(*Collection of ten short papers by Italian students on Middle Eocene stratigraphy and molluscs of Nanggulan section, 20km W of Yogyakarta. Results of co-operation project in Java and SW Sulawesi between University of Padova, Italy, and UPN Veteran University in Yogyakarta*)

Piccoli, G. & Premonowati (2001)- New studies about molluscs from Eocene of Nanggulan (Java Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 17-22.
(*Nanggulan exceptionally rich M Eocene mollusc faunas, known since Verbeek & Fennema (1896). 300m thick mudstone-dominated section, subdivided into Axinea Beds at base, (Nummulites) Djokjokartae Beds in middle and Discocyclus Beds at top, and mainly of Middle Eocene age*)

Piccoli, G. & E. Savazzi (1983)- Five shallow benthic faunas from the Upper Eocene (Baron, Priabona, Garoowe, Nanggulan, Takashima). *Boll. Societa Paleontologica Italiana* 22, 1-2, p. 31-47.
(*online at: https://www.paleoitalia.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/04_Piccoli-Savazzi.pdf*)
(*Comparison of five shallow marine benthic mollusc faunas from U Eocene of Tethys domain, incl. Nanggulan in C Java. Martin (1914-1931) created many new species names for molluscs from Nanggulan, considering them as endemic, but many are synonyms of S European species of same age. Eocene molluscs at Nanggulan are equatorial assemblages*)

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(*Two recent commercial biogenic gas discoveries in NW part of E Java Basin (Bawean Arch): Lengo (1998) and Mustika (2015). Also in JS15-1/ Kepodang field (1971). Gas reservoir in Miocene Kujung I carbonate platform; sourced from coal and carbonaceous shales of Kujung III Fm in Muriah Trough, <7000' deep and low geothermal gradient. Many wells in area with very high CO₂ gas. Lengo-1 biogenic gas 68% methane, 12% CO₂ and 20% Nitrogen*)

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(*online at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/2731831.pdf>*)
(*Palynological studies of Late Quaternary of Lake Bandung, M Pleistocene of Trinil and U Pliocene of Bumiayu (South C Java)*)

Polhaupessy, A.A. (1992)- Climatic changes based on palynological studies with special example of ancient Bandung Lake samples. In: Global environmental changes with special reference to the Quaternary and Recent time, Proc. 5th Geology Workshop, GRDC-JICA, Bandung 1991, p. 69-76.

Polhaupessy, A.A. (2002)- Quaternary flora and vegetation of Java, Part II. Quaternary environments. In: P. Kershaw et al. (eds.) Bridging Wallace's Line: the environmental and cultural history and dynamics of the SE Asian- Australian region, *Advances in Geology* 34, Catena Verlag, p. 81-96.

Polhaupessy, A.A. (2009)- Polen Paleogen- Neogen dari daerah Nanggulan dan Karangsambung, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 19, 5, p. 325-332.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/216/206>)

('Paleogene- Neogene pollen from the Nanggulan and Karangsambung areas, Central Java'. Study of pollen from Nanggulan area suggest Eocene- Oligocene age. Karangsambung pollen from M Eocene (Karangsambung Fm) to Pliocene age (Halang Fm). Pollen deposited in littoral environments(?))

Polhaupessy, A.A. & Sudijono (1985)- Palynological study of Quaternary formations in the Solo and Madiun areas. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 17, p. 109-117.

(Pollen analyses of Pucangan, Kabuh and Setri Formations. Predominance of Graminae pollen suggest widespread grass-dominated swamp and possibly savannah in all formations, suggesting Late Pliocene-Pleistocene climates more seasonal than today)

Pott, G. (1942)- Summaries of the coal fields of (a) Bajah and Tjimandiri (South Bantam) and (b) Bodjongmanik (Bantam). Report Geological Survey, Bandung, p. *(Unpublished; probably translations from Dutch-language reports during Japanese occupation)*

Pozzobon, M. (1997)- Le malacofaune Cenozoiche di Nanggulan e di Panggang presso Yogyakarta (Giava, Indonesia); inquadrata nella fauna della Tetide. Thesis University of Padova, p. 1-151.

('The Cenozoic malacofauna of Nanggulan and Panggang near Yogyakarta (Java, Indonesia); placed within the context of Tethyan fauna')

Pozzobon, M. (2001)- Some Eocene molluscs from Nanggulan and a new species of *Cyclina* (Bivalvia) in the Miocene mollusc assemblage from Panggang (Java, Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 36-40.

(Listings of molluscs from M Eocene of lower Nanggulan Fm at Kalisonggo (14 gastropod species; 21% in common with Tethys) and from Early Miocene 'back-reef' limestones of lower Wonosari Fm at Panggang, 21 km SSW of Yogyakarta (17 gastropod, 14 bivalve species; no Tethyan connections; all Indo-West Pacific))

Pramono, W. & H. Amijaya (2008)- Karakteristik geokimia rembesan minyak bumi di daerah Bantal, Kecamatan Bancak, Semarang, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 691-704.

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('Oil seeps in Bantal area, 35 km SE of Semarang, at W end of Kendeng zone'. Geochemical analysis shows n-alkane high in C8-C15 and C25-C28, pristane/phytane ratio >1, etc. Oil from mixed algal and higher plant kerogens, deposited in lacustrine environment. Oil degraded. Possible source rock is shale below Pelang Fm (see also Amijaya & Pameco, 2017))

Pramumijoyo, S. & M. Sebrier (1991)- Neogene and Quaternary fault kinematics around the Sunda Strait area, Indonesia. *J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences* 6, 2, p. 137-145.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/50252415/Neogene_and_Quaternary_fault_kinematics_around_the_Sunda_Strait_area_Indonesia)

(Sunda Strait transition zone from orthogonal subduction off Java to oblique subduction off Sumatra. Opening of Sunda Strait consequence of right lateral movement of Sumatran Fault System-SFS. Two main kinematics on faults around Sunda Strait area: dextral strike-slip and normal. Strike-slip deformations in Miocene or older

rocks, Pliocene and younger formations only normal faulting. Dextral slip on SFS began during M Miocene and normal faulting prevailed in Sunda Strait since 5 Ma, controlling bathymetry of Sunda Strait)

Pranata, B., T. Yulistira, S. Widiyantor, B. Brahmantyo, P.R. Cummins, E. Saygin, Z Zulfakriza & S.R.A Cipta (2019)- Shear wave velocity structure beneath Bandung basin, West Java, Indonesia, from ambient noise tomography. *Geophysical J. International* 220, 2, p. 1045-1054.

(Tomography results show Bandung Basin has thick layer of sediment. Along N, E and S mountains surrounding basin high-velocity structure, except to W of Tangkuban Parahu volcano, where massive low-velocity structure extending throughout upper crust may indicate presence of fluids or partial melts)

Praptisih (2016)- Karakteristik batuan induk hidrokarbon dan hubungannya dengan rembesan minyak di lapangan minyak Cipluk, Kabupaten Kendal, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi* 11, 2, p. 93-101.

(online at: <http://buletinsdg.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bsdg/issue/archive>)

('Characteristics of hydrocarbon source rock and its relation to oil seepage in the Cipluk oil field, Kendal Regency, Central Java province'. Oil from seep S of Sojomerto near abandoned Cipluk oil field, WSW of Semarang, is mature and from estuarine-shallow lacustrine source rocks, with organic material derived from land plants. Does not correlate to nearby gas-prone Kerek and Penyatan Fms)

Praptisih (2016)- Fasies, lingkungan pengendapan dan sifat fisik (kesarangan dan kelulusan) batuan karbonat Formasi Parigi di daerah Pangkalan Karawang, Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 17, 4, p. 205-215.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/13/6>)

('Facies, depositional environment and physical properties (porosity and permeability) of the Parigi Formation carbonate rocks in area Pangkalan Karawang area, West Java'. Facies and facies distribution of M-L Miocene Parigi Fm limestones in Pangkalan area, NW Java. Porosity up to 25.8%, permeability up to 21.2 mD)

Praptisih (2016)- Fasies batuan karbonat di daerah Bojongmangu Bekasi, Jawa Barat. In: R. Delinom et al. (eds.) *Pros. Geotek Expo 2016, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung*, p. 255-264.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2017/10/05/prosiding-2016/>)

*('Facies of carbonate rocks in Bojongmangu area, Bekasi, West Java'. M Miocene Parigi Fm outcrops in Bojongmangu- Bekasi area. With *Lepidocyclina* (*Trybliolepidina*) *rutteni*, and N17 planktonics. Four reef slope facies)*

Praptisih (2016)- Studi batuan sedimen Formasi Cinambo di daerah Sumedang, Jawa Barat. In: R. Delinom et al. (eds.) *Pros. Geotek Expo 2016, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung*, p. 265-276.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2017/10/05/prosiding-2016/>)

*('Study of sediments of the Cinambo Formation in the Sumedang area, West Java'. Age of Cinambo Fm upper bathyal marine turbiditic series in Sumedang area is M Miocene, based on presence of *Globorotalia peripheroacuta*, *Gr. praefohsi*, *Gr. fohsi*, etc.)*

Praptisih (2017)- Geokimia batuan induk hidrokarbon Formasi Cinambo di daerah Sumedang, Jawa Barat. *Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi* 12, 3, p. 144-153. *(online at:*

http://buletinsdg.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bsdg/article/view/BSDG_VOL_12_NO_3_2017_1/pdf)

(Geochemistry of the Cinambo Formation hydrocarbon rocks in the Sumedang area, West Java'. 16 samples of claystone from Miocene Cinambo Fm with TOC 0.32-1.5% (low hydrocarbon potential). Organic matter mainly gas-prone Type III kerogen. Biomarkers suggest no correlation with oil seepage in Majalengka area)

Praptisih (2018)- Biomarker characteristics of source rock and oil seepage correlation in Central Java. *Proc. Global Colloquium on GeoSciences and Engineering, Bandung 2017, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 118, 012008, p. 1-7.

(online at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/118/1/012008/pdf>)

(Oil seepage in different parts of C Java. Biomarkers of rocks and oils suggest oil seepage in Banjarnegara derived from Totogan Fm; Bayat oil derived from Wungkal Fm; Cipluk oil deposited in estuarine facies, therefore not from Kerek Fm. Oils in Kedungjati and Bantal areas not from Kerek and Pelang Fms)

Praptisih (2018)- Karakteristik batuan induk hidrokarbon di Cekungan Bogor, Jawa Barat. Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI), LIPI Press, Jakarta, p. 1-97.

(online at: <http://penerbit.lipi.go.id/data/naskah1530235889.pdf>)

(‘Characteristics of hydrocarbon source rocks in the Bogor Basin’. Elegant overview of key Oligo-Miocene outcrops in Bogor Basin, from Sukabumi/ Cianjur/Bogor in W to Majalengka in E, and geochemical analyses)

Praptisih, (2022)- Karakteristik geokimia organik pada Formasi Cibulakan di daerah Cirebon, Jawa Barat. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (LPMGB; Lemigas, Jakarta) 56, 2, p. 123-135.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/1176>)

(‘Organic geochemistry characteristics of the Cibulakan Formation in the Cirebon area, West Java’)

Praptisih (2023)- Karakteristik biomarker batuan induk hidrokarbon pada Formasi Jatiluhur di daerah Karawang, Jawa Barat. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (LPMGB; Lemigas, Jakarta) 57, 2, p. 19-28.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/1576/1252>)

(‘Biomarker characteristics of hydrocarbon source rocks in the Jatiluhur Formation in the Krawang area, West Java’. Geochemistry of M Miocene Jatiluhur Fm samples from area NW of Jatiluhur Lake indicate immaturity, end terrestrial and algal kerogens)

Praptisih & Kamtono (2002)- Fasies turbidite pada Formasi Halang di daerah Cilacap Utara, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB), 34, 3, Special Edition (Prof. Soejono Martodjojo volume), p. 133-140.

(‘Turbidite facies of the Halang Formation in the North Cilacap area, Central Java’)

Praptisih & Kamtono (2011)- Fasies turbidit Formasi Halang di daerah Ajibarang, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 6, 1, p. 13-27.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/299)

(‘Turbidite facies of the Halang Fm in the Ajibarang area, C Java’. M Miocene- E Pliocene Halang Fm turbidites N of Cilacap deposited in middle fan setting of submarine fan system. Clastic source from SSW)

Praptisih & Kamtono (2012)- Studi potensi batuan induk Formasi Jatiluhur di daerah Bogor, Jawa Barat. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-E-03, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Studi-Potensi-Batuan-Induk.pdf)

(Study of source rock potential of Miocene Jatiluhur Fm in Bogor area. Suggest only minor gas potential)

Praptisih & Kamtono (2014)- Carbonate facies and sedimentation of the Klapanunggal Formation in Cibinong, West Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 1, 3, p. 175-183.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/198/185>)

(Miocene Klapanunggal Fm (=Parigi Fm) limestone well exposed in and near Cibinong, W Java. Carbonates in four facies (1) reef front to reef crest boundstone, (2) slope, and back-reef lagoon packstones, (3) reef front rudstone and (4) lower slope limestone breccia. Reef front and slope facies in N-NE, reef crest and back reef lagoon to S-SW)

Praptisih & Kamtono (2016)- Potensi batuan induk hidrokarbon pada Formasi Cinambo di daerah Majalengka, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 17, 1, p. 1-11.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/25/25>)

(‘Hydrocarbon source rock potential of the Cinambo Formation in the Majalengka area, West Java’. Clays of Late Miocene Cinambo Fm S of Majalengka E of Bandung mainly Type III kerogen, oil and gas prone)

Praptisih, Kamtono, P.S. Putra & M. Hendrizan (2009)- Karakteristik batuan sumber (source rock) hidrokarbon pada Formasi Batuasih di daerah Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 4, 3, p. 167-175.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/250)

('Characteristics of hydrocarbon source rocks of the Batuasih Formation in the Sukabumi area, West Java'. Oligocene Batu Asih Fm marine claystone in Sukabumi area poor to fair organic richness and gas prone)

Praptisih, Kamtono & M.S. Siregar (2007)- The hydrocarbon source rock potential of the Rambatan Formation in the Banjarnegara area, S Central Java. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, p. 692-703.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_The-Hydrocarbon-Source-Rock-Potential.pdf)

(E-M Miocene Rambatan Fm in N of Banjarnegara, S Central Java, potential for generating small amounts of oil and gas. Area with oil and gas seeps)

Praptisih, Kamtono, M.S. Siregar & E.A. Subroto (2007)- Studi batuan induk pada sub cekungan Serayu Utara, Banjarnegara dan sekitarnya, Jawa Tengah. In: A. Tohari et al. (eds.) Pros. Seminar Geoteknologi Kontribusi ilmu kebumih dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan, Puslitbang Geotekn. (LIPI), Bandung, p. 1-6.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2007/>)

('Study of source rock in the North Serayu sub-basin, Banjarnegara and surroundings, Central Java'. Totogan Fm TOC up to 2.1%, Tmax 405-489°C. Hydrogen Index (HI) 16-86 mg HC/TOC, indicating minor gas potential. Rambatan Fm up to 1.6% TOC, Tmax: 435-458°C and HI 47-163 mg HC/TOC, show minor oil and gas potential. Most organic material land-derived (oleanane, resin))

Praptisih, Kamtono, P. Sulastya & M. Hendrizan (2010)- Studi batuan induk di daerah Padalarang dan sekitarnya, Jawa Barat. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-325, p. 1-8.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Studi-Batuan-Induk-di-Daerah-Padalarang.pdf)

('Study of source rocks in the Padalarang area'. Oligocene claystone Member of Rajamandala Fm shows TOC value 0.50- 1.17%, fair- good for hydrocarbons. T max 422- 524°C, indicating one mature sample and 10 immature. Rock Eval analysis shows HI values from 63- 113 mg HC/g)

Praptisih, Kamtono, P. Sulastya & M. Hendrizan (2009)- Batuan induk (source rock) hidrokarbon di sub cekungan Bogor bagian Selatan, Jawa Barat. In: I. Setiawan et al. (eds.) Pros. Pemaparan Hasil Penelitian Geoteknologi 2009, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. 183-192.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2009/>)

('Hydrocarbon source rocks in the southern part of the Bogor Basin, West Java'. Oligocene Batuasih Fm claystones from Gunung Walat area near Sukabumi potential hydrocarbon source rocks. TOC 0.49-1.72%. Level of maturity. between 424- 524° C)

Praptisih, Y.A. Sendjaja, V. Isnaniawardani & A.T. Mursito (2021)- Karakteristik dan potensi batuan sumber hidrokarbon dari conto permukaan di daerah Pemalang, Jawa Tengah. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas) 55, 1, p. 107-113.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/572>)

('Characteristics and hydrocarbon source potential of surface samples in the Pemalang area, C Java')

Praptisih, Y.A. Sendjaja, V. Isnaniawardhani, A.T. Mursito, P.S. Putra, S.H. Nugroho (2022)- Geochemistry and potential hydrocarbon source rocks of Rambatan Formation in Karangobar area, Central Java. Indonesian J. of Chemistry (UGM) 22, 6, p. 1512-1522.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijc/article/view/73162/34893>)

(Marine turbiditic E-M Miocene Rambatan Fm in Karangobar area, C Java, with claystone poor-fair organic richness, HI 15 - 163 mg HC/g TOC. Kerogens type II and III. Samples thermally immature- mature. Organic material derived from open marine and plankton environment)

Praptisih, Y.A. Sendjaja, V. Isnaniawardani, A.T. Mursito, T. Ramli, M.M. Mukti & R.Fakhruddin (2024)- Geochemistry of Totogan Formation as potential source rock and its relationship with oil seepage manifestations in the Banjarnegara areas, Central Java, Indonesia. Heliyon 10, 21, e40010, p. 1-16.

(online at: [https://www.cell.com/heliyon/pdf/S2405-8440\(24\)16041-0.pdf](https://www.cell.com/heliyon/pdf/S2405-8440(24)16041-0.pdf))

(*N Serayu Basin in C Java with many oil and gas seeps. Geochemistry of Oligocene Totogan Fm suggests estuary/ bay deposits with mainly higher plant organic matter, and open marine deposit with mainly algae organic matter. Positive oil-source rock correlation between seeps and Totogan Fm based on biomarker data*)

Praptisih & M.S. Siregar (2002)- Petrografi dan fasies batugamping Formasi Wonosari di daerah Bayat, Jawa Tengah. Proc. Sumberdaya geologi daerah istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah, Ikatan Ahli Geologi Indonesia (IAGI), Pengda DIY-Jateng, p. 32-40.

(*'Petrography and limestone facies of the Wonosari Fm in the Bayat area, C Java'*)

Praptisih & M.S. Siregar (2011)- Fasies karbonat Formasi Campurdarat di daerah Tulungagung, Jawa Timur. Proc. Joint 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-236, p. 1-9.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Fasies-Carbonat-Formasi.pdf)

(*'Carbonate facies of the Campurdarat Formation in the Tulungagung area, E Java'. Facies of E-M Miocene limestone in S Mountains. Larger forams *Lepidocyclina* and *Miogypsina* suggestive of Zone Te (could be Lower Tf?; JTvG). Interpreted as E Miocene barrier reef system*)

Praptisih & M.S. Siregar (2012)- Fasies karbonat Formasi Campurdarat di daerah Tulungagung, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 22, 2, p. 65-72.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/107/99>)

(*Same paper as Praptisih and Siregar (2011) above*)

Praptisih, M.S. Siregar, M. Hendrizan & P.S. Putra (2009)- Fasies batuan karbonat di daerah Klapanunggal, Bogor. In: I. Setiawan et al. (eds.) Pros. Pemaparan Hasil Penelitian Geoteknologi 2009, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. 173-181.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2009/>)

(*'Facies of carbonate rocks in the Klapanunggal area, Bogor'. M? Miocene Parigi Fm reefal limestones commonly called Klapanunggal Fm in Cibinong area. Four facies associations*)

Praptisih, S. Siregar & Kamtono (2004)- Studi fasies batugamping di daerah Tasikmalaya dan sekitarnya, Jawa Barat. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 52-59.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/16/2004_IAGI_Bandung_Studi-Fasies-Batugamping.pdf)

(*M and Late Miocene reefal limestone in Tasikmalaya area; not much stratigraphic detail*)

Praptisih, S. Siregar & Kamtono (2008)- Study fasies batugamping Eosen di daerah Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 208-211.

(*'Study of Eocene limestone facies in the Banjarnegara area, C Java'. Late Eocene limestone at Gunung Karang in Wora-Wari area >10m thick olistolith in Oligocene Totogan Fm. Foraminiferal packstone-grainstone and boundstone facies with *Nummulites*, *Asterocyclina*, *Discocyclina*, *Spiroclypeus*, *Pellatispira*, red algae, etc., deposited in fore-reef facies*)

Praptisih, M.S. Siregar, Kamtono, M. Hendrizan & P.S. Putra (2012)- Fasies dan lingkungan batuan karbonat Formasi Parigi di daerah Palimanan, Cirebon. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 22, 1, p. 33-43.

(online at: www.geotek.lipi.go.id/riset/index.php/jurnal/article/viewFile/44/6)

(*'Facies and environment of Parigi Fm carbonates in the Palimanan area, Cirebon'. Outcrop of Parigi Fm in the anticlinal structure of Kromong carbonate complex, Palimanan area. Seven facies, including boundstones, foraminiferal packstones, etc. Depositional environment reef and associated facies, with reef front in NE and back reef in SW. Foraminifera believed to indicate Early Miocene age (but faunal list includes mixture of E Miocene (*Te5*; *Spiroclypeus*, *Miogypsinoidea*) and M Miocene (*Tf1-2*; *Cycloclypeus annulatus*); JTvG)*)

Praptisih, M.S. Siregar, Kamtono & A. Rachmat (2002)- Studi fasies batugamping Formasi Kalipucang di daerah Kedung Glunggung Karangbolong, Gombang, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 2, p. 850-857.

('Facies study of limestone of the Kalipucang formation in the Kedung Glunggung area, Karangbolong, Gombong, Central Java'. Lepidocyclina packstone facies in S Mountains of C Java interpreted as foreslope of M Miocene Karangbolong reef system)

Prasetyadi, C. (2007)- Evolusi tektonik Paleogen Jawa Bagian Timur. Doct. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1-323. (Unpublished)

('Paleogene tectonic evolution of East Java'. Luk Ulo melange complex of latest Cretaceous- Paleocene age. Luk Ulo Pretertiary structural grain NE-SW or NNE-SSW. K-Ar ages of ophiolite-associated schist 110-125 Ma (block), siliceous shale 90-115 Ma)

Prasetyadi, C. (2008)- Provenan batupasir Eosen Jawa bagian Timur. Proc. 37th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 80-97.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Provenan-Batupasir-Eosen.pdf)

('Eocene sandstone provenance in East Java'. Eocene sediments in E half of Java at Luk Ulo-Karangsambung, Nanggulan, Bayat and in E Java basin. 37 outcrop samples range from arkosic to arenitic sst, with quartz as dominant component (av. 65% range 35-98%), feldspar 2-27%, lithics 2-45%. Metamorphic rock grains dominate in most samples. Data suggest two different provenance areas: recycled orogen in Karangsambung and craton interior in Nanggulan, Bayat and E Java basin. Karangsambung lies in accretionary basement area, Nanggulan-Bayat in continental basement area (E margin of E Java microcontinent?))

Prasetyadi, C. (2008)- Exploring Jogja geoheritage: the lifetime of an ancient volcanic arc in Java. p. 1-10.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/76058048/Exploring_Jogja_Geoheritage_The_Lifetime_of_an_Ancient_Volcanic_Arc_in_Java)

(Fieldtrip guide E/SE of Yogyakarta, exploring the story of Late Oligocene- E-Miocene 'Old Andesite' volcanic arc, which forms S part of Java Island. Starting with Oligocene Berbah pillow lava, etc.)

Prasetyadi, C., A.H. Harsolumakso, B. Sapiie & J. Setiawan (2002)- Tectonic significance of pre-Tertiary rocks of Jiwo Hill, Bayat and Luk Ulo, Karangsambung areas in Central Java: a comparative review. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 2, p. 680-700.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/18/TECTONIC-SIGNIFICANCE-OF-PRE-TERTIARY-ROCKS-OF-JIWO-HILL,-BAYAT-AND-LUK-ULO,-KARANGSAMBUNG-AREAS-IN-CENTRAL-JAVA--A-COMPARATIVE-REVIEW.pdf>)

(Pretertiary rocks in Karangsambung (Luk Ulo subduction melange) and Bayat areas similar metamorphic rocks and SE-NW (WSW-ENE?) 'Meratus' structural trends. Karangsambung more 'ocean plate stratigraphy', with ultrabasic rocks and mid-Cretaceous pelagic cherts in sheared clay matrix (mainly in N), and with boudinage features in (Eocene) sandstone beds in S part. Jiwo/ Bayat area possibly more continental, without 'block-in-matrix' structure, with (undated) Pretertiary phyllites and schists, overlain by M Eocene clastics and Nummulites limestones, overlain by Oligo-Miocene (mainly marine) arc volcanics ('Old Andesites'). Karangsambung probably closer to trench than Bayat)

Prasetyadi, C. & M. Maha (2004)- Jiwo Hills, Bayat-Klaten: a possible Eocene-origin paleohigh. Jurnal Ilmu Kebumihan Teknologi Mineral (JIK TekMin) (UPN, Yogyakarta) 17, 2, p. 61-64.

Prasetyadi, C., M.G. Rachman, S.E. Hapsoro, A. Shirly, A. Gunawan & I. Purwaman (2016)- Seismic-based structural mapping of RMKS fault zone: implication to hydrocarbon accumulation in East Java Basin. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 104-107.

(Rembang-Madura-Kangean-Sakala (RMKS) Fault zone in NE Java and further East is sinistral slip fault which started to develop in M Miocene. E-W trending)

Prasetyadi, C., A. Subandrio, M. Gazali Rachman, A.R.F. Barizi & G.S. Putro (2021)- Subvolcanic rock petroleum system potential in the South Malang Region, East Java, Indonesia. Open J. Yangtze Oil and Gas 6, p. 146-160.

(online at: https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ojogas_2021101816480147.pdf)

(Study of South Malang area in SE part of Java Southern Mountains subvolcanic arc suggests potential for petroleum system, indicated by presence of source (M Miocene Nampol Fm) and potential reservoir rock)

Prasetyadi, C., A. Subandrio, M. Gazali Rachman, A.R.F. Barizi & M. Muslim (2022)- Source rock potential of Nampol Formation Sumbermanjing area, Malang, East Java, Indonesia based on geochemistry analysis of the selected sample. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas, 45, 1. p. 53-63. *(also in IAGI JCB 2021)*

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/924/717>)

(Geochemistry of M Miocene Nampol Fm, S of Malang, in S Mountains of E Java. Calcareous claystone, siltstone, clastic limestone, and black shale potential hydrocarbon source rock, but generally immature)

Prasetyadi, C., I. Sudarno, V.B. Indranadi & Surono (2011)- Pola dan genesa struktur geologi Pegunungan Selatan, provinsi daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan provinsi Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 21, 2, p. 91-107.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/138/135>)

('The pattern and genesis of geological structure of the Southern Mountains, provincial areas of Yogyakarta and Central Java province'. S Mountains structures dominated by faults, mainly oriented NE-SW (16) and N-S (14) and mainly sinistral, some reactivated as normal faults. Others oriented NW-SE (3) and E-W (3) and mainly dextral and normal faults)

Prasetyadi, C., E.R. Suparka, A.H. Harsolumakso & B. Sapiie (2005)- Eastern Java basement rock study: preliminary results of recent field study in Karangsambung and Bayat areas. Proc. 34th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, p. 310-321.

(Karangsambung basement mid-Cretaceous- Paleocene subduction complex, characterized by tectonic block-in-matrix structure. Melange structural dip mostly to S-SE, opposite of expected for NW-dipping subduction zone, therefore interpreted as overturned. With M Cretaceous limestone blocks with Orbitolina. Melange overlain by Eocene clastics. Bayat basement mostly phyllite and schists of unknown age, unconformably overlain by Eocene and M Miocene sediments)

Prasetyadi, C., E.R. Suparka, A.H. Harsolumakso & B. Sapiie (2006)- An overview of Paleogene stratigraphy of the Karangsambung area, Central Java: discovery of new type of Eocene rock. Proc. Int. Geoscience Conf. Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta 2006, 06-PG-09, p. 1-4.

(First record of Early Eocene larger forams and M-L Eocene limestone blocks in metamorphosed tectonic melange of Larangan area in N part of Luk Ulo melange complex, suggesting Late Eocene (collisional?) deformation after Cretaceous- Paleocene subduction-related deformation. E Eocene metasedimentary unit generally dips to S)

Prasetyadi, C., E.R. Suparka, A.H. Harsolumakso & B. Sapiie (2006)- The occurrence of a newly found Eocene tectonic melange in Karangsambung area, Central Java. Proc. 35th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru, p. 1-16.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_The-Occurrence-Of.pdf)

(Discovery of M Eocene Asterocyclina-bearing limestone blocks in polymict Larangan Complex at N side of Luk Ulo Melange complex indicates age of tectonic melange not only Cretaceous-Paleocene, but also M-L Eocene. Shifting of NE-SW Cretaceous subduction trend to Oligocene E-W trend due to collision of microcontinent. Two deformation phases prior to onset of 'Old Andesite' subduction-related volcanism: Cretaceous-Paleocene subduction-related and Late Eocene post subduction (collisional?) deformation)

Prasetyadi, C., E.R. Suparka, A.H. Harsolumakso & B. Sapiie (2006)- The Larangan Complex: a newly found Eocene tectonic melange rock in Karangsambung area, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 17th International Geological Congress, Fukuoka, 1p. *(Abstract only)*

(Karangsambung melange complex does not only include Cretaceous-Paleocene Luk Ulo Complex, but also Eocene Larangan complex with M Eocene Asterocyclina-bearing limestone in melange)

Prasetyanto, I.W., Widodo & D. Wintolo (1997)- Mineralisasi logam mulia di Kecamatan Selogiri, Kabupaten Wonogiri, Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Proc. 17th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 865-869.

('Mineralization of precious metals in Selogiri, Wonogiri District, Central Java')

Prasetyo, A., J. Romora S., Yeftamikh, Fransiskus L.B & I.S. Nugroho (2016)- A petrographical review of metamorphic rocks from Ciletuh Complex in West Java and their related metamorphism in Central Indonesia region. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 624-633.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273596/>)

(Ciletuh Cretaceous subduction complex in SW Java. Metamorphic rocks in Gunung Badak area consist of Grt-Ms-Qz schist, Ms phyllite, quartzite and serpentinite. In Tegal Pamidangan area Ms-Qz phyllite and slate (greenschist-facies). Protoliths of metamorphic rocks pelitic, ultramafic and quartz-rich rocks. No blueschist or eclogite-facies rocks recognized (but reported by Endang Suhaeli et al. 1977). Presence of serpentinite among low-grade metamorphic rocks indicates metamorphic environment associated with oceanic crust/ mantle. Similar to Jiwo Hills, C Java, metamorphics)

Prasetyo, U., Aswan, Y. Zaim & Y. Rizal (2012)- Perubahan lingkungan pengendapan pada beberapa daerah di Pulau Jawa selama Plio-Plistosen berdasarkan kajian paleontologi moluska. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 19, 4, p. 173-180.

('Changes in depositional environment in some areas of Java during the Plio-Pleistocene based on paleontological studies of mollusks'. Three areas studied in W and C Java (in Bogor, N Serayu and Bobotsari Basins), all showing transition from shallow marine facies (with Turritella) in Late Pliocene to marginal marine (with Melanoides, Sulcospira, Tellina, Paphia) and non-marine (no molluscs) in Pleistocene (also as U.P. Wibowo ITB S2 Masters Thesis, 2009))

Pratiwi, R. (2021)- Source rock characterization and oil grouping in the NW Java, Central Java and NE Java Basins, Indonesia. Berita Sedimentologi 47, p. 48-66.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/324/295>)

(In NW and NE Java basins 6 groups of crude oils: 1, 2, and 6 oils from deltaic source rocks, 3 and 4 from marine source rocks, and Group 5 is from lacustrine and/or fluvio-lacustrine source rocks.

Pratiwi, R., J. Shima & R. Lumbantoruan (2012)- The turbidite characteristics of Miocene Kerek Formation based on outcrops and description of petrography in Kalibade River, Bawen Area, Semarang, Central Java. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (PIT IAGI 41), Yogyakarta 2012, p. 1-4.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/323200031_The_Turbidite_Deposit_Characteristics_of_M_Etc.)

(Kerek Fm SW of Semarang, C Java, comprises bathyal turbidite sediments of M Miocene age. Tuffaceous sandstones. Outcrops along Kalibade River 3 facies: lower fan channel, shale interval, and lower fan lobe. Not much detail)

Pratiwi, S.D., S. Chiyonobu & M.F. Rosana (2022)- Identifikasi umur Formasi Jampang Anggota Cikarang berdasarkan kumpulan nannofosil gampingan di Sungai Cikarang, Geopark Ciletuh Pelabuhanratu. Bull. Scientific Contribution: Geology (UNPAD) 20, 2, p. 137-142.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/44145/pdf>)

('Age identification of the Jampang Fm in the Cikarang River section based on calcareous nannofossils'. Calcareous nannofossils from Jampang Fm along Cikarang River, Ciletuh area, SW Java, suggest 4 Early Miocene Zones, NN1- NN 4 (22.6 Ma 18 Ma))

Pratiwi, S.D., V. Isnaniawardhani & T. Sato (2022)- Identifikasi umur Batupasir Formasi Bentang di Pangandaran berdasarkan kumpulan nannofosil gampingan. Bull. Scientific Contribution: Geology (UNPAD) 20, 1, p. 43-48.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/39353/pdf>)

(‘Identification of the age of the Bentang Formation sandstone in Pangandaran based on a collection of calcareous nannofossils’. Calcareous sandstones of Bentang Fm in Babakan area of Pangandaran Regency, S Java, show 5 nannofossil events. Age of Bentang Fm Late Miocene (zones NN8- NN11)).

Pratiwi, S.D., Nurdradjat, F.M. Pratiwy & S. Chiyonobu (2024)- Short Communication: Calcareous nannofossil assemblages and age determination in Leuwi Kenit, Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark, Indonesia. Biodiversitas 25, 7, p. 3200-3207.

(online at: <https://smujo.id/biodiv/article/view/16877/7889>)

(Calcareous nannofossils in Leuwi Kenit section of Cikarang Mb of Jampang Fm in Ciletuh Geopark in SW Java resulted in identification of seven nannofossil zones NP23-NN4, indicative of latest Oligocene-E Miocene age (24.3- 17.7 Ma))

Pratomo, K.H., A. Sudjai, A. Bachtiar, M. Syaiful, D. Rahayu, P.H. Narendra, A. Krisyunianto & B. Sunarto (2009)- Tuban and Camar troughs (East Java basin) revival: new insight. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, PITIAGI2009-189, p. 1-4.

(Tuban and Camar Troughs in Offshore NE Java Basin surrounded by dry holes and generally condemned as lean, shallow and inadequate hydrocarbon kitchens. Recent well post-mortem re-evaluation and remapping of kitchens modifies understanding of petroleum system. Oil shows present in Tuban-1 and other dry holes may also have oil- gas show. Re-mapping of Tuban and Camar kitchen area better understanding of development of Pre-CD lacustrine-fluvial-deltaic source rock in these lows)

Pratomo, S.U. (2024)- Paragenesis mineral bijih pada endapan epitermal sulfidasi tinggi area Gunung Budheg, Kabupaten Tulungagung, Provinsi Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 25, 2, p. 65-72.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/772>)

(‘Ore mineral paragenesis of high-sulfidation epithermal deposits in the Mount Budheg Area, Campurdarat District, Tulungagung Regency, East Java Province’. Epithermal Au-Cu mineralization at Mt Budheg in easternmost Java Southern Mountains)

Pratomo, S.U., A.D. Titisari & A. Idrus (2020)- Hydrothermal alteration of high sulfidation epithermal deposits in Secang Area, Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia. J. Applied Geology (UGM) 5, 2, p. 73-83.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/55235/30347>)

(Cu-bearing hydrothermal alteration hosted by Late Oligocene- E Miocene Mandalika Fm andesitic volcanics in Southern Mountains of E Java.)

Prawiranegara, D.A.R. & F.E. Saputra (2015)- A new insight to gliding tectonic of North Serayu Basin and its implications to hydrocarbon seepage: case study Watukumpul, Pemalang, Central Java. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IATMI-IAFMI, Balikpapan 2015, p. 1-7.

(online at: www.academia.edu/36085515/A_NEW_INSIGHT_TO_GLIDING_TECTONIC_OF_NORTH_Etc.)

(Hydrocarbon seepage at Watukumpul, E of Slamet volcano. Situated in M Miocene Rambatan Fm, on anticlinal structure that started forming during Pliocene N-S compression, modified by Quaternary gliding tectonics driven by volcanic load of Mt Slamet. Leaky hydrocarbon system in N Serayu basin)

Prawiranegara, D.A.R., F.E. Saputra, F. Raseno, B.H. Utomo, A. Sani & A. Wahid (2016)- Understanding the petroleum system of North Serayu Basin: an integrated approach from geology, geophysics and geochemistry. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-63-SG, p. 1-27.

(online at: www.academia.edu/44934808/Understanding_The_Petroleum_System_of_North_Serayu_Basin_An_Integrated_Approach_from_Geology_Geophysics_and_Geochemistry?email_work_card=title)

(Review of N Serayu basin NE of Slamet volcano in C Java. Many oil seeps and all elements of viable petroleum system, but no commercial hydrocarbons. Rambatan and Halang Fms potential reservoirs of magmatic arc provenance. Volcanic gravity tectonics in Pleistocene considerable influence on petroleum play)

Prayoga, O.A. J.I. Swandi, D.A. Alvrída, Purwoko, J.E.L. Hutabarat, M.N. Faizin, A. Yusliandi & H.D. Kusuma (2017)- Volcanic reservoir characterization using sedimentology, paleontology, ichnology, and

- petrographical analysis of Miocene Sambipitu volcanoclastic: Implication to reservoir potential in volcanic submarine fan deposit. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI- IAGI- IAFMI- IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-10.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Volcanic-Reservoir-Characterization.pdf)
(*E Miocene Sambipitu Fm in Southern Mountains of C Java composed of mixed volcanoclastic-siliciclastic turbidites (submarine fan). Intense bioturbation may have improved reservoir quality. Low diversity trace fossil assemblages in lower part (mainly vertical burrowing types Thallasinoides, Skolithos, Beaconites and Psilonichus). In middle part also Diplocraterion, Planolites, Ophiomorpha, Cruziana, and Chondrites. In upper part Zoophycos, Asterosoma, Subphyllochora and Anconichus (Cruziana ichnofacies)*)
- Premonowati, I. (1990)- Pliocene mollusca from Kalibiuk and Damar Formations in Semarang area of Central Jawa, Indonesia. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 20, p. 37-49.
- Premonowati (1996)- Biostratigrafi dan spesiesasi koral Formasi Rajamandala, Jawa Barat. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 31-51.
(*'Coral biostratigraphy of the Rajamandala Formation'. Late Oligocene, W Java*)
- Premonowati (1998)- Identifikasi perubahan terumbu terhadap fluktuasi muka laut Formasi Paciran daerah Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 2 (Sedimentology Paleontology Stratigraphy), Yogyakarta, p. 37-47.
(*On identification of sea level fluctuations in Paciran Fm reefal limestones, Tuban area, NE Java. Reef 1 125m above sealevel today, age ~5.4 Ma. Reef 3 157m a.s.l., age 4.2 Ma. Reef 5 194m a.s.l., age 3.4 Ma. Reef 7 50-12.5m a.s.l., age 0.94-2.1 Ma*)
- Premonowati (2001)- Geologi Formasi Paciran- daerah pantai utara Jawa Timur. Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 16, 1, p. 1-14.
(*'Geology of the Paciran Formation in the area of the East Java north coast'. Facies study of Paciran Fm reefal limestone along N coast of NE Java shows 5 eustatic cycles. Age here shown as Late Miocene- Holocene*)
- Premonowati (2005)- Stratigrafi terumbu Formasi Paciran daerah Tuban. Ph.D. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1-291. (*Unpublished*)
(*'Reef stratigraphy of the Paciran Formation in the Tuban area'. Plio-Pleistocene Paciran carbonate platform formed since 4 Ma (N19). Twelve reefal units, each 25-50m thick. Reefs 1-9 indicate rhythmic rel. sea level changes; Reef 7 is maximum flooding surface, Reefs 9- 12 indicate sea level drop. Reef 1 deposited in Zone N18, Reef 2 at 5 Ma (Zone N19), and Reef 12 (youngest) 6000 years ago in last interglacial. Tectonic uplift caused Paciran Fm outcrops at 335m above sea level now*)
- Premonowati, R.P. Koesoemadinata, Harsono Pringgoprawiro & W.S. Hantoro (1999)- Ecological stratification in the Holocene reef of Paciran Formation: a case study from Tanjung Kodok, Lamongan, East Java. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 3, p. 57-74.
(*In Indonesian. Holocene reef at Tanjung Kodok, at NE Java coast, with 5 periods of buildup*)
- Premonowati, R.P. Koesoemadinata, Harsono Pringgoprawiro & W.S. Hantoro (2000)- Paciran reef stratigraphy, Tuban area, East Java, based on accumulative induction methods approach. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 4, p. 61-68.
(*Large Paciran reef complex of NE Java 5 phases of growth in Pliocene- Recent, based on terrace morphology, paleosol distribution, etc.*)
- Premonowati, R.P. Koesoemadinata, Harsono Pringgoprawiro & W.S. Hantoro (2005)- Stratigrafi terumbu Formasi Paciran daerah Tuban. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 12, 1, p.
(*Summary of Premonowati thesis work on Pleistocene Paciran limestone, Tuban area, NE Java*)
- Premonowati, R.P. Koesoemadinata, Harsono Pringgoprawiro & W.S. Hantoro (2004)- Stratigrafi isotop oksigen dan karbon dari Formasi Paciran Jawa Timur. In: I. Zulkarnain et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar on Nuclear Geology and Mining Resources, Jakarta 2003, p. 208-219.

('Oxygen and Carbon isotope stratigraphy of Paciran Fm, East Java'. Oxygen and carbon isotopes analyzed from 25 samples of unaltered calcite, to determine paleotemperature fluctuations and to validate sea level changes of Reef 1 to Reef 17 units from 4 Ma- now. Early reef formation (reef 1 to reef 3 between 4- 2.9 Ma. From reef 4 - Reef 8 (2.6- 1.4 Ma) stagnant temperatures and almost warmer condition. After that drastic rise in paleotemperature)

Premonowati, R.P. Koesoemadinata, H. Pringgoprawiro & W.S. Hantoro (2006)- Model of reef development in response to sea level fluctuation and isotope stratigraphy of Paciran Formation, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, PITIAGI2006-039, p. 1-7.

(Oxygen and carbon isotope analysis from Paciran limestone Fm to validate sea level changes during Reef 1- Reef 12 formation between 4 Ma- Recent. Reef 1- Reef 3 (4- 2.88 Ma) temperatures warmer, Reef 4 (2.59 Ma) - Reef 8 (1.4 Ma) stagnant temperature and almost warmer. Warmer conditions at reef 8-Reef 10 formation (0.7 Ma). Temperatures fluctuating until Reef 12 (E Holocene))

Premonowati, C. Prasetyadi, S. Rahardjo, J. Sinulingga, Y. Sulistiyana & D. Rukmana (2007)- Subsurface geological models of Semanggi brownfield, Cepu Block, Java. Proc. Symposium Nasional IATMI, UPN 'Veteran', Yogyakarta 2007, TS01, p. 1-6.

(online at: www.iatmi.or.id/assets/bulletin/pdf/2007/2007-01.pdf)

(Semanggi field 1900 BPM discovery, still producing 250 BOD from M Miocene Wonocolo IIIB (zone N8-N9) and M Miocene (N9) Ngrayong VII-VIII sandstones in anticlinal structure. W block more productive than E. Ten sequences in E-M Miocene U Tawun-Bulu interval. Modeled as transgressive-aggradational shallow marine sheet sands)

Premonowati, C. Prasetyadi, S. Rahardjo, J. Sinulingga, Y. Sulistiyana & D. Rukmana (2007)- Subsurface geological models of Semanggi, Cepu Block, Java. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, p. 714-719.

(Same as Premonowati et al. (2007), above)

Premonowati, B., Prastistho & I.M. Firdaus (2011)- Allostratigraphy of Punung paleoreef based on lithofacies distributions, Jlubang Area, Pacitan region, East Java. Proc. Joint. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-055, p. 1-8. *(online at:*

https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Allostratigraphy-of-Punung-Paleoreef.pdf)

(On M Miocene Punung Fm reefal limestone in S Mountains, E Java. Dominated by red algae. Not much detail)

Premonowati, B., Prastistho & I.M. Firdaus (2012)- Allostratigraphy of Punung paleoreef based on lithofacies distributions, Jlubang Area, Pacitan Region-East Java. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 7, 2, p. 113-122.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/405)

(Same paper as above on Punung/Wonosari Fm reefal limestones in Jlubang area in Pacitan Regency, S Mountains of E Java. Dominated by red algae and seven phases in paleoreef complex)

Premonowati & W.B. Setyawan (1998)- Lingkungan fasies dan diagenesa batugamping Formasi Rajamandala-Jawa Barat. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 2 (Sedimentology Paleontology Stratigraphy), Yogyakarta, p. 125-139.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/38.pdf>)

('Relationship between facies and limestone diagenesis of the Rajamandala Formation, West Java'. Brief review of latest Oligocene Rajamandala carbonate platform (all figures from Koesoemadinata and Siregar 1984; JTVG). Four lithofacies: (1) platform interior with abundant miliolidae, (2) platform margin- reef front with corals in growth position, (3) fore-slope rhythmic beds and (4) toe-of-slope rhythmic beds. Etc.)

Premonowati & W.B. Setyawan (1999)- Carbonate facies of Pleistocene reef complex from Rembang basin, East Java. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 3, p. 47-56.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/57/5.pdf>)

(In Indonesian. Four carbonate facies types and five stages of reef development in Pleistocene coral reef limestone at Tanjung Kodok near Paciran at NE Java coast)

Premonowati, Sudarmoyo, Agus W., Joko P., Budi E., Arief N. & Eka P. (2009)- Reservoirs of Zone 12, Zone 15 and Zone 16 of the Upper Cibulakan Formation, South Pamanukan Field, Northwest Java Basin- stratigraphic or structural traps? Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, p. 1-13.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Reservoirs-Of-Zone.pdf)

(Late Early Miocene (N7-N8) U Cibulakan Fm in S Pamanukan gas field, onshore NW Java basin, 190m thick, with 3 sandstone reservoir zones 3-9m thick. Possible stratigraphic traps)

Priadi, B. & A.S.S. Mubandi (2005)- The occurrence of plagiogranite in East Java, Indonesia. Proc. Joint Session 30th HAGI- 34th IAGI- 14th PERHAPI Annual Conv., Surabaya, p.

Priadi, B., A.S.S. Mubandi, M.M. Wibawa, D. Osmon & I. Suroto (2005)- Geochemistry of the Tertiary low potassium volcanics in East Java, Indonesia. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 37, 1, p. 15-28.

Priadi, B. & I.G.B.E. Sucipta (1998)- Tholeiitic to alkaline Cenozoic magmatism in East Java Indonesia. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 3 (Geodin., Magmat. Volkanologi), p. 26-36.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/53.pdf>)

(Oldest tholeiitic volcanic rocks in Java (28.3 Ma, near Pacitan in S Mountains) indicate Late Oligocene volcanic arc magmatism. Gradual enrichment in incompatible elements with time to Quaternary)

Priangga Utama, A., Sukandarrumidi & S. Wiyono (2005)- Genesa bentonit di kecamatan Wonosegoro Kabupaten Boyolalai, propinsi Jawa Tengah, dan rekayasa pemanfaatannya sebagai bahan baku produk keramik. Teknosains 18, 1, p.

(*'The genesis of bentonite at Wonosegoro district, Boyolali Residency, C Java, and its uses as ceramic material.'* Bentonite layer in turbiditic clastics series in W Kendeng Zone fold belt, 40 km N of Boyolali, NE Java. Bentonite originated from devitrification of pyroclastic volcanic glass)

Pribadi, R. (2006)- Structural pattern and fault seal analysis of a potential hydrocarbon trap, East Java basin. Proc. Jakarta 2006 International Geoscience Conference Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta06-SPG-03, p. 1-3. (Extended Abstract)

Prihatmoko (1998)- Prospectivity analysis of Java island for porphyry and epithermal deposits. M. Econ. Geol. Thesis, University of Tasmania, p. 1-73. (Unpublished)

Prihatmoko, S., A. Hendratno & A. Harijoko (2005)- Mineralization and alteration systems in Pegunungan Seribu, Gunung Kidul and Wonogiri. Proc. Joint 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 30th Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI), Surabaya, JCS2005-N090, p. 13-23.

(Two as yet non-commercial mineralization/ alteration systems identified around C Java Southern Mountains, i.e. Selogiri in N and Wediombo at S coast, both hosted by old volcanics and intrusives. Selogiri porphyry system formed at 1-1.5 km deeper than high-sulfidation system of Wediombo, showing N part of Seribu Mts uplifted higher than S part, probably related to development of Quaternary magmatic arc to N)

Prihatmoko, S. & A. Idrus (2020)- Low-sulfidation epithermal gold deposits in Java, Indonesia: characteristics and linkage to the volcano-tectonic setting. Ore Geology Reviews 121, 103490, p. 1-19.

(Characteristics of ten Low-sulfidation epithermal gold deposits in Java: Cibaliung, Kerta, Cisoka, Cikidang, Pongkor, Gunung Peti, Cihar, Cijaringao, Petungkriyono and Dalang Turu. Mineralization between E Miocene and Pleistocene. Six deposits in Bogor Trough back arc rift/ basin, related to Mio-Pliocene arc. Bogor Trough extends to E Java as Kendeng Trough, also reasonably target for exploration. Three in Southern Mountains)

Prihatmoko, S. & A. Idrus (2022)- Gold mineralization in the Ajibarang and Majenang blocks, Central Java, Indonesia: Evidence of mineral fertility of the Banyumas basin. Geological Journal 57, 3, p. 1005-1021.

(Gold and base-metal mineralization recently discovered in Banyumas basin, focusing on the Ajibarang and Majenang blocks, followed by a discussion of the mineral fertility of the basin. Two styles of gold mineralization recognized: (1) carbonate-base metal-gold/intermediate-sulphidation epithermal mineralization hosted by a Halang Fm turbidites in Ajibarang Block and (2) porphyry-style mineralization in Kumbang Fm volcanic and intrusive (diorite) environment in Majenang Block)

Priyanto, B., D. Indrajaya, L.P. Siringoringo & V.A. Herliani (2009)- Miocene carbonate mound of Gunung Maindu, Tuban: an analogue model for prospective carbonate mound hydrocarbon reservoirs in the East Java basin, Indonesia. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), PITIAGI2009-047, Semarang, p. 1-11.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Miocene-Carbonate-Mound.pdf)

(Brief discussion of E-M Miocene reefal carbonate mound, up to 300m (?) thick (below Ngrayong Sandstone) at Gunung Maindu (Mahindu), Montong, W of Tuban, E Java. With Lepidocyclina. Not much detail)

Priyanto, B., A. Ramdhani, R. Mardani & V.A. Herliani (2009)- Facies of Ngrayong Sandstone based on outcrop data and petrographic description of the Prantakan River section, Rembang zone, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, PITIAGI2009-046, 1p. (Abstract only)

(M Miocene Ngrayong sandstone studied in 50m section at Prantakan River, E Java, represents regional influx of quartz sandstones in region. Multiple coarsening-upward packages. Not much detail)

Priyantoro, A. (1997)- Genesa deposit mangaan daerah Kliripan dan sekitarnya kecamatan kokap kabupaten Kulon Progo DIY. Teknik Geologi UGM, p.

('Genesis of manganese deposits in the Kliripan area, Kulon Progo Regency'. (Kliripan was site of pre WW-II manganese mining operation in early 1900's in S Central Java; JTvG))

Priyono, A., G. Suantika, S. Widiyantoro, B. Priadi & Surono (2011)- Three dimensional P-and S-wave velocity structures of Mt. Guntur, West-Java, Indonesia, from seismic tomography. Int. J. Tomography Statistics 16, W11, p. 1-11.

(Tomographic inversion of velocity structures beneath Mt. Guntur volcano complex in W Java shows anomalous low velocities at depth of 1-6 km from the surface topography. Interpreted as area of high temperature H2O-filled pores)

Pulunggono, A. & S. Martodjojo (1994)- Perubahan tektonik Paleogen-Neogen merupakan peristiwa tektonik penting di Jawa. Proc. Seminar Geologi dan Geotektonik Pulau Jawa sejak Akhir Mesozoik hingga Kuartar, Geol. Dept. Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 253-274.

('Paleogene-Neogene tectonic changes are important tectonic events on Java')

Purasongka, N.W., I. Syafri & L. Jurnaliah (2015)- Karakteristik batuan sedimen berdasarkan analisis petrografi pada Formasi Kalibeng Anggota Banyak. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 1, p. 1-15.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8382/3896>)

('Characteristics of sedimentary rocks based on petrographic analysis of the Banyak Mb of the Kalibeng Fm'. Petrography of 6 samples from Late Miocene (N16-N17) Banyak Mb of Kalibeng Fm in Kendeng zone from 170m section at Kali Jragung, Semarang District, C Java. Suggest magmatic arc provenance, possibly from Ungaran volcano. No locality map)

Purbo-Hadiwidjojo, M.M. (1964)- On the Tjimanuk River delta. Geological Survey Indonesia Bull. 1, 2, p. 35-38.

Purbo-Hadiwidjojo, M.M. (1965)- An example of gravity tectonics from Central Java. Geological Survey Indonesia Bull. 2, 1, p.

Purnama, Y.S., A. Gunawan, W. Darmawan, R.C. Rohmana, D. Adipradipto, J. Halim, R.N. Julias & B. Rahmanto (2018)- Characters of sedimentology, rock property and geochemistry of the Ngrayong and Tuban

Formations in the Pati Trough, onshore North East Java Basin. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-291-G, p. 1-32.

(P1 (2015) and P2 (2016) wells on Plio-Pleistocene Pakel anticline in Rembang zone, NE Java, with gas-condensate in poorly consolidated late E Miocene Tuban and early M Miocene Ngrayong Fm tidal sandstones. Gas samples from P2 well from mixed of biogenic (40%) and thermogenic sources)

Purnama, Y.S., I K.A.A. Permana, R.R. Sofya, R. Sari & W. Darmawan (2022)- Redefining horst and graben distribution in the onshore part of the North East Java Basin and its new exploration opportunity. Proc. 46th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA22-G-97, p. 1-14.

(New distribution map of Paleogene horst and graben in onshore NE Java Basin, (WSW-ENE trending in W, E-W trending in E of NE Java Basin). Three types of crust in area: (1) Sundaland crust in N (bordered by Rembang Line in S), (2) Accreted (means Accretionary?) crust in center (contains Rembang Zone in N and Kendeng Zone in S) and (3) Transitional Crust in S. Many surface anticlines are inverted (half-)grabens. Eocene-Miocene carbonates develop on tops of horst blocks. With seemingly good Eocene- M Miocene paleogeographic maps))

Purnamaningsih Siregar (1981)- Diatom fossils of the Pucangan Formation, Sangiran Area, Central Java. Proc. 10th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 238-247.

(11 samples with diatoms in Pucangan Fm of Sangiran. Lower Puncangan Fm warm shallow marine facies, middle part fresh-brackish water, upper part marine with low diatom productivity. Age Early Pleistocene?)

Purnamaningsih Siregar & Harsono Pringgoprawiro (1981)- Stratigraphy and planktonic foraminifera of the Eocene-Oligocene Nanggulan Formation, Central Java. Publ. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Seri Paleontologi 1, p. 9-28.

(Planktonic foram zonation of M Eocene- E Oligocene Nanggulan Fm marine clastic section 20km W of Yogyakarta. With Eocene planktonic foram index species Globorotalia lehneri, G. centralis, G. cerroazulenis, Truncorotaloides rohri, Hantkenina spp., etc. Overlain by Late Oligocene 'Old Andesite Fm')

Purnomo, E., R. Ryacudu, A. Ascaria & T. Kunto (2004)- Pondok Tengah discovery, Indonesia- a new big fish in mature explored basin. In: 66th EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Paris, p. 1-4. *(Extended Abstract)*

(Pondok Tengah 2003 oil discovery in NW Java Basin, 40km E of Jakarta. Hydrocarbon column 205 m thick (175m in Lower Miocene Batu Raju Fm carbonates and 30m in Talang Akar Fm sandstones). Preliminary reserves estimate 233 MBO. Carbonate reservoir N-S trending low-relief buildup in S part of Rengasdengklok High, bounded to S by Ciputat Low)

Purnomo, E., R. Ryacudu, E. Sunardi & B.G. Adhiperdana (2008)- Paleogene stratigraphy and petroleum potential of largely volcanic play Jatibarang Formation, onshore northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. In: European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers, GEO 2008 Conference, Bahrain, p.

(Lowermost Cenozoic sequence in NW Java basin is Jatibarang Fm, which rests unconformably on fractured/rubbled Upper Mesozoic basement rocks, and consists of pyroclastics, volcanogenic and sedimentary rocks. Volcanic rocks occur as primary proximal volcanic deposits, inter-layered with tuffs and tuffaceous sand. Jatibarang Fm unconformably overlain by Talang Akar Fm fluvial, deltaic and marine sediments, with tuffs more basaltic in composition and greater amount of subvolcanic lithic fragments)

Purnomo, E., R. Ryacudu, E. Sunardi & R.P. Koesoemadinata (2006)- Paleogene sedimentation of the Jatibarang sub-basin and its implication for the deep play petroleum system of the onshore Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. Jakarta 2006 Int. Geosciences Conf. and Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta06-PG-02, p. 1-3. *(Extended Abstract)*

Purnomo, J. & Purwoko (1994)- Kerangka tektonik dan stratigrafi Pulau Jawa secara regional dan kaitannya dengan potensi hidrokarbon. Proc. Geologi dan Geoteknik Pulau Jawa sejak Akhir Mesozoik hingga Kuartar, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Madah University, Yogyakarta, p. 253-274.

('The regional tectonic and stratigraphic framework of Java Island and its relation to hydrocarbon potential'. Java tectonics three main phases: (1) Eocene-Oligocene extensional rifting; (2) Neogene compressional wrench

faulting, with shear faults reactivation of Paleogene normal faults; (3) Plio-Pleistocene compressional thrust-folding, creating E-W oriented anticlines)

Purwaningsih, M.E.M. (2002)- Demise of the Oligo-Miocene reefs of the southern East Java Basin. Drowning events on carbonate isolated platforms. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 34, 3, Special Edition (Prof. Soejono Martodjojo volume), p. 117-132.

(Paleohighs on old structural grain became sites of Oligo-Miocene carbonate buildups in E Java Basin. Carbonates on basement highs of southern isolated platform of E Java Basin show similar stages of deposition. In W East Cepu High, Late Oligocene Kujung carbonate buildups shows depositional stages in SW-NE direction. Seismic stratigraphy of carbonates shows four sequences. Carbonates backstepping on previous stages, forming buildup complex within isolated platform. Generally, buildups grew away from southern marine influence. BD Ridge younger carbonates similar history to E Cepu carbonates. E Miocene carbonate buildups followed ENE- WSW paleohigh in Madura Strait. Four depositional units terminated by drowning indicated by condensed section on top of carbonates. Oligo-Miocene buildups on other isolated platforms of the southern E Java Basin similar histories: transgressive stratal pattern with local tectonic influence. Drowning events caused demise of buildups. These events may mark onset of Neogene inversion tectonic episode in this area)

Purwaningsih, M.E.M., A.H. Satyana, S. Budiyan, D. Noeradi & N.M. Halik (2002)- Evolution of the Late Oligocene Kujung reef complex in the Western East Cepu High, East Java Basin: seismic sequence stratigraphic study. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 2, p. 655-671.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/18/EVOLUTION-OF-THE-LATE-OLIGOCENE-KUJUNG-REEF-COMPLEX-IN-THE-WESTERN-EAST-CEPU-HIGH,-EAST-JAVA-BASIN--SEISMIC-SEQUENCE> Etc.)

(Seismic stratigraphy of E Cepu isolated platform identified 4 sequences in Late Oligocene Kujung Fm carbonates. Deposition of upper sequences contemporaneous with tilting of platform to SW, forming NE-ward backstepping pattern. In mid E Miocene carbonate deposition ended due to clastic sedimentation and more tilting to SW)

Purwanti, Y. & A. Bachtiar (2001)- Analyses of Eocene petroleum kitchen in East Java Basin: implication for prospect ranking. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 10th GEOSEA Regional Congress on Geology, Mineral Energy Resources, Yogyakarta 2001, p.

Purwanto, H.S. & S.B. Kusumayudha (2020)- Type of gold deposit in Arinem Cisewu and its surrounding Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia. Int. J. Geology and Earth Sciences (IJGES) 6, 4, p. 39-43.

(online at: <http://new.ijges.com/uploadfile/2020/1224/20201224042530527.pdf>)

(Cisewu-Arinem area outcrops with mineralization of Cu-Pb-Zn elements (chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, with secondary malachite and covellite) in quartz vein system. Can be classified as low sulfidation epithermal)

Purwanto, H.S., Suharsono & A. Puntadewa (2018)- Epithermal Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization in the Cidolog Area, Sukabumi Regency West Java Province, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy, Yogyakarta 2018, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 212, 012028, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/212/1/012028/pdf>)

(Epithermal system of Cu-Pb-Zn deposit in Cidolog area, Sukabumi, structurally controlled by NW-SE trending fractures and faults)

Purwasatria, E.B., A.K. Gibran, M.R. Aditama & G. Waluyo (2021)- Sedimentologi dan tektonostratigrafi Formasi Halang di Cekungan Banyumas serta potensinya untuk reservoir hidrokarbon. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 22, 3, p. 153-163.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/640/460>)

(‘Sedimentology and tektonostratigraphy of the Halang Formation in the Banyumas Basin and its potential as hydrocarbon reservoir’. Reservoir quality of ?age? turbidites) in Banyumas basin)

Purwasatriya, E.B., S.S. Surjono & D.H. Amijaya (2019)- Sejarah geologi pembentukan Cekungan Banyumas serta implikasinya terhadap sistem minyak dan gas bumi. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 15, 1, p. 25-34.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/242/pdf>)
(*'Geological history of the formation of the Banyumas Basin and implication for petroleum systems'. Banyumas Basin in S part of C Java with prolific oil and gas seeps. Five wells drilled (Cipari-1 and Gunung in 1938, Karang Gedang in 1993, Karang Nangka-1 in 1994 and Jati-1 in 2006) but no economic reserves yet. Originally a deep sea basin, which developed into flexure basin in Late Oligocene, when Southern Mountains emerged. In Miocene, another volcanic arc formed in N of Southern Mountains and continued to move to the N and is now at Gunung Slamet. Banyumas Basin is 'Island arc flexure basin' (= fore-arc basin?; JTvG)*)

Purwasatriya, E.B., S.S. Surjono, D.H. Amijaya, F.E. Saputra, Hendaryono & S. Said (2018)- Tectonostratigraphy of Banyumas Basin and its correlation to petroleum potential. Proc. 12th SE Asia Technical University Consortium Symposium (SEATUC 2018), Yogyakarta, OS05-16, p. 1-5.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/274960/1/49d-2018-Purwasatria-Surjono.pdf>)

(*Three paleostress regimes in Banyumas Basin since Eocene: (1) NW-SE with transpressive or compressional strike-slip regime in Oligocene, (2) NNW-SSE with pure strike-slip regime in Late Oligocene-Miocene and (3) NNE-SSW with pure compressional regime in Pliocene. Generally, the paleostress is rotating clockwise*)

Purwasatriya, E.B. & G. Waluyo (2010)- Studi stratigrafi pada rembesan minyak serta hubungannya dengan petroleum system di cekungan Banyumas. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-308, p. 1-9.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Studi-Stratigrafi-pada-Rembesan.pdf)

(*'Stratigraphic study of oil seeps and its correlation to petroleum system in Banyumas Basin'. Source of oil seeps in Banyumas basin interpreted to be from Paleogene. Intra formational seals in M Miocene- Pliocene Halang and Rambatan Formations. Etc.*)

Purwasatriya, E.B. & G. Waluyo (2012)- Studi potensi minyak dangkal dengan pendekatan metode statistik berdasar data geologi permukaan di Cekungan Banyumas. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 8, 2, p. 48-55.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/103/100>)

(*'Shallow oil potential study with statistical method approach based on surface geological data in Banyumas Basin'. Accidental discovery of shallow oil at ~90 m depth in Tipar Village. Using surface geology and other data, estimated reserves potential of shallow oil in Banyumas basinat 2,181,937 (!) barrels oil*)

Puspoputro, B. (1983)- The use of seismic data in predicting the abnormal high pressure zone for exploration drilling in Pertamina Unit E.P. III working area. Proc. 12th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 323-343.

Puspoputro, B. & E. Lubis (1992)- The geophysical case history of Rengasdengklok Area, North West Java. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 361-378.

(*NW Java exploration history. Improved seismic processing lead to discovery well MB-3 and success of subsequent drilling*)

Puswanto, E., M. Al Afif, D. Hastria, P.D. Raharjo, D. Arisa & M.Z. Tuakia (2021)- Deformation mechanism of boudin structures at the Bulukuning area, Banjarnegara. Proc. Int. Conference Ocean and Earth Sciences, Jakarta 2020, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 789, 012070, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/789/1/012070>)

(*Eocene 'molassic' greywacke sandstone in Bulukuning Fm of Luk Ulo Melange Complex locally with boudin structures, folded and cut by faults in contractional regime. Deformation mechanism of sandstone boudin structures embedded in scaly clay matrix affected by plastic (ductile) by following simple shear*)

Puswanto, E., D. Hastria & Ansori (2012)- Petrogenesis andesit amigdaloidal Jatibungkus kaitannya dengan batuan beku mafis kompleks ofiolit Karangsambung. Proc. Pemaparan Hasil Penelitian Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi LIPI, Bandung 2012, p. 45-53.

('Petrogenesis of amygdaloidal Jatibungkus andesite in connection with the mafic Karangsambung ophiolite'. Jatibungkus basaltic-andesitic pillow lavas interpreted as tholeiitic magma formed in mid-ocean ridge. Deformed during formation of Oligocene-Miocene Totogan Fm)

Puswanto, E. & E. Hidayat (2014)- Analisis paleostruktur lava basal-andesitik Kali Mandala dan diabas Gunung Parang. In: H. Harjono et al. (eds.) Pros. Pemaparan hasil penelitian, Puslitbang Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. 365-377.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2014/>)

('Analysis of paleostructure of basaltic-andesitic lava in Kali Mandala and diabas at Gunung Parang'. Faults in U Cretaceous - Paleogene pillow lavas in Luk Ulo melange, Karangsambung, C Java, affected by common NE-SW trending normal faulting; accompanied by M- L Eocene rift phase.)

Putra, H.Syah (2014)- Storms and volcanoes: preservation of catastrophic events in the Tanjung Layar outcrop, Bayah, Banten, Indonesia. Bull. Earth Sciences Thailand (BEST) 7, 1-2, p. 58-65.

(online at: <https://ph01.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/bestjournal/article/view/246635/167659>)

(E Miocene (?) shallow marine (shoreface) volcanoclastic sediments exposed along beach at Tanjung Layar, Bayah High area, SW Java. With Ophiomorpha, hummocky bedding, etc. Volcaniclastic conglomerates interpreted as debris flows. Volcanic material consists of feldspar, quartz, plagioclase and lithic fragments)

Putra, M.D., R.A.M. Yudha, O.M.L. Watania & D.A. Wiloso (2025)- Characteristics and paragenesis of porphyry copper deposit in Sidomulyo, Trenggalek, East Java: multiple intrusions, hydrothermal alteration and vein association. Indonesian J. of Economic Geology (IJEG) (MGEI) 1, 1, p. 14-32.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/IJEG/article/view/499/440>)

(In E Sunda Magmatic Arc in E Java, copper-gold deposits in porphyry to epithermal systems along metallogenic belt from Selogiri, Pacitan, and Trenggalek to Tumpangpitu (all outboard (S) of modern volcanic arc). U-Pb zircon ages at Selogiri 13.2 Ma, Trenggalek 18.7-11.8 Ma and Tumpangpitu 5.2-4.0 Ma. Sidomulyo porphyry system 3 diorite-tonalitic intrusion phases and volcanic sequences as formation rocks (Oligo-Miocene Arjosari volcanics). Distributions of intrusion orebodies controlled by NW-trending strike-slip faults.)

Putra, P.S. & P. Praptisih (2017)- Re-interpretasi Formasi Kerek di daerah Klatung, Kendal, berdasarkan data stratigrafi dan foraminifera. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 18, 2, p. 77-88.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/272/280>)

(Outcrops around Cipluk oilfield in northern C Java generally viewed as Kerek Fm, but stratigraphic and micropaleontological studies suggest interbedded marls- sandstones are Pliocene- Pleistocene age, in upper bathyal turbiditic facies and should be viewed as part of Kalibeng Fm. Incl. Globorotalia tosaensis, Pulleniatina, Gr. crassaformis, Neogloboquadrina humerosa, etc.)

Putra, P.S. & P. Praptisih (2020)- Umur relatif batuan asal sedimen olisostrom Formasi Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 21, 1, p. 25-31.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/498/424>)

('Relative age of the olistostrome source sediments of the Karangsambung Formation, Kebumen, Central Java'. Karangsambung Fm in Kebumen is olistostrome deposit composed of floating rock fragments in claystone matrix. With M Eocene planktonic foraminifera (incl. Morozovella spp., Truncatulinoidea, etc.). Ages of foraminifera in Karangsambung Fm M Paleocene- Oligocene, and facies deep marine. Deformation younger than Oligocene)

Putra, P.S., M. Sapri H. & M.M. Mukti (2007)- Studi sedimentasi laut dalam dan pengaruh tatanan tektonik Cekungan Serayu Utara. In: A. Tohari et al. (eds.) Pros. Seminar Geoteknologi Kontribusi ilmu kebumihutan dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan, Puslitbang Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. 7-18.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2007/>)

('Study of marine sedimentation and influence of tectonic structure, North Serayu Basin'. Kali Lutut section with five main tectonically-driven facies/cycles in turbiditic Late Miocene (nanno zones CN7- CN9) sediments. With common (reworked?) E Miocene Miogypsina larger forams)

- Putra, P.S. & E. Yulianto (2015)- A reinterpretation of the Baturetno Formation: stratigraphic study of the Baturetno Basin, Wonogiri, Central Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 2, 3, p. 125-137.
(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/210/197>)
(*Baturetno Fm black clay of Baturetno Basin S of Wonogiri (N part of S Mountains), formerly believed to be lake deposit, related to shifting course of Bengawan Solo Purba River and Late Pliocene tectonic tilting in S Java. Floating pebbles of andesite, claystone, coral, limestone in clay best explained as mudflow process*)
- Putra, P.S. & E. Yulianto (2016)- Sedimentological and micropaleontological characteristics of the Black Clay deposit of the Baturetno Formation, Wonogiri, Central Java. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 3, 3, p. 163-171.
(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/218/217>)
(*Quaternary Baturetno Fm black clay with freshwater diatoms, but mostly barren of palynomorphs and low TOC. Unlikely to be lacustrine, probably mud-flow deposit. Carbon dating ages ~7000 yrs BP, i.e. much younger than Late Pliocene tilting in S Java*)
- Putra, P.S., E. Yulianto, Praptisih, N. Supriatna, D. Trisuksmo, Amar, A.U. Nurhidayati, J. Ridwan & J. Griffin (2015)- Studi paleotsunami di selatan Jawa. In: H. Harjono et al. (eds.) Pros. Pemaparan Hasil Penelitian Geoteknologi 2015, Pusat Penelitian Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. I95-I101.
(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Prosiding-2015.pdf>)
(*'Paleotsunami study at the south coast of Java'. 2-3 paleotsunami sandy layers identified along S coast of SW Java (Lebak) and C Java (Pangandaran). Thickness ~3-10cm*)
- Putra, T.E., R. Ismail, R.A. Pritama, D.P. Sari & M. Natsir (2019)- The new stratigraphic play of Ciputat Sub-Basin, Indonesia: the integrated seismic sequence stratigraphic analysis. AAPG International Conference Exhibition, Cape Town 2018, Search and Discovery Article 11225, p. 1-3. (*Abstract + Posters*)
(online at: https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2019/11225putra/ndx_putra.pdf)
(*Study of potential stratigraphic trapping in Talang Akar Fm in area of 2007 Pondok Makmur field in Ciputat Sub-Basin, W Java*)
- Putra, S.D.H., Suryantini & W. Srigutomo (2016)- Thermal modeling and heat flow density interpretation of the onshore Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. Geothermal Energy 4, 12, p. 1-24.
(online at: <https://geothermal-energy-journal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40517-016-0052-x>)
(*Reportedly first study of heat flow density in onshore NW Java Basin*)
- Putri, A.A.O., D.G. Augusty, F.M.H. Sihombing & T.L. Indra (2020)- Fabric study in metamorphic rocks in Karangsambung, Kebumen, Central Java. In: Life and Environmental Sciences Academics Forum, Depok 2019, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 538, 1, 012038, p. 1-8.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/538/1/012038/pdf>)
(*Brief review of metamorphic rock types and foliation in Manunggal Fm, Luk Ulo melange*)
- Quinif, Y. & C. Dupuis (1985)- Un karst en zone intertropicale: le Gunung Sewu a Java: aspects morphologiques et concepts évolutifs. Revue Géomorphologie Dynamique 34, 1, p. 1-16.
(*'An intertropical karst: the Gunung Sewu: morphological and evolutionary aspects'. Discussion of cone karst in Gunung Sewu (Southern Mountains), S Java. Attributed to fluvial origin?*)
- Rachmadhan, H.D. (2019)- Biostratigrafi dan paleoklimat menggunakan foraminifera kecil pada jalur Ngiono di Cekungan Rembang. S2 Thesis, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 1-160. (*Unpublished*)
(*'Biostratigraphy and paleoclimate using small foraminifera in the Ngiono section in the Rembang Basin'. Ngiono River M Miocene - Pliocene (13-3.8 Ma) section in Rembang Rembang Basin rich in foraminifera. Seven formations: 1) Ngrayong bioturbated sandstone Unit (42m, bathyal, N9-N11); (2) Bulu calcarenite-sandstone (121 m, bathyal, N12-N13); (3) Wonocolo marl-calcarenite (50m, bathyal, N14); (5) Ledok calcareous sandstone-marl (53 m bathyal), calcareous sandstone-calcilutite (105m, neriic-bathyal, N15-N16); (6) Ledok mollusks sandstone (46m, bathyal); (7) Mundu marl-calcareous sandstone (100m bathyal; N17). Biostratigraphy consists of 10 biozonations (N11- N20) and 6 paleoclimate zones*)

Rachmadhan, H.D., M. Rahmat R., Adnan W. et al. (2018)- Biostratigraphy and paleoecology: history of Sambipitu Formation Early-Late Miocene implicated by foraminifera fossil. Proc. 12th SE Asia Technical University Consortium Symposium (SEATUC), Yogyakarta 2018, OS05-01, p. 1-6.

(online at: www.academia.edu/36160980/Biostratigraphy_and_Paleoecology_History_of_Sambipitu_F_Etc.)
(Early Miocene planktonic foraminifera from Sambipitu Fm in Southern Mountains, C Java. Unlikely paleobathymetry interpretations and no mention of key earlier papers on same subject, like D. Kadar (1986), Akmaluddin et al. (2012), P. Lunt (2013); JTvG))

Rachmadianti, B.A.N., N.I. Setiawan & Isyqi (2025)- Jadeite jade from Luk-Ulo Complex, Karangsambung, Central Java and its mineralogical characteristics. Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences (ICGOES 2024), Yogyakarta, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1517, 012039, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1517/1/012039/pdf>)

(Muncar River with 1 x 1.5m boulder-sized float of glaucophane-quartz-jadeite in area of Karangsambung Fm melange breccia in scaly clay. Likely protolith rel. quartz-rich pelitic rock)

Rachman, M.R. & A. Farisan (2023)- The revealing of imbricated thrust system of Jiwo basement at Gunung Gajah area, Bayat, Klaten using drone and smartphone camera as the enhancement tools. Proc. 4th Int. Conference on Earth, Science, Mineral and Energy (ICEMINE 2021), Sleman, AIP Conference Proceedings 2598, 020009, p. 1-.

(preprint at: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357417316_PRE-](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357417316_PRE-PRINT_VERSION_The_Revealing_of_Imbricated_Thrust_System_of_Jiwo_Basement_at_Gunung_Gajah_Area_Bayat_Klaten_Using_Drone_and_Smartphone_Camera_as_the_Enhancement_Tools)

[PRINT_VERSION_The_Revealing_of_Imbricated_Thrust_System_of_Jiwo_Basement_at_Gunung_Gajah_Area_Bayat_Klaten_Using_Drone_and_Smartphone_Camera_as_the_Enhancement_Tools](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357417316_PRE-PRINT_VERSION_The_Revealing_of_Imbricated_Thrust_System_of_Jiwo_Basement_at_Gunung_Gajah_Area_Bayat_Klaten_Using_Drone_and_Smartphone_Camera_as_the_Enhancement_Tools))
(Photogrammetry (Digital Outcrop Model) and petrographic analysis in E part of Djiwo Hills show Pre-Tertiary low grade metamorphics (incl. graphite schist) and Eocene limestones both deformed into imbricated thrust stack. Compressional faults in several locations around Jiwo Hills indicate allochthonous block uplifted and piled on younger rocks. Authors suggests Jiwo Hills is Uplifted Basement rather than Basement High)

Rachman, R.S. & Winantris (2022)- Palynostratigraphy Subang, Kaliwangu, and Citalang Formation, from Cikandung River Passage, Sumedang Regency, West Java. J. Geosains dan Teknologi (UNDIP) 5, 3, p. 140-150.

(online at: <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/jgt/article/view/13488/0>)

(M Miocene and younger palynology of Subang, Kaliwangu and Citalang Fms in Bogor Basin)

Rachman, R.S. & Winantris (2023)- The significance relationship between palynomorph fossil preservation and grain size in rock: case study of Walat and Batuasih Formations, Sukabumi, West Java. Jurnal Geoelebes 7, 1, p. 17-28

(online at: <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/geoelebes/article/view/22746/9272>)

(Palynomorphs in Eocene-Oligocene clastics of W Java best preserved in fine-grained sediments)

Rachman, R.S., Winantris & B. Muljana (2020)- A history of floral diversity (pollen, spores and algal) during the latest Holocene in the Bandung basin based on palynological analysis in Cihideung, West Java, Indonesia. Iranian J. Earth Sciences 12, 4, p. 240-249.

(online at: https://ijes.mashhad.iau.ir/article_677473_5faa13faeb4d7e2508f4bd03dff798ab.pdf)

(Palynology of shallow core holes in Bandung basin)

Rachman, R.S., Winantris & B. Muljana (2021)- *Proxapertites* from Walat Formation, Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 6, 1, p. 1-8

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/5583/3118>)

(Three types of Late Eocene *Proxapertites* pollen in Walat Fm in quartz sandstone quarry at Sukadamai village, Bogor Basin, West Java: *P. operculatus*, *P. cursus*, *P. psilatus*)

Rachman, R.S., Winantris & B. Muljana (2021)- Age and depositional environment of Walat Formation based on palynological analysis in Sukabumi Regency, West Java, Indonesia. Pakistan Journal of Geology 5, 1, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://sciencedirect.com/article/10.2478/pjg-2021-0001>)

(Coal-bearing sandstones-claystones of Walat Fm in Bogor Basin W of Sukabumi, W Java equivalent to Bayah Fm of SW Java. Pollen and spores show Late Eocene age, based on zone between first occurrences of *Verrucatosporites usmensis* and *Meyeripollis naharkotensis*, and last occurrences of *Proxapertites operculatus*, *Proxapertites cursus* and *Cicatricosisporites eocenicus*. Absence of marine palynomorphs suggests fluvial depositional environment (although presence of *Spinizonocolpites* suggest some *Nypa*-type mangrove vegetation, and JTVG observed common tidal sedimentary structures in Gunung Walat clastics in 1980s)

Rachman, R.S., Winantris, B. Muljana & N. Sulaksana (2020)- Perubahan iklim Danau Bandung purba berdasarkan analisis palinologi, daerah Cihideung, Lembang, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 21, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/404>)

(‘Bandung paleo-lake climate change based on palynology analysis at Cihideung area, Lembang, West Java’. Holocene climate and humidity changes in Bandung paleo-lake from shallow peat core samples)

Rahardjo, A.T. (1996)- Perubahan iklim dan batas umur Pliosen-Plistosen berdasarkan analisis foraminifera dan palinologi di daerah Mojoroto, Mojokerto Jawa Timur. Buletin Jurusan Geologi ITB 12, p. 10-19.

(‘Climate change and age limits of Pliocene-Pleistocene based on analysis of foraminifera and palynology in the Mojoroto area, Mojokerto, East Java’)

Rahardjo, A.T., A.A. Polhaupessy, S. Wiyono, L. Nugrahaningsi & E.B. Lelono (1994)- Zonasi pollen Tersier Pulau Jawa. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 77-87.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/7.pdf>)

(‘Pollen zonation for the Tertiary of Java Island’. Eocene- Pliocene zonation of 7 pollen zones, calibrated to planktonic foram zonation. Key zonal species *Proxapertites operculatus* (Eocene; often with *Cicatricosisporites eocenicus*, *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*, etc.), *Meyeripollis naharkotensis* (Oligocene, also with *Cicatricosisporites dorogensis*, *Verrucatosporites usmensis*, etc.), *Florschuetzia trilobata*- *levipoli-meridionalis* (Miocene), *Stenochlaenioidites papuanus* (latest Miocene- Pliocene) and *Dacrycarpidites australiensis* (Late Pliocene- Recent))

Rahardjo, A.T. & E. Yulianto (1998)- Analisa palinologi Formasi Jaten daerah Punung Kabupaten Pacitan, Jawa Timur. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 30, 3, p-13-20.

(‘Palynological analysis of the Jaten Formation in the Punung area, Pacitan Regency, East Java’)

Rahardjo, A.T., E. Yulianto & R. Setijadi (1998)- Palinologi Formasi Nampol dan hubungan stratigrafinya dengan Formasi Punung di daerah Punung, Kabupaten Pacitan-Jawa Timur. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 29, 2, p. 1-9.

(‘Palynology of the Nampol Formation and its stratigraphic relationship with the Punung Formation in the Punung area, Pacitan Regency, East Java’)

Rahardjo, W (1980)- Depositional environment of nummulitic limestones of the Eastern Djiwo Hills, Bayat area, Central Java. Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p.

(same as Rahardjo (1982 paper, below)

Rahardjo, Wartono (1982)- Depositional environment of nummulitic limestones of the Eastern Jiwo Hills, Bayat area, Central Java. Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 9, 1, p. 36-39.

(Lens-like geometries of Nummulite-Assilina packstones in Bayat area and overlying M Eocene turbiditic clastics suggest these are redeposited blocks in deeper water environment. Pre-Tertiary metamorphics with SW-NE trending foliation)

Rahardjo, Wartono (1983)- Paleoenvironment reconstruction of sedimentary sequence of the Baturagung escarpment, Gunung Kidul area, Central Java. Proc. 12th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p. 135-140.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/37/PIT-1983-Paper-13.pdf>)

(Late Oligocene- E Miocene volcanoclastic Kebo Fm (575m), Butak Fm (360m) and Semilir Beds in Baturagung profile, E of Yogyakarta, all deposited in submarine fan environments)

Rahardjo, W. (2004)- Permasalahan pada stratigrafi batuan karbonat (dengan beberapa kasus contoh di Pegunungan Selatan Jawa Tengah). In: Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 87-92.
(*'Problems of carbonate stratigraphy, with examples from C Java Southern Mountains'*)

Rahardjo, W. (2007)- Preliminary result of foraminiferal biostratigraphy of Southern Mountains Tertiary rocks, Yogyakarta Special Province. Proc. Seminar Potensi geologi Pegunungan Selatan dalam pengembangan wilayah, Yogyakarta 2007, p.

Rahardjo, W., Sukandar Rumidi & H.M.D. Rosidi (1977)- Geological map of the Yogyakarta Quadrangle, Java. 1: 100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Raharja, R., T. Ito & I. Meilano (2024)- Evaluation of earthquake potential using a kinematic crustal block motion model in Java, Indonesia, based on GNSS observation. J. Asian Earth Sciences: X, 11, 100171, p. 1-12.
(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590056023000361>)
(*Analysis of earthquake potential of Java Island. Subduction zone earthquakes in W and E Java potentially up to Mw8.7 and Mw > 7.8 respectively. Inland fault segments indicate potential for Mw7.0 earthquakes*)

Rahmad, B. & M. Maha (2010)- Endapan batubara Paleogen Formasi Nanggulan Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta: kajian geologi batubara dan fasies batubara. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-202, p. 1-20.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Endapan-Batubara-Paleogen.pdf)
(*On Late Eocene coal of Nanggulan Fm exposed in Kali Songgo, E flank of Kulon Progo Dome, W of Yogya. Coal thickness 53 cm. Sediments soft and hardly diagenetically altered. Coal rank is lignite, with average vitrinite reflectance 0.27% -0.37%. Nanggulan Fm coal depositional facies is forest swamp (Nanggulan Fm clastics also contain Nummulites djogjakartae and Discocyclusa omphalus; "post-rift transgression?")*)

Rahmad, B., M. Maha & A. Rodhi (2008)- Reflektan vitrinite dan komposisi maseral seam batubara Eosen Formasi Nanggulan daerah Kalisonggo, Kecamatan Girimulyo, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Proc. 37th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 439-449.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Reflektan-Vitrinit-dan-Komposisi.pdf)
(*'Vitrinite reflectance and maceral composition of Nanggulan Fm Eocene coal seam, Kalisonggo area, Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta'. Late Eocene coal of Nanggulan Fm deposited in telmatic to forest marsh environment, with slightly dry to wet condition. Vitrinite reflectance 0.27-0.37% (lignite rank), (demonstrating Eocene W of Yogya was never deeply buried; JTvG). Macerals comprise vitrinite textolite-ulminite, etc.)*

Rahmad, B., P.W. Laksmana, Ediyanto, Y. Rizkianto & M.O.B. Nugroho (2023)- Organic petrology and geochemistry source rock of shale Nanggulan formation, Watupuru river traverse, Banjararum, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. Proc. 4th Int. Conference on Earth, Science, Mineral and Energy (ICEMINE 2021), Sleman, AIP Conference Proceedings 2598, 030039, p.
(*Two types of hydrocarbon source rocks in Late Eocene- E Oligocene Nanggulan Fm shale in Watupuru River section. All thermally immature*)

Rahmawati, D (2019)- Studi biostratigrafi dan paleoekologi foraminifera besar Paleogen pada Formasi Karangsambung, Formasi Nanggulan dan Formasi Wungkal-Gamping di Jawa Tengah dan D.I. Yogyakarta. Thesis Magister Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, p. 1-242. (*Unpublished*)
(*'Biostratigraphic and paleoecological study of large Paleogene foraminifera in the Karangsambung Formation, Nanggulan Formation and Wungkal-Gamping Formation in Central Java and D.I. Yogyakarta'. (1) Karangsambung Fm divided into Nummulites javanus zone (end of Ta3 age (Late Lutetian - Early Bartonian) and the Discocyclusa dispansa umbilicata zone (Tb). (2)Nanggulan Fm divided into Nummulites djogjakartae zone (Ta3) and Discocyclusa javana (Tb).(3) Wungkal-Gamping Fm in Padasan divided into*

Planocamerinoides sp. zone (Ta3), *Nummulites javanus* zone end of Ta3) and *Discocyclina dispansa umbilicata* zone (Tb). (4) *Desa Gamping* is in *Discocyclina javana* zone (Tb). Etc.)

Rahmawati, D., D.H. Barianto & W. Rahardjo (2022)- Analisis mikrofases batugamping Formasi Wungkal-Gamping jalur padasan, Gunung Gajah, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Teknik Geologi: Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi* (Universitas Mulawarman) 5, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <http://e-journals.unmul.ac.id/index.php/TG/article/view/8065/4398>)

(*Microfacies analysis of limestones of the Wungkal- Gamping Limestone in Padasan section, Gunung Gajah, Bayat, Klaten, Central Java*'. *M-L Eocene nummulitic limestones with four microfacies: Nummulites-Planocamerinoides (=Assilina) grainstone and rudstone and Nummulites grainstone-rudstone*)

Rahmawati, D., M.I. Novian & W. Rahardjo (2012)- Studi biostratigrafi dan analisis mikrofases batugamping, Formasi Wungkal Gamping, jalur engukuran Padasan, Gunung Gajah, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-05, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Studi-Biostratigrafi-dan-Analisis-Mikrofases-Batugamping.pdf)

(*'Biostratigraphic study and carbonate microfacies analysis of the Wungkal Gamping Formation, Padasan section, Gunung Gajah, Bayat, C Java*'. *Middle and Late Eocene limestones with Nummulites, Assilina, Discocyclina, Asterocyclina, Pellatispira, Tansinhokella (= Spiroclypeus), Alveolina, Operculina, Austrotrillina, Ranikothalia, etc. Five microfacies types*)

Rahutama, A. (2021)- Evolusi busur magmatik Pulau Jawa bagian timur sejak Eosen sampai Kuartar, berdasarkan analisis provenance batupasir Formasi Sambipitu. *Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas)* 55, 2, p. 89-101.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/607>)

(*'The evolution of the magmatic arc of the eastern part of Java from the Eocene to the Quaternary, based on an analysis of sandstone provenance of the Sambipitu Formation*'. *Provenance of E Miocene Sambipitu Fm mainly from magmatic arc, some samples recycled orogen. Sourced from Oligo-Miocene magmatic arc in NW. Three magmatic arcs in Java since Eocene, moving progressively N-ward: (1) Eocene islandaArc; (2 and 3) Oligo-Miocene and Quarternary volcanic arcs*)

Ramadhan, B., M. Maha, S.E. Hapsoro, A. Budiman & I. Fardiansyah (2015)- Unravel Kendeng petroleum system enigma: recent update from transect surface observation of Kedungjati- Djuwangi- Kerek area, East Java. *Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA15-G-065, p. 1-9.

(*Kendeng Zone depocenter in E Java and continuing into S Madura Basin with oil seeps and small oil-gas fields. E-M Miocene Kerek Fm sandstones poor reservoir quality (2-10% porosity). Remaining potential in 'Globigerina sands' in E and S parts of Kendeng zone near Ngawi*)

Ramadhan, G.C., E.F. Karyanto, M.W. Haidar, Premonowati Hadipramono & S. Widada (2013)- Seismic facies analysis of Oligo-Miocene reef in Rama Field, onshore East Java Basin: impact of fluctuating relative sea-level change to facies development. *Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA13-SG-056, p. 1-12.

(*'Rama Field' (not real name, but probably is Sukowati; JTvG) in NE Java Basin is one of mature oil fields in Oligo-Miocene carbonates of Kujung Fm. Seismic facies analysis showed 5 growth stages: (1) initial Rupelian carbonate aggradation; (2) major sea level drop followed by lowstand deposits in E Chattian; (3) Late Oligocene- E Miocene backstepping carbonates; (4) E Miocene carbonates no longer develop upward, but prograded towards basin; (5) E-M Miocene drowning of platform*)

Ramadhan, G.C., I. Saputra, E. Purnamasari, M. Daniar, Y.D. Putra, F.A. Cahyo & C. Prasetyadi (2013)- Organism variety effect on carbonate rock porosity of Jonggrangan Formation: alternative approach to predict porosity complexity. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 28, 1, p. 29-40.

(*Facies and porosity of E-M Miocene Jonggrangan Fm of Kulon Progo area, C Java*)

- Ramadhina, P., R.C. Normana, T.S. Dewi, M. Widyastuti & I.M.D Setiadi (2016)- Investigation of organism heterogeneity and its porosity in limestone based on integrated outcrop data: implication for determining depositional facies of Bulu Formation. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 745-753. (online at: https://www.academia.edu/85754952/Investigation_of_Organism_Heterogeneity_and_Its_Porosity_Inlimestone_Based_on_Integrated_Outcrop_Data_Implication_Fordetermining_Depositional_Facies_of_Bulu_Formation) (late Middle Miocene Bulu Fm, widespread in North Rembang Anticlinorium (overlying Ngrayong ssst), is larger foraminifera limestone/sandy limestone (N13-N15). Three groups of LF: (1) Amphistegina and Miogypsina; (2) Cyclocypeus (Katacyclocypeus), Lepidocyclina, Operculina, Heterostegina and plankton; (3) Alveolinella, Flosculinella and Calcarina. Porosity 5-25%.)
- Ramadhan, A.M. (2021)- In situ stress and stress regime in the onshore part of the Northeast Java Basin. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas, 44, 2. p. 83-95. (online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/591/329>)
- Ramadhan, A.M., F. Hakim, L.M. Hutasoit, N.R. Goulty, W. Sadirsan, M. Arifin et al. (2013)- Importance of understanding geology in overpressure prediction: the example of the East Java Basin. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-G-152, p. 1-13. (E Java zones of high overpressure in: (1) post-Tuban Fm- low overpressure; (2) Tuban Fm- moderate-high overpressure; (3) Kujung Fm carbonate buildups- hydrostatic pressure)
- Ramadhan M., P. Priyobudi, M.M. Mukti, A.S. Putra, E. Hidayat, F. Muttaqy, Syuhada, M Hanif et al. (2025)- Tracing fault systems from subsurface to surface in Yogyakarta and its surroundings, Indonesia. Natural Hazards Research, p. pre-proof, in press) (pre-proof online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666592125000666>) (Opak, Nglang and Ngliar faults SE of Yogyakarta formed NE-trending parallel strike-slip fault network, dipping to NW)
- Ratman, N. & G. Robinson (1996)- The geology from Gunung Slamet to the Dieng Plateau, Central Java. Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC) 20, p. 1-34. (Brief review of Central Java geology)
- Ratman, N. & H. Samodra (2004)- Stratigrafi batuan Eosen di Perbukitan Jiwo, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 14, 3 (147), p. 148-159. ('Stratigraphy of Eocene rocks in the Jiwo Hills, Central Java'. Eocene Nummulites- Assilina limestones and quartz sandstones on metamorphic basement, grading upward into marls with Eocene (P13-P15) planktonics)
- Ratman, N. & H. Samodra (2004)- Stratigrafi dan lingkungan lengendapan batuan karbonat, Gunung Sewi di daerah Wonosari dan sekitarnya. In: Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 181-186. ('Stratigraphy and depositional environment of carbonate rocks, Gunung Sewu, in Wonosari and surrounding area'. Carbonates of Gunung Sewu three formations: Oyo (upper E Miocene-M Miocene), Wonosari (Late Miocene), and Kepek (Late Miocene-Pliocene. N.B: Oyo-Wonosari Fm probably older; JTvG).
- Ratman, N., T. Suwarti & H. Samodra (1998)- Peta Geologi Indonesia Lembar Surabaya, 1: 1,000,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.
- Raya, N.R. & B. Sapiie (2003)- Sandbox modeling of thrust-fold belt in Cimanintin area, Sumedang, West Java. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 371-383. (Modeling of Plio-Pleistocene WNE-ESE trending 'Majalengka fold-thrust belt', involving steep M-L Miocene bathyal sediments in Sumedang area, between Bandung- Cirebon, W Java suggests 30-40% shortening)
- Reerink, J. (1865)- Nota omtrent eene rijke aardoliesoort, voorkomende op Java, in Poerbolinggo, Res. Banjoemas. Tijdschrift Nijverheid Landbouw in Nederlandsch-Indie 11, p. 362-363.

(Very brief, early report on oil seep in stream near villages of Kalian Jattan and Segran, 3 days travel from Purbolinggo, Banyumas Residency, C Java)

Refalta, C.F., D.S. Yudha & D.H. Barianto (2022)- Biostratigraphy and paleobathymetry microfossil foraminifera in the Sentolo Formation on the Jambon Line, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. *J. Tropical Biodiversity and Biotechnology (JTBB; UGM)* 7, 1, jtbb.62239, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jtbb/article/view/62239/33147>)

(Ten samples in 11m of Jambon section in Sentolo Fm, Bantul, with Pliocene (N18-N19) bathyal deposits)

Reich, S., F.P. Wesselingh & W. Renema (2014)- A highly diverse molluscan seagrass fauna from the early Burdigalian (Early Miocene) of Banyunganti (South-Central Java, Indonesia). *Annalen Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Ser. A*, 116, p. 5-129.

(online at: http://verlag.nhm-wien.ac.at/pdfs/116A_005129_Reich.pdf)

(Study of E Miocene shallow marine mollusc fauna from Jonggrangan Fm near Banyunganti village, Progo Mts., S C Java, in beds transgressive over 'Old Andesite' volcanics. 184 species, including 158 carnivorous and herbivorous gastropods. Age suggested by associated zone Tfl larger foram fauna ~E Burdigalian; by Sr isotopes ~18.9 Ma. Abundance of gastropods Smaragdia, Bothropoma, Bittiinae points to seagrass environment. Four new gastropod species: Bothropoma mediocarinata, Plesiotrochus hasibuani, Rissoina banyungantiensis and R. reticuspiralis)

Reinhold, T. (1937)- Fossil diatoms of the Neogene of Java and their zonal distribution. *Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie* 12, p. 43-132.

(First and most elaborate paper on marine fossil diatoms of Indonesia, from Middle Miocene- Plio/Pleistocene 'Globigerina Marls' and diatomites of C and E Java, by Thomas Reinhold of the Geological Survey of the Netherlands. (Meant to be a pilot study, but was never expanded; JTvG))

Reitsema, T.L. (1930)- Een voorkomen van Nummulieten kalksteen aan den noordrand van het Westelijk grensgebergte, Gouv. Djokjakarta. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 90, p. 291-294.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMTEY01:179529006:pdf>)

('An occurrence of Nummulites limestone at N edge of the 'Western border mountains', Yogyakarta region'. Dark grey breccious limestone with Nummulites and Lepidocyclina (Discocyclina?; JTvG) below m1 breccia-layers, near villages Gegerbajing and Plana, between Nanggulan and Purworejo, 500m above s.l. (different from m3 limestones of Sentolo-Pengasih to S, which overlie breccia. With map; no rock/fossil photos)

Reitsema, T.L. (1930)- Over een voorkomen van daciet aan de zuidkust van Jogjakarta, in het Goenoeng Sewoe kalksteengebied. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 90, p. 295-297.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMTEY01:179529006:pdf>)

('On an occurrence of dacite on the S coast of Yogyakarta in the Gunung Sewu limestone area' (= Semilir Fm?; JTvG))

Reka, D.S., K.N. Izah, T.A. Mahdi & M.I. Novian (2020)- Rembang Zone petroleum play, stratigraphic and petrographic analysis of Ngrayong Formation as reservoir, Jamprong Area, Tuban, East Java. *Proc. Digital Technical Conference 2020, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), IPA20-SG-326*, p. 1-9.

Reksalegora, S., E. Hermanto, Y. Kusumanagara & P. Lowry (1996)- Cipamingkis River outcrop: a contribution to the understanding of "Main" reservoir geometry, Upper Cibulakan Formation, offshore Northwest Java. *Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung*, 2, p. 401-426.

Reksalegora, S.W., Y. Kusumanegara & P. Lowry (1999)- Cipamingkis River field trip: a visit to an outcrop analog of the "Main" Interval, Upper Cibulakan Formation, Offshore Northwest Java. *Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook*, p. 1-29.

Reminton, C.H. & U. Pranyoto (1985)- A hydrocarbon generation analysis in Northwest Java Basin using Lopatin's method. *Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, 2, p. 121-141.

(NW Java Basin producing from Jatibarang Volcanics, Talang Akar Fm and Baturaja Fm equivalents, Upper Cibulakan (Zones 16, 15, 14, 12), and Parigi Fm carbonates. Top oil window (TTI 15) in Randegan (E part NW Java Basin) at 1800-2000m, in Cilamaya- Pamanuka -Kandanghaur between 2000-2300m. TTI 16 only in Purwakarta-1 in Jatibarang volcanics. Talang Akar in Gantar- N Cilamaya areas mature in S. Baturaja Fm mature in Purwakarta- Gantar and S-ward. Only S of Purwakarta lower part of U Cibulakan Mb sufficiently mature to generate hydrocarbons. CO₂ content believed from dissolving carbonates of Baturaja Fm formed after burial of Talang Akar sediments with high content of carbonaceous materials)

Rendy (2022)- Upper Cenozoic calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy and basin evolution of the East Java Basin Indonesia. Doct. Dissertation, Akita University, Japan, p. 1-191.

(online at: <https://air.repo.nii.ac.jp/record/5803/files/shihakuotsu660.pdf>)

(Significant study of calcareous nannofossil biostrat from Oligocene-Pliocene in 7 Pertamina oil wells in onshore NE Java Basin, including NGB-1 (Ngimbang), DDR-1 (Dander), DMW-1 (Dermawu), KTB-1 (Kedung Tuban, Cepu High), TPN-1 (Tapen), JTR-1 (Jatirogo), BEL-1 (Belimbing) and LSM-1 (Lasem). Five significant unconformities identified, with good correlation to global climatic events and tectonic evolution)

Rendy, T. Sato, E. Widiyanto, D. Syavitri, M. Burhanuddinur, A. Prasetyo &, D. Priambodo (2017)- Unconformities detected by high-resolution calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy and it's effect on petroleum system in the Northeast Java Basin. *(Poster presentation)* *(online at:*

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rendy-Rendy-5/publication/359815275_Unconformities_Detected_etc.)

(Calcareous nannofossil study and. biostratigraphic correlation of Late Oligocene- E Pliocene in three NE Java basin wells DDR-1 (Dander), KTB-1 (Kedung Tuban) and TPN-1 (Tapen). Seven unconformities detected and based on correlation with oxygen isotope stratigraphy, all match with global climate events, meaning unconformities related to eustasy fluctuations)

Rendy, R., H. Suzuki, S. Chiyonobu, T. Sato, D. Syavitri, E. Widiyanto, M. Burhannudinnur, T.E. Putra & R. Raguwanti (2021)- Cenozoic basin history of the Cepu area based on calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy in Eastern Java, Indonesia. *Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT)* 11, 5, p. 2017-2081.

(online at: https://insightsociety.org/ojaseit/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/14225/pdf_1924)

(Nannofossil biostratigraphy of wells Lasem-1, Kalijati-1, Kedungtuban-1, and Ngimbang-1 in Cepu area, E Java. Four unconformities in Oligocene-Pliocene: (1) Oligocene-Miocene boundary in all wells (2) early M Miocene (Kedungtuban-1; NN6 absent); (3) early late Miocene; NN8 absent in Kedungtuban-1, Dander-1, and Ngimbang-1); (4) lower Pliocene base biggest unconformity in area. NB: Ngrayong Fm in Lasem 1 well dated as NN14/ E Pliocene:= highly unlikely?; JTvG))

Rendy, R., D. Syavitri, E. Widiyanto & M. Burhannudinnur (2024)- Quantitative calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy for detecting unconformities and reconstruction chronostratigraphy: a case study from the East Java Basin. *Proc. 53rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Balikpapan 2024, 98, p. 1-7.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/79/6---Quantitative-Calcareous-Nannofossil-Biostratigraphy-for-Detecting-Unconformities-and-Reconstructing-Chonostratigraphy_-A-Case-Study-from-the-Onshore- Etc.)

(Nannofossil biostrat of 7 onshore East Java Basin wells revealed 27 calcareous nannofossil datums of mid-Oligocene- E Pliocene ages (NP23- NN16). Inconsistencies between correlations of formation boundaries and nannofossil datums noted. Four unconformities identified: Oligocene-Miocene boundary (OMU), M Miocene (MMU), Late Miocene (LMU 1-3; rel. minor), and Miocene-Pliocene (MPU). Stratigraphic evolution of East Java Basin during U Cenozoic primarily influenced by eustatic sea-level changes. Regional tectonics had significant effect on basin evolution from E Miocene- Pliocene)

Reuss, A.E. (1867)- *Über fossile Korallen der Insel Java*. In: F. Hochstetter, *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859*, Geol. Theil 2, Gerold, Staatsdruckerei, Vienna, p. 165-185.

(online at: www.landesmuseum.at/pdf_frei_remote/MON_GEO_0032_0165-0185.pdf)

('On fossil corals from Java Island'. 17 species of Neogene corals collected by Von Hochstetter during the Austrian Novara Oceanographic Expedition in 1857-1859. Main locality Gunung Sela in Tji-Lanang valley, Rongga District. Material stored in Natural History Museum in Vienna)

Riandari, B.L. & S. Wijono (2013)- Biostratigrafi foraminifera planktonik dan lingkungan sedimentasi Formasi Sentolo Jalur Sungai Niten, Sungai Serang dan Dusun Ngramang Kabupaten Kulon Progo Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 6, Jurusan Teknik Geologi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 2013, S05, p. 502-517.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/40355862/Prosiding_Seminar_Nasional_Kebumian_ke_6)

('Planktonic foraminifera biostratigraphy of and sedimentary environment of Sentolo Formation of Niten River, Serang River and Ngramang Hamlet, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province'. E Miocene-Pliocene (N4-N20) zonation of open marine Sentolo Fm in Kulon Progo area.)

Ridha, M., M. Nurdiansyah, J.S. Zamili, P.T. Triwigati, Y.B. Muslih & W.N. Farida (2018)- Banumeneng calciclastic submarine fan (CSF) as a Late Neogene record in the curvature border of Western Kendeng, Java: new insight for exploration target. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-547-SG, p. 1-20.

(Calciturbidites in Dolok River, Banyumeneng, Demak, in Kerek Fm(?) in W Kendeng zone. With M Miocene planktonic foraminifera and bathyal benthic foraminifera and reworked? Eocene larger foraminifera (Discocyclina, Nummulites, Assilina). Paleocurrent (flute cast) suggest sourced from NNW (Sunda Shelf) (??))

Riffo, A.O., G. Mauri, A. Mazzini & S.A. Miller (2021)- Tectonic insight and 3-D modelling of the Lusi (Java, Indonesia) mud edifice through gravity analyses. Geophysical J. International 225, 2, p. 984-997.

(online at: <https://academic.oup.com/gji/article/225/2/984/6104824>)

(Gravity modeling of area around Sidordjo mud eruption. Two fault systems intersecting Lusi: Watukosek strike-slip and the antithetic fault system, etc.)

Rifqi, M.A., A.P. Armia, A. Nugraha, M. Fajar & A. Prasetyo (2014)- Seismic facies analysis of turbidite complex in Ngrayong Formation, East Tuban Area, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-138, p. 1-10.

(M Miocene quartz-rich Ngrayong Fm prolific hydrocarbon reservoir in E Java Basin (>155 MMBO produced from 17 fields). Three main units in Ngrayong Fm, indicating regressive and transgressive phase of depositional cycle. In E Tuban Area Ngrayong Units II-III three cycles of turbidite deposition, each ending with hemipelagic deposition, locally eroded during next turbidite deposition cycle. Seismic facies identified: mounded mass transport complexes, continuous sheet-like deposits and channel-levee features. With Pertamina-Hess paleogeographic map. Sediment provenance from NW)

Rigg, J. (1836)- Sketch of the geology of Jasinga. Verhandeligen Bataviaasch Genootschap 17, p. 120-135.

(Mainly discussion of presence of 'granite' at SW side of Gunung Gede volcano, West Java)

Rinawan, R., J. Sunarja & S. Soeharto (1994)- Ciri mineralisasi emas tipe xenothermal di daerah Cirotan, Jawa Barat. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 2, p. 981-1000.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/54/44.pdf>)

('Characteristic of xenothermal-type gold mineralization in Cirotan, West Java'. Cirotan Pliocene Au-Ag deposit in Bayah Dome area, SW Java. Host rocks Eocene- Miocene 'Old Andesites'. Nearby microdiorite intrusion with K/Ar age of 4.5 Ma. Au-Ag mineralization associated with dextral strike-slip fault and dated as Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene (1.7 ± 0.1 Ma). Also contains rel. high T minerals cassiterite and wolframite))

Riswanti, M.A., A.H. Harsolumakso & Y. Rizal R. (2010)- Geologi dan karakterisasi rekahan pada fasies batugamping Formasi Rajamandala daerah Pasir Aseupan dan sekitarnya, Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Buletin Geologi 40, 3, p. 105-122.

('Geology and characterization of fractures in limestone facies of the Rajamandala Formation in the Pasir Aseupan area and surroundings, Sukabumi, West Java')

Ritter, O., A. Hoffmann-Rothe, A. Muller, E.M. Arsadi, A. Mahfi, I. Nurnusanto, S. Byrdina & F. Echternacht (1999)- A magnetotelluric profile across Central Java, Indonesia. *Geophysical Research Letters* 25, 23, p. 4265-4268.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1029/1998GL900158>)

(Magnetotelluric data at 8 sites along N30°E striking profile in C Java. Conductive features: (1) strong 'ocean effect' at S-most site, (2) zone of very high conductivity in C part of profile (volcanic or geothermal activity?), (3) conductor in N (active fault zone?))

Rizal, Y. (2004)- Neogene lithological formations and fossil remains in the Majalengka area (West Jawa, Indonesia). In: Late Neogene and Quaternary biodiversity and evolution, Proc. 18 International Senckenberg Conference, Weimar, p. 1-3. (*Extended Abstract*)

(online at: http://www.senckenberg.de/fis/doc/abstracts/94_Rizal.pdf)

(Pliocene marine Kaliwangu Fm (N19) locally overlain by E Pleistocene black clay with freshwater molluscs and vertebrate fossils (cervids, proboscideans and crocodiles). Overlain by Pleistocene fluvial Citalang Fm, also with bone and tooth fragments in conglomerates (= Von Koenigswald 1935 fossil locality))

Rizal, Y., Aswan, Y. Zaim, M.R. Pupaningrun, W.D. Santoso & N. Rochim (2019)- Miocene to Pliocene tsunami deposits in Tegal Buleud, South Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia. *Modern Applied Science* 13, 12, p. 80-92.

(online at: <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/mas/article/view/0/41456>)

(4 paleotsunami layers as thin intercalations in latest Miocene - E Pliocene (N19) claystone of Bentang Fm at Tegal Buleud, near West Java coast S of Sukabumi. Characterized by disturbed structures (siltstone rip up, clay clasts and flame structures) in normal graded bedding sandstone layer. With mixed inner and middle neritic microfossils. Possibly oldest known tsunami deposits in Java)

Rizal, Y., R. Lagona & W.D. Santoso (2017)- Turbidite facies study of Halang Formation on Pangkalan River, Karang Duren- Dermaji village, Banyumas district, Central Java- Indonesia. In: 2nd Int. Conf. Transdisciplinary research on environmental problems in Southeast Asia (TREPSEA), Bandung 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 71, 012032, p. 1-15.

(online at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/71/1/012032/pdf>)

(M Miocene- E Pliocene Halang Fm in Pangkalan river, Banyumas Basin, with five turbiditic facies associations: proximal channel, distal levee, frontal splay 1, crevasse splay, and frontal splay 2. Mud rich system. ~400m thick Late Miocene Kumbang Fm andesitic volcanic breccia reflects sediment supply change)

Rizal, Y., Pamungkas G.M. & A. Rudyawan (2016)- Sedimentation of the Cantayan Formation in Sirnasari, Bogor, West Java- Indonesia. *Int. J. Engineering Sciences and Research Techn.* (IJESRT) 5, 11, p. 349-359.

(online at: www.ijesrt.com/issues%20pdf%20file/Archive-2016/November-2016/46.pdf)

(Sedimentation of E Pliocene part of Cantayan Fm along Cibeet River in Bogor Trough in Sirnasari area, SE of Bandung. Classic turbidite facies)

Rizal, Y., W.D. Santoso, A. Rudyawan, R.A. Tampubolon & A.A. Nurfarhan (2018)- Sedimentary facies and hydrocarbon reservoir potential of sand flat in the upper part of Tapak Formation in Banyumas area, Central Java. *J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI)* 28, 2, p. 251-263.

(online at: <https://jrisetgeotam.lipi.go.id/index.php/jrisetgeotam/article/view/835/pdf>)

(Pliocene clastics of Tapak Fm along NW-SE trending Cipari Anticline in Banyumas Basin, C Java (with oil seeps). Fining and thinning-upward bedding patterns suggestive of tidal flat facies)

Rizqi A.F. & G.I. Sastrawiguna (2023)- Petrography of quartz sandstone in Nanggulan formation at Sermo area, Kulon Progo Regency, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Indonesia: implications on provenance and basin origin. Proc. 1st 2022 Int. Conference on Sustainable Environment, Development, and Energy (CONSER 2022), Denpasar 2022, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1151 012027, p. 1-12.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1151/1/012027/pdf>)

(Eocene Nanggulan sandstone in area around Sermo Reservoir, Kokap, Kulon Progo, S Java, with m 77-92% quartz, 5-25% lithics and 1-7% feldspar, suggesting 'Recycled orogen provenance')

- Robba, E. (1996)- The Rembangian (Middle Miocene) mollusc-fauna of Java, Indonesia: I. Archaeogastropoda. *Rivista Italiana Paleontologia Stratigrafia* 102, 2, p. 267-292.
(online at: <https://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/RIPS/article/view/5251/5275>)
(Langhian archaeogastropods from Burdigalian- Langhian Tawun Fm/ Rembang Beds in Sedan-Tuban area of Rembang anticlinorium, NE Java. 18 species incl. new taxa *Ilanga rebjongensis*, *Ethalia stefanoi*, *Pareucbelus pannekoeki* and *Leptothyra laddi*)
- Robba, E. (2013)- Tertiary and Quaternary fossil pyramidelloidean gastropods of Indonesia. *Scripta Geologica* 144, p. 1-191.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/479757)
(Descriptions of pyramidelloidean gastropods collected from Rembang anticlinorium (NE Java; mainly Langhian Tawun Fm) and review of collections of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden. Rembangian (M Miocene) assemblage 89 species, four formerly described (*Leucotina speciosa*, *Megastomia regina*, *Exesilla*, 52 are proposed as new; most undescribed species. Neogene fauna composed almost entirely of extinct species. Most Neogene species endemic to Indonesian Archipelago)
- Roberts, K., R.J. Davies, S. Stewart & M. Tingay (2011)- Structural controls on mud volcano vent distributions: examples from Azerbaijan and Lusi, East Java. *J. Geological Society, London*, 168, 4, p. 1013-1030.
(Vent distributions in Azerbaijan mud volcanoes used to propose what controls distribution of 169 vents at Lusi mud volcano, E Java. Initial eruptions along NE-SW trend, parallel to Watukosek fault, changing to eruptions that follow E-W trends, subparallel to regional fold axes)
- Robertson Research-Pertamina (1986)- East Java and Java Sea basinal area, stratigraphy, petroleum geochemistry and petroleum geology. Multi-client Study, 4 vols., p. (Unpublished)
(Large, proprietary study of E Java and Java Sea basins)
- Robertson Utama Indonesia, PT (2002)- East Java and East Java Sea- a petroleum systems evaluation. Multi-client Study, vol. 1: Text, 95p., vol. 2: Appendices, Vols. 3-6: Enclosures. (Unpublished)
(Comprehensive overview of NE Java basin stratigraphy and petroleum geology. With paleogeographic maps Eocene (Ngimbang) to Pliocene (GL marls))
- Rohadi, S., S. Widiyantoro, A.D. Nugraha & Masturyono (2013)- Tomographic imaging of P- and S-wave velocity structure beneath Central Java, Indonesia: joint inversion of the MERAMEX and MCGA earthquake data. *Int. J. Tomography Simulation* 24, 3, p. 1-14. (online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/288111971_Tomographic_imaging_of_P-_and_S-wave_velocity_str_Etc.)
(Tomographic inversions from combined local and regional earthquake events. Low velocity anomaly at Lawu-Merapi zone. Strong low velocity anomaly zone between Cilacap and Banyumas, probably reflecting large dome of sediment. Low velocity anomaly also in Kebumen, coinciding with extensional oceanic basin toward land. Merapi's magma source comes from S of Merapi. High velocity anomaly pattern beneath W part of C Java may represent subducted Indo-Australian plate)
- Rodhi, A., Sutarto, Sutanto & S.K. Daryono (2020)- Doubly thrust fault and superposed fold at Rondonom-Girisono Region, East Jiwo Hill, Bayat Central Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 2nd Int. Conference on Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy (ICEMINE 2019)*, Yogyakarta AIP Conference Proceedings 2245, 030011, p. 1-10.
(online at: http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/28674/1/7.Doublyby%20Thrust%20Fault%20and%20Superposed_Etc.)
(NE-SW trending Rondonom trust fault zone can be traced in three locations of E Jiwo Hills S Centr Java: Rondonom, Padasan village and Grabahan hill, and in Konang hill. Two generations of thrusting, (1) late Mesozoic NW compression and (2) likely Late Eocene age (before Oligocene gabbro intrusions) (East Java micro continent Orogeny?))
- Rohmana, R.C., F.P. Dewi, S. Wibowo, A. Novadhani & I. Fardiansyah (2013)- Quartz-rich sandy facies behind the Miocene volcanic activity in South East Java: insight from sandstone characteristics within Jaten Formation. *Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, IPA13-SG-031, p. 1-9.

(M Miocene sandstones of Jaten Fm in C Java Southern Mountains quartz-rich, but mainly bipyramidal volcanic quartz)

Rohmana, R.C., I. Fardiansyah, L. Taufani, D. Harishidayat (2021)- Karakteristik dan indeks kualitas reservoir hidrokarbon menggunakan metode pemetaan digital pada Formasi Ngrayong, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Lembaran Publikasi Minyak dan Gas Bumi (Lemigas) 55, 3, p. 129-140.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/708>)

('Characteristics and quality index of hydrocarbon reservoir using digital mapping method in Ngrayong Formation, NE Java Basin'. Digital mapping of M Miocene Ngrayong Sst in Binangun village, Tuban Regency. Nine lithofacies, deposited in tidal environment (tidal bars and tidal flats))

Rohrlach, B. (2011)- The geology of the Tujuh Bukit copper-gold project, East Java, Indonesia. Sydney Minerals Exploration Discussion Group (SMEDG), Presentation 16 June 2011, p. 1-53.

(online at: https://www.smedg.org.au/Rohrlach_Tujuh_Bukit_Copper_Gold.pdf)

(SE-most Java Cu-Au prospects in Bukit Tujuh District, explored since 2007. Main prospects Tumpangpitu Cu-Au-Mo porphyry system and overlying cap of Tumpangpitu Au-Ag oxide System)

Rolando, A. (2001)- The new species *Terebellum olympiae* n.sp. (Gastropoda, Seraphidae) from the Middle Eocene mollusc assemblage of Nanggulan (Yogyakarta province, Java, Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 41-44.

(Listing of 44 mollusc species, one new, from water well outcrop near Watumarah, 4 km W of Nanggulan, in upper part of Nanggulan Fm. Age late M Eocene, planktonic foram zones P13-P14)

Rosana, M.F. & H. Matsueda (2002)- Cikidang hydrothermal gold deposit in Western Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 52, 4, p. 341-352.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/22831736/Cikidang_Hydrothermal_Gold_Deposit_in_Western_Java_Indonesia)

Cikidang gold deposit discovered in 1991 in Bayah dome gold district (also Pongkor, Cikotok mines). Gold in low-sulfidation quartz-adularia-sericite (-calcite) vein deposits. Host rocks Miocene lapilli tuff and breccia)

Romario, I.F.B., D. Mindasari, R.E. Suprpto & M.A. Yusuf (2015)- Oligo-Miocene tectonic of Java and the implication for flexural basin of Southern Mountain in affecting depositional system in Kerek Formation. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI*, Balikpapan 2015, p. 1-6.

(online at: www.academia.edu/19751885/Oligo_Miocene_Tectonic_of_Java_and_The_Implication_for_Etc)

(Study of M-L Miocene Kerek Fm in Kendeng back-arc basin, C Java. Marine clastics of 'dissected arc' provenance type, reflecting uplift of Southern Mountains volcanic arc (paper low on data, high on general concepts; JTVG)

Romario, I.F.B., R.E. Suprpto, D. Pambudi, R. Chandra, I.H. Pratama, M.I. Fauzan, R.J. Pratama & R. Rachman (2016)- Studi paleogeografi Neogen batas cekungan Kendeng- Serayu Utara: tantangan dan implikasi pada konsep eksplorasi minyak dan gas bumi di tinggian Semarang regional Jawa Tengah bagian utara. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9*, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 115-126.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273481/>)

('Neogene paleogeographic study of the limits of Kendeng-Serayu basin: challenges and implications for oil and gas exploration concepts at the Semarang regional high, north Central Java'. N-S trending Semarang High at W side of Kendeng zone surrounded by oil seeps and possibly migration focus)

Rosalia, S., S. Widiyantoro, P.R. Cummins, T. Yudistira, A.D. Nugraha, Zulfakriza & A. Setiawan (2022)- Upper crustal shear-wave velocity structure beneath western Java, Indonesia from seismic ambient noise tomography. *Geoscience Letters* 9, 1, p. 1-4.

(online at: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40562-021-00208-5>)

(Tomographic S-wave velocity model of W Java extends to ~20 km depth. Pronounced NE-SW contrast of Vs at depth 1-5 km correlates well with Bouguer anomaly trend. Low Vs in NE part of study area interpreted as alluvial and volcanic products from Sunda Shelf and modern volcanic arc; high Vs in SW part associated with

older volcanic arc products. Depth of N Java Basin ~5-6 km, Garut Basin 5 km deep. For greater depths, Vs gradually increases throughout W Java, which reflects crystalline basement)

Rosana, M.F., S. Prihatmoko & T. Setiabudi (2014)- Low-sulfidation epithermal Au mineralization in Western Java and Southern Sumatra. In: I. Basuki & A.Z. Dahlius (eds.) Sundaland Resources, Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI), Palembang, p. 109-128.

(W Java and S Sumatera split up by Sunda Strait, but geologically similar, in particular volcanic and magmatic events. Three groups of magmatic-volcanic events: Eocene-Early Miocene, Mio-Pliocene and Quaternary, all ranging from basaltic andesite with acidic-intermediate intrusives. Low sulfidation epithermal vein systems grouped into 'low base metal' (Cibaliung, Kerta, Gunung Pongkor, Cikidang, Putih Doh, Kedondong) and 'high base metal' (Cirotan, Ojolali), plus 'high silver' (Way Linggo). Mineralization ages Late Miocene- Pliocene, and all hosted in Mio-Pliocene magmatic-volcanic group)

Rosana, M.F., I. Syafri, U. Mardiana & N. Sulaksana (2006)- Petrology of Pre-Tertiary melange complex of Gunung Badak, Sukabumi, West Java. Proc. Geosains dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi & Kesejahteraan Serantau, Langkawi 2006, p. 1-5. (online at:

http://resources.unpad.ac.id/unpad-content/uploads/publikasi_dosen/1D%20Persidangan%20Geosience%20UKM%20-ITB.pdf)

(Gunung Badak melange in Ciletuh Bay, SW Java, with ophiolite (peridotite, serpentinite, gabbro, pillow basalt), metamorphics (quartzite, phyllite, schist) and sediments (greywacke, Nummulites lst, black shale, red clay, polymict breccias), overlain by Eocene Ciletuh Fm clastics. Rocks tectonically mixed as result of subduction. Peridotites in small outcrops in N and C part of Gunung Badak, locally serpentinitized. Gabbros as dikes with porphyric textures, mostly of hyperstene, labradorite. Pillow basalt-spilitic lavas outcrop in N part. Phyllite, schist and quartzite as fragments of polymict breccias in N flank of Gunung Badak. Sedimentary rocks composed of greywacke in Mandra island, limestone and polymict breccias in Manuk, Kunti islands. Ciletuh Fm provenance from N part of Java, probably granitic Sundaland basement)

Rosana, M.F., E.T. Yuningsih, K.D. Saragih, R. Ikhrum & N. Ardiansyah (2015)- Petrologi batuan ofiolit daerah Sodongparat, Kawasan Ciletuh, Sukabumi. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 13, 3, p. 221-230.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8409>)

('Petrology of ophiolite rocks in the Sodongparat area, Ciletuh Region, Sukabumi'. Pretertiary ophiolite in Ciletuh area, SW Java, assemblage of basalt, gabbro and ultramafics, associated with sedimentary-volcanic and metamorphic rocks. Ophiolite sequence incomplete, and emplacement can be equated with 'Cordilleran' ophiolite. Tectonic environmental of gabbro Island Arc Tholeiite (IAT) and Mid-Ocean Ridge, while basalt is Mid-Ocean Ridge Basalt (MORB). Some retrograde metamorphism)

Rothpletz, W. (1943)- Geological map of Nanggulan area, 1:10,000. Geological Survey, Bandung, File E43, p. (Unpublished historic map)

Rothpletz, W. (1956)- Gunung Gamping sebelah barat Jogjakarta. Pusat Djawatan Geologi, Bandung, p. 1-5.

('Mount Gamping west of Yogyakarta'. Brief description of Eocene-Miocene limestone outcrop 4 km W of Yogya. Initially viewed as Miocene limestone by Junghuhn, but also Eocene foraminifera at base, as identified by Gerth (1929) and Mohler (1949))

Roza, S.E.V., L. Jurnaliah & Abdurrokhim (2016)- Biostratigraphy correlation of Jatiluhur, Kalapanunggal, and Subang Formation in northern part of Bogor Through. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 424-427.

*(Summary of biostratigraphy work on M-L Miocene (N13-N17) of Cipamingkis and Cileungsi sections. Klapanunggal Lst of uppermost Jatiluhur Fm with *Lepidocyclina* spp., *Katacycloclypeus annulatus* and *Flosculinella* (equivalent of plankton zones N14-N16?))*

Rudolph, M.L., L. Karlstrom & M. Manga (2011)- A prediction of the longevity of the Lusi mud eruption, Indonesia. Earth Planetary Science Letters 308, p. 124-130.

Rudolph, M.L., M. Manga, M. Tingay & R.J. Davies (2015)- Influence of seismicity on the Lusi mud eruption. *Geophysical Research Letters* 42, 18, p. 7436-7443.

(online at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2015GL065310/epdf>)

(*Modeling of propagation of seismic waves beneath Lusi mud eruption (E Java) suggests no significant amplification of incident seismic energy in U Kalibeng Fm (source of erupting solids). Hypothesis that Lusi mud eruption was triggered by clay liquefaction after earthquake unlikely. Also other constraints favor nearby drilling activity as trigger of mud eruption*)

Rudolph, M.L., M. Shirzaei, M. Manga & Y. Fukushima (2013)- Evolution and future of the Lusi mud eruption inferred from ground deformation. *Geophysical Research Letters* 40, 6, p. 1089-1092.

(online at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/grl.50189/epdf>)

(*Ground deformation around Lusi mud volcano, E Java, decaying exponentially. Discharge predicted to decrease to 10% of present rate in 5 years*)

Rudyawan, A., M.L. Sujatmoko & Y. Rizal (2025)- Geology and structural control on mineralisation of the Arinem area, Garut, West Java. *Buletin Sumber Daya Geologi (BSDG)* 20, 1, p. 37-46. (online at:

https://buletinsdg.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bsdg/article/view/BSDG_VOL_20_NO_1_2025_3/352)

(*Exploration by PT Aneka Tambang in 1981 identified several mineral prospects in Southern Mountains of W Java, incl. low-sulfidation epithermal Arinem system, 45 km from Garut). N-S trending vein complexes*)

Rupert Jones, T. (1872)- Kort bericht over nummulieten in vuursteen gereedschap in Java. *Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie* 1872, p. 865.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/150995#page/889/mode/1up>)

(*'Brief note about nummulites in chert tools in Java'. Yellow flint tool from Java in collections of British Museum contains many small Nummulites (believed to be first Nummulites record for Java by TRJ, but Verbeek (1873) listed earlier discoveries of nummulitids on Java; JTVG.) No figures, locality information, etc.*)

Rusmana, E., K. Suwitodirdjo & Suharsono (1991)- The geology of the Serang quadrangle, Jawa (Quadr. 1109-6, 1110-3), 1: 100, 000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-19.

Rutten, L. (1914)- Studien uber Foraminiferen aus Ost-Asien, 7. Zwei Fundstellen von *Lepidocyclina* aus Java. *Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden* (1), 9, p. 322-324.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552393)

(*'Two localities with Lepidocyclina on Java'. W Java limestone belt between Cibadak- Sukabumi- Tagogapu (=Rajamandala Limestone; JTVG) characterized by large Lepidocyclina. Rutten not sure if earliest Miocene or Oligocene*)

Rutten, L. (1916)- Vier dwarsprofielen door de Tertiaire mergelzone tusschen Soerabaja en Ngawi. *Verhandelingen Geologisch-Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap Nederland Kolonien, Geologische Serie 3 (Molengraaff-volume)*, p. 149-152.

(online at: <https://ia601908.us.archive.org/30/items/verhandelengenva3191geol/verhandelengenva3191geol.pdf>)

(*'Four cross-sections through the Tertiary marl zone between Surabaya and Ngawi' (Kendeng zone)*)

Rutten, L. (1918)- On the rate of denudation in Java. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, 20, 2, p. 838-848.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00012275.pdf>)

(*English version of Rutten (1917) 'Over denudatiesnelheid op Java'. Large amounts of annual sediment discharge in modern rivers suggesting very high denudation rates on Java (~0.5-2.0 mm/year)*)

Rutten, L. (1918)- 'Old Andesites' and 'brecciated Miocene' to the East of Buitenzorg (Java). *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, 20, 1, p. 597-608.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00012250.pdf>)

(Survey E of Bogor suggests Verbeek & Fennema (1896) assertion of presence of 'Old Andesites' in that area is incorrect; only rel. young volcanics and Miocene sediments without volcanic content are found)

Rutten, L.M.R. (1925)- Over de richting der Tertiaire gebergtevormende bewegingen op Java. Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurkunde, 34, 1, p. 65-78.

('On the direction of Tertiary mountain building movements on Java'. See Rutten 1925 English version below)

Rutten, L.M.R. (1925)- On the direction of the Tertiary mountain-building movements in the Island of Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 28, 2, p. 191-203.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00015144.pdf>)

(English version of paper above. Vergence of thrusting not clear in W Java, but, unlike observations of Van Es and Ziegler, obvious N-directed folding in Kendeng zone, E Java)

Rutten, L.M.R. (1925)- On the origin of the material of the Neogene rocks in Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 29, 1, p. 15-33.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00015249.pdf>)

(Older Tertiary (~M Miocene and older) sands on Java mostly quartz-rich and from northerly, continental source. Late Tertiary- Quaternary more common volcanoclastics from South)

Rutten, L.M.R. (1927)- Chapters 5-9 on the geology of Java. In: L.M.R. Rutten (1927) Voordrachten over de geologie van Nederlandsch Indie, Wolters, Groningen, p. 54-143.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB02:000119126.pdf>)

(Review of geology of Java in Rutten's classic lecture series)

Rutten, M.G. (1952)- Geosynclinal subsidence versus glacially controlled movements in Java and Sumatra. Geologie en Mijnbouw 14, 6, p. 211-220.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0S2czQkxZN3B5cE0/view>)

(Critical discussion of Smit Sibinga (1949) paper on influence of glacial eustatic movements on E Java and SE Sumatra Plio-Pleistocene stratigraphy. Rutten sees no such influence)

Ryacudu, R. & A. Bachtiar (1999)- The status of the OO-Brebes fault system, and its implication to hydrocarbon exploration in the Eastern Part of North West Java Basin. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 1-12.

(E part NW Java basin little exploration success. It is delineated by N-S bounding fault N of Cirebon, W-facing normal fault, which is splay of NW-SE trending OO fault, and E-facing Cirebon fault onshore. Hydrocarbon accumulations (OO, X, Jatibarang, Cemara Fields) adjacent to this boundary. Most hydrocarbons in Paleogene clastic reservoirs. Paleogene deposits good reservoir quality and potential source rock from deltaic- lacustrine Talang Akar and upper Jatibarang Fms. Unsuccessful exploration in E part of NW Java Basin ('E Carbonate Shelf') due to lack of these deposits. N-S trending faults act as releasing double-bend structure of NW-SE right-stepping strike-slip fault system (OO and Brebes Faults), generated by Miocene N-S compressive stress and thought to be extensional regime of Cretaceous- Oligocene Meratus System, rejuvenated in Miocene)

Ryacudu, R., E. Purnomo, E. Sunardi, B.G. Adhiperdana & V. Isnainiwardhani (2006)- Vertical petrographic variation of mixed intrabasinal and extrabasinal detritus Klantung well, North Central Java Basin. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, 1p. (Abstract)

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_Vertical-Petrographic-Variation.pdf)
(Results of micropalaeontology and petrographic analyses of ditch cuttings of Klantung 1 well (50- 1360m; Lower Pliocene- Pleistocene) in North Central Java Basin)

Ryacudu, R., E. Purnomo, E. Sunardi, A. Kadarusman, J. Hutabarat, Nurdrajat & B.G. Adhiperdana (2006)- Petrographic compositional distinction between Jatibarang and Talang Akar Formations, Jatibarang sub-basin, North West Java basin. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, p. 1-8.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_Petrographic-Compositional-Distinction.pdf)

(Petrographic description of core samples from Eocene-Oligocene volcanoclastic Jatibarang Fm in four wells)

Sadjati, O., A.H.P. Kesumajana & R.P. Koesoemadinata (1999)- The utilization of paleo heatflow to define source rock maturity: Case study at Ngimbang-01 well, North East Java Basin. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 2, p. 115-120.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/65/8.pdf>)

(In area of Ngimbang 1 well source rock may have matured by 34 Ma, using realistic variable heat flow model, whereas constant present-day heat flow predicts onset of maturity at 16 Ma)

Saefudin, I. (1994)- Pentarikhan jejak belah terhadap batuan terobosan dasit dan andesit daerah Pacitan, Jawa timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 4, 38, p. 18-25.

('Fission track dating of dacite and andesite intrusive rocks of the Pacitan area, East Java'. Absolute age of altered hornblende dacite at Tegalombo ~25km NE of Paciran: 30.8 ± 2.9 Ma (Late Oligocene). Fresh andesites at Mt Guling and Menteron E of Pacitan ~19.5 and 17.3 Ma (E Miocene))

Saefudin, I., S. Permanadewi & A.Sutarsih (1995)- Umur mutlak granodiorit, Cihara, Lebak, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 5, 41, p. 2-8.

('Absolute age of the Cihara granodiorite, Lebak, W Java'. Fission-track dating of zircon from granodiorite in Bayah area, SW Java, suggests E Miocene age (~21-23 Ma). K/Ar analysis of one sample $22.4 \text{ Ma} \pm 0.4 \text{ Ma}$)

Saerina, A.N., I.F. Romario & H. Nugroho (2016)- Central Java hydrocarbon potential: North Serayu petroleum system from source to trap based on geology, geochemistry, and geophysics analysis. Int. Petroleum. Technical Conf. (IPTC), Bangkok 2016, IPTC-18654-MS, p. 1-7.

(N Serayu Basin in C Java with oil seeps at Karangkobor, Majalengka, Suruh, Klatung, Sodomerto, etc. Outcrop stratigraphy in Banjarnegara, geochemical analysis of rock samples of Totogan-Worawari Fms and oil samples in Klatung and Karangkobor, Cipluk Field, etc.)

Said, Salatun & Windiastuti (2009)- Analisis fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Tuban, Jawa Timur Utara. J. Ilmiah Magister Teknik Geologi (UPN) 2, 2, p. 1-14.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/mtg/article/view/188/150>)

('Facies analysis and depositional environment of the Tuban Formation, NE Java'. Brief descriptions of E Miocene carbonate (Sr ages ~20.2- 15.2 Ma) in PetroChina wells ANC 1-3 (real name Sukowati?; JTVG). Five major lithofacies facies. Environments lagoon, back reef, reef, and fore reef. With log correlation figure)

Saint-Marc, P. & Suminta (1979)- Biostratigraphy of Late Miocene and Pliocene deep water sediments of eastern Java, Indonesia. J. Foraminiferal Research 9, 2, p. 106-117.

(online at: <http://jfr.geoscienceworld.org/content/9/2/106.full.pdf>)

(Planktonic foram biostratigraphic study of Late Miocene- Pliocene Globigerina Marls Fm of Ngepung section, ENE of Ngawi, Kendeng zone, E Java. Marls with sandy and tuffaceous intercalations, 640m thick, with abundant planktonic foraminifera. Correlation with Bodjonegoro sequence relatively easy)

Saito T. (ed.) (1981)- Micropaleontology, petrology and lithostratigraphy of Cenozoic rocks of the Yogyakarta region, Central Java. Special Publ. Dept. Earth Science, Yamagata University, Japan, p. 1-61.

(Collection of papers reporting on fieldwork around Yogyakarta. Measured sections and micropaleontologic content at Pereng (E-M Miocene; N8-N12), Niten (E Miocene, N7), Djurang (M Miocene, N14-N15), Kalisonggo/ Nanggulan (Eocene), Oyo River (E-M Miocene, N4-N10) and Bayat (Eocene))

Saito, T. (1981)- Metamorphic and related rocks from Jiwo Hills near Yogyakarta, Java. In: T. Saito (ed.) Micropaleontology, petrology and lithostratigraphy of Cenozoic rocks of the Yogyakarta region, Central Java. Special Publ. Dept. Earth Science, Yamagata University, Japan, p. 7-14.

Samankassou, E., A. Mazzini, M. Chiaradia, S. Spezzaferri, A. Moscariello & D. Do Couto (2018)- Origin and age of carbonate clasts from the Lusi eruption, Java, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 90, p. 138-148.

(online at: https://folia.unifr.ch/documents/306655/files/spe_oac.pdf?download)

(Carbonate clasts from Lusi feeder conduit brecciated and mobilized to surface were buried possibly as deep as ~3.8 km. Since deeper carbonate samples erupted in 2006 belong to typically not overpressured Kujung Fm, an additional overpressure may be generated from deeper units (Ngimbang Fm) (dating mainly by Sr-isotopes)).

Samodra, A., W. Waluyo, D.S. Widarto, Sardjito, E. Purnomo & El. Biantoro (2009)- Seismic and magnetotelluric studies of the Kawengan oil field and Banyuasin oil prospect, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 9th SEGJ Int. Symposium Imaging and interpretation, Sapporo, p. 1-4. *(Extended Abstract)*
(MT survey supports presence of three Kujung Fm carbonate build-ups in area of Kawengan oilfield and Banyuasin area, C Java)

Samodra, H. (2016)- Batupasir kuarsa Wediwutah: asal kuarsa dan informasi keragaman geologi Formasi Wonosari, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 17, 2, p. 73-84.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/20/19>)
('The Wediwutah quartz sandstone: quartz provenance and information of geodiversity of the Wonosari Formation, Gunung Kidul Regency'. Quartz sst in basal part of Wonosari Fm Wediwutah area of S Mountains. Fission-track ages of zircon in quartz sandstones of Wediwutah 12.6 ± 1.2 Ma and from Gombang 24.3 ± 2.9 Ma. Possibly derived from different sources, i.e. Miocene Oyo Fm tuffs and Semilir Fm)

Samodra, H., S. Gafoer & S. Tjokrosapoetro (1992)- Geology of the Pacitan Quadrangle, Jawa, 1507-4. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Explanatory Notes 22p. + map.

Samodra, H., Suharsono, S. Gafoer & T. Suwarti (1992)- Geology of the Tulungagung Quadrangle, Jawa, 1507-5. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Explanatory notes 16p. + map.

Samodra, H., G.S. Suharsono & T.Suwarti (1992)- Geology of the Tulugagung Quadrangle, Java. (1057-5), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Samodra, H. & K. Sutisna (1997)- Geologic map of the Klaten (Bayat), sheet Jawa, scale 1:50.000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Samodra, H. & S. Wiryosujono (1993)- Stratigraphy and tectonic history of the eastern Southern Mountains, Jawa, Indonesia. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 3, 17, p. 14-22.
(Review of S Mountains geology, C Java. Widespread Late Oligocene- E Miocene volcanics (Nglanggran volcanic arc in W, Mandalika arc in E, with more submarine volcanism), with Manda. Eocene-Miocene rocks in S Mountains only slightly folded; in W (Bayat) segment general dips of 15-30° to S; faulting more common. Two continental fragments postulated in S Mountains, Bayat (with pre-Eocene schists and phyllites) and Mandalika)

Sampurno & Samodra (1991)- Geological map of the Ponorogo Quadrangle, Jawa (1508-1), 1: 100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-19.

Sampurno, G., R. Kapid & D.M. Barmawidjaja (1996)- Analisis foraminifera kuantitatif pada kala Pliosen di daerah Ledok Kabupaten Blora, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 16-30.
('Quantitative analysis of Pliocene foraminifera of the Ledok area, C Java')

Samuel, L. & M. Johannes (1986)- Perlapisan silang-siur sebagai penunjuk arah arus purba di daerah Utara Cepu, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta 1986, p. 504-519.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/44/PIT-IAGI-1986-Vol-2-Paper-18.pdf>)
('Cross-bedding as a guide to ancient current direction of currents in the North Cepu area'. Focused on outcrops of Late Miocene Ledok Formation in Rembang zone, NE Java. All pointing to N to S sand transport)

Sano, S.I. (1978)- Gravity anomalies associated with island arcs. Proc. 3rd Regional Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA III), Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, p. 173-176.

(Volcanic arcs typically associated with positive Bouguer gravity anomalies)

Sano, S.I., M. Untung & K. Fuji (1978)- Some gravity features of island arcs of Jawa and Japan and their tectonic implications. In: M. Untung & Y. Sato (eds.) Gravity and geological studies in Jawa, Indonesia. Geological Survey Indonesia and Geological Survey of Japan Joint Research Program on Regional Tectonics of Southeast Asia, GRDC Special Publ. 6, p. 183-207.

Santosa, S. & S. Atmawinata (1992)- Geology of the Kediri Quadrangle, Jawa. Quadrangle 1508-3, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-18.

Santosa, K. & E.A. Subroto (2006)- Revealing undetected geological structure within Ngimbang Formation in the Ngimbang-1 well, Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia, based on vitrinite reflectance data. Proc. 35th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru, PITIAGI2006-054, p. 1-8. *(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_-Revealing-Undetected-Geological.pdf)*
(Maturation studies for several E Java wells. In Ngimbang 1 at ~2500m sudden increase in vitrinite and spore color, suggesting normal fault within Eocene Lower Ngimbang Fm, between Kujung High and Ngimbang low)

Santosa, S. & T. Suwarti (1992)- Geology of the Malang Quadrangle, Jawa (1608-1), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-25. + map

Santoso, B. (2010)- Petrographic properties of Palaeogene Southern Banten coal seams with regard to geologic aspects. Indonesian Mining J. 13, 2, p. 75-82.

(online at: <http://jurnal.tekmira.esdm.go.id/index.php/imj/article/view/530/394>)

(Paleogene coal deposits in three fields in Banten, SW Java: (1) Bayah coals in Eocene Bayah Fm mainly vitrinite and subordinate inertinite; sub-bituminous A to high volatile bituminous A (Ro 0.60-0.79%); (2) Cihideung coals in Bayah Fm sub-bituminous A to medium volatile bituminous (Ro 0.53-1.23%), and (3) Cimandiri coals in Oligocene Cijengkol Fm sub-bituminous A and high volatile bituminous A (Ro 0.6- 0.83%). Most coals high pyrite contents, mainly in Bayah coals (2-13%), indicating marine influence during deposition)

Santoso, B. & B. Daulay (2007)- Maceral and mineral analysis of Lebak coals. Indonesian Mining J. 10, 8, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/233590778.pdf>)

(Coals from Lebak region of SW Java, incl. Paleogene Bayah, Cimandiri and Cihideung coalfields and Neogene Bojongmanik coalfield. Lebak coals dominated by vitrinite, liptinite and minor inertinite and mineral matter. Eocene sediments generally strongly folded, in Cimandiri area coal seam dips up to 90°. Seams seldom >1 m. Vitrinite Reflectance of Paleogene coals (0.53-0.83%), higher than Neogene (0.34-0.41%), due to greater sediment cover and local igneous intrusions. Most obvious trend for Lebak coals is decrease in liptinite and increase in vitrinite from Neogene to Paleogene. Palaeogene coals better quality than Neogene coals. Coals with >1% pyrite tend to be prone to spontaneous combustion)

Santoso, B. & N.S. Ningrum (2003)- Karakteristik batubara Bojongmanik berdasarkan analisis megaskopis, petrografis dan proksimatnya. Pros. Kolokium Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral 2003, Puslitbang tekMIRA, Bandung, p.

Santoso, B. & N.S. Ningrum (2008)- Petrographic analyses of coal deposits from Cigudeg and Bojongmanik areas with regard to their utilisation. Indonesian Mining J. 11, 2, p. 42-48.

(online at: <http://jurnal.tekmira.esdm.go.id/index.php/imj/article/view/594/456>)

(Petrography of rel. thin Late Miocene coals in Bojongmanik Fm of W Java. Six seams, 0.2- 1.0m thick, one seam in Bojongmanik 1.5- 2.2m thick. Grade lignite- subbituminous)

Santoso, B., A.D. Zeiza & F.P. Nugroho (2007)- Neogene tectonic and sedimentary control to hydrocarbon generation in Banyumas sub-Basin, South of Central Java. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-SG-002, p. 1-6.

(Review paper; not much new)

Santoso, D., Alfian, L. Hendrajaya, J.S. Watkins, S. Alam & S. Munadi (1995)- Estimation of Parigi reservoir characteristics using seismic attributes, AVO analysis and AVO inversion, and seismic inversion. Soc. Explor. Geophysics (SEG) Annual Meeting, Houston 1995, Expanded Abstracts, p. 577-580. (*Extended Abstract*) (*Seismic imaging and reservoir interpretation of M Miocene Parigi Fm carbonate buildups in NW Java Basin*)

Santoso, D. & M.E. Suparka (1994)- Penafsiran gaya berat, magnetik dan geologi kompleks melange Luh Ulo, Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB) 1, 1, p.

(*'Gravity, magnetic and geological interpretation of Luh Ulo melange complex, Central Java'. Cretaceous-Paleocene melange Complex in Karangsambung area, ~20 km N of Kebumen, C Java, can be divided into two units: Jatisamit Melange and Seboro Melange, differing by less or more abundant exotic blocks. Blocks of sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks and ophiolite members such as pillow lava, gabbro and serpentinite, all embedded in sheared clay matrix. Overlain by Eocene olistostromes and younger sediments. Ophiolite Complex in same area interpreted to be from mid-oceanic ridge of Cenomanian age*)

Santoso, D. & M.E. Suparka (2001)- Geological interpretation of the melange Complex, Luh Ulo, Central Java based on gravity and magnetic data. In: Selected papers on the geodynamics of the Indonesian regions, Jurnal Geofisika, Special Edition, Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI), p. 1-399.

Santoso, D., E.J. Wahyudi, S. Alawiyah, A.D. Nugraha, S. Widiyantoro, W.G.A. Kadir, P. Supendi, S. Wiyono & Zulkafriza (2017)- Subsurface structure interpretation beneath of Mt. Pandan based on gravity data. In: Southeast Asian Conference on Geophysics, Bali 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 62, 012038, p. 1-6.

(online at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/62/1/012038/pdf>)

(*Gravity measurements show low density structure beneath dormant Mt. Pandan volcano in E Java. May be interpreted as subsurface magma body, and suggest possibility of magmatic activity below Mt. Pandan*)

Santoso, D., E.J. Wahyudi, W.G.A. Kadir, S. Alawiyah, A. D. Nugraha, P. Supendi & W.W. Parnadi (2018)- Gravity structure around Mt. Pandan, Madiun, East Java, Indonesia and its relationship to 2016 seismic activity. Open Geoscience (De Gruyter) 10, p. 882-888.

(online at: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/geo-2018-0069/pdf>)

(*Gunung Pandan modern, but currently inactive, volcano in Kendeng zone, NE Java. Gravity survey suggests shallow low density anomaly beneath Mt. Pandan, probably related to magma source. Clusters of small earthquakes at depths of <30 km beneath Mt. Pandan, with focal mechanisms suggesting strike-slip and oblique thrust faulting, probably related to Kendeng Thrust fault segment N of Mt. Pandan*)

Santoso, W.D., H. Insani & R. Kapid (2014)- Paleosalinity conditions on Late Miocene- Pleistocene in the North East Java Basin, Indonesia, based on nannoplankton population changes. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 24, 1, p. 1-11.

(online at: http://jrisetgeotam.com/index.php/jrisetgeotam/article/view/77/pdf_21)

(*In Rembang zone of NE Java Basin peaks in abundance of nannofossil species *Calcidiscus leptoporus* and *Helicosphaera carteri* used to infer rel. hyposaline conditions in Late Miocene Ledok and Late Pliocene-E Pleistocene Selorejo Fms*)

Santoso, W.D., H. Insani, Y. Rizal & R. Kapid (2014)- Nannoplankton population as indicator of sea level change in Gunung Panti Area, North East Java Basin. Proc. International Conference Transdisciplinary Research on Environmental Problem in Southeastern Asia (TREPSEA 2014), p. 1-7.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/309391354_Nannoplankton_Population_as_Indicator_Etc.)

Santy, L.D., A. Koesworo, R. Fakhruddin, R. Setiawan & D. Irawan (2009)- Ichnologi dan sedimentologi untuk pemodelan facies sedimentasi pada Formasi Sambipitu-Oyo, Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta. Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 209-233.

(*'Ichnology and sedimentology for sediment facies modeling in the Sambipitu-Oyo Formations, Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta'. Sandstones of E-M Miocene Sambipitu and Oyo Fms in Southern Mountains SE of*

Yogyakarta with locally common trace fossils, incl. Skolithos, Planolites, Chondrites, Thalassinoides, Subphyllochora and Scolicia. Eight facies associations in Ngalang River, from tidal, shoreface to 'lobe' facies)

Sanyoto, S. (2009)- Biostratigrafi dan biodatum foraminifera planktonic sumur-95 di daerah Cepu, Kabupaten Blora Jawa Tengah. J. Teknologi Technoscientia (AKPRIND) 1, 2, p. 238-246.

(online at: <https://journal.akprind.ac.id/index.php/technoscientia/article/view/402>)

(Late Pliocene- Pleistocene planktonic foraminifera from Mundu (337-340m; N20), Selorejo (322-337m; N21) and Lidah (3-322m; N22-N23) formations in Cepu well 95. Three biodatums: Globorotalia tosaensis tenuithecra, Gr. truncatulinoidea and Globigerina calida (see also Maha & Sanyoto 2000; benthic foraminifera of same well))

Sanyoto, S. (2010)- Zonasi foraminifera planktonik daerah Gunung Kinjeng dan Gunung Gede Kecamatan Sentolo Kabupaten Kulon Progo daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. J. Teknologi Technoscientia (AKPRIND) 2, 2, p. 239-247.

(online at: <https://journal.akprind.ac.id/index.php/technoscientia/article/view/452/336>)

(‘Planktonic foraminifera zonation in the areas of Mount Kinjeng and Mount Gede, Sentolo District, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta’. Part of Sentolo Fm, M Miocene (N9 and N12-N14). No locality map or stratigraphic section)

Sapardina, D., R. Sekti, F. Musgrove & N. Stephens (2013)- Tight rinds in SE Asia Oligo-Miocene isolated carbonate platforms. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-G-195, p.

(Wells drilled near edge of Oligo-Miocene isolated carbonate platforms in Cepu Block, E Java basin, have low porosity (~8% compared to 20-35% in Platform Interior in most fields). Tight zones ~400' wide, on oceanward and landward edges, and caused by combination of depositional and diagenetic processes, primarily lack of leaching that makes Platform Interior good reservoir. Similar to Malampaya field, Philippines)

Sapei, T., A.H. Suganda, K.A.S. Astadiredja & Suharsono (1992)- Geology of the Jember Quadrangle, Jawa, 1607-6 and 1607-3, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-9.

(Southern Mountains of E Java, with folded Oligo-Miocene sediments and volcanics in S and widespread Quaternary volcanics in North)

Sapiie, B., R. Anshory, S. Susilo & Putri (2007)- Relationship between fracture distribution and carbonate facies in the Rajamandala limestone of West Java region. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 1-8.

(Fracture characteristics strongly dependent on carbonate facies. Stylolites more common in boundstone facies than in wacke- and packstones. Fracture density also higher in boundstone facies. Fracture density also controlled locally by presence of faults and folds)

Sapiie, B., I. Gunawan, A. Herlambang, M. Rismawaty, A. Rifianto, S. Rahardjo, A. Samudra & P.R. Putra (2017)- Problems in conducting fault seal analysis in carbonate reservoir. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-263-G, p. 1-8.

(Fault Seal Analysis study in Rajamandala limestone near Bandung. Faults in carbonates generally leaking)

Sapiie, B., A.H. Harsolumakso & S. Asikin (2006)- Paleogene tectonics evolution and sedimentation of East Java Basin. AAPG International Conference, Perth, p. (Abstract only)

Sapiie, B., A. Pamumpuni, E.S. Lanin, I. Janata, D. Nugroho & T. Simo (2011)- Carbonate fractured reservoir characterization using analogue outcrop study of the Rajamandala Carbonate Complex, West Java. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IAP), Jakarta, IPA11-G-190, p. 1-16.

(Fracture distribution and characteristics in Late Oligocene Rajamandala Limestone outcrops dependent on carbonate facies)

Sapiie, B., A. Pamumpuni, I.J. Saputra, E. Lanin, A.M. Surya Nugraha, W. Kurniawan, L.A. Perdana, M.A. Riswanti, A. Herlambang & T. Simo (2011)- Structural characterization of the Rajamandala Limestone. In: B. Sapiie & T. Simo, The stratigraphy and structure of the Oligocene (Chattian) Rajamandala Limestone, Bandung, Western Java, Indonesia, Indonesian Petroleum Association Field Trip, p. 1-8.

Sapiie, B., D. Noeradi, A.M. Suryanugraha, W. Kurniawan, T. Simo & D. Nugroho (2010)- Palinspatic reconstructions of Rajamandala carbonate complex as implication of paleogeography in the Western Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-057 3D, p. 1-12. (*Rajamandala Carbonate Complex N-verging, ENE-WSW trending thrust-fault system, with~50% shortening. Rajamandala platform carbonate complex developed on NNE-SSW regional basement high, with Cimandiri fault acting as shelf edge. Youngest Plio-Pleistocene deformation parallel to pre-existing structure, suggesting basement- involved deformation*)

Sapiie, B., A. Shirly & A. Badai (2006)- Fault zone characterization and fault seal analysis in the Gunung Walat area, West Java. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru- Riau 2006, p. (Abstract Only)
(*Study of study of fault characterization and sealing capacity in quartz sandstone of (Eocene) Bayah Fm at Gunung Walat, W Java. Lithology, thickness and fault throw are main factors in controlling fault zone thickness. Fault thickness distributed unevenly along fault plane. Fracture density increase closer to fault zone*)

Saputra, R. & Akmaluddin (2015)- Biostratigrafi nannofosil gampingan Formasi Nanggulan bagian bawah berdasarkan batuan inti dari Kec. Girimulyo dan Kec. Nanggulan, Kab. Kulon Progo, DI Yogyakarta. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 8, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 400-412. (online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135460/>)
(*'Calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of the Lower Nanggulan Formation based on core from Girimulyo and Nanggulan, Kulon Progo District, DI Yogyakarta'. 175m of UGM-cored section of Songo Beds and Watupuru Beds zones NP15-NP17, Middle Eocene*)

Saputra, S.E., A. Amir, A.H. Satyana & N.A. Ascaria (2005)- Sedimentology of the Wonosari carbonates, Southern Yogyakarta: outcrop study and petroleum implications. Proc. Joint Convention 30th HAGI and 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya 2005, p.

Saputra, S.E., A.H. Satyana, E. Biantoro & M.I. Novian (2006)- Exploration challenge in Kendeng Zone, Indonesia: outcrop study and petroleum implication to identify a potential deepwater play system. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru, p.

Saputro, A.A. & N.I. Setiawan (2016)- Studi petrologi dan geokimia batuan metamorf jalur Sungai Muncar, Desa Seboro, Kecamatan Sabang, Kabupaten Kebumen, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 512-529. (online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273555/>)
(*Study of the petrology and geochemistry of metamorphic rocks of the Muncar River, Seboro Village, Sadang District, Kebumen, C. Java'. Metamorphic rocks from Muncar River in Lok Ulo complex low P to high P facies (increasing to N?): greenschist, amphibolite, glaucophane blueschist and eclogite. Reflect orogenic metamorphism in subduction environment. Tourmaline-bearing facies probably derived from MORB basalt, eclogite phengite from oceanic intra-plate basalt (OIB). Also presence of serpentinite, marble*)

Sardjono (2006)- Crustal architecture of Java Island, Indonesia- an approach via constrained gravity modeling. Proc. IPA-AAPG Jakarta 2006 International Geoscience Conference and Exhib. OT-16, p. 1-5.
(*Gravity modeling along seven N-S transects show Java island composed of continental crust, but in places high gravity anomalies with rel. short wavelengths suggest fragments of upper mantle material close to surface*)

Sari, R., I.K. Andika, A. Haris & A. Miftah (2018)- Identification of detrital carbonate in East Cepu High. Proc. 41st HAGI Annual Conv. Exhib. 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 132, 012019, p. 1-6.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/132/1/012019/pdf>)
(On seismic expression of detrital carbonates at flanks of Oligo-Miocene carbonate buildups)

Sari, R. & S. Husein (2012)- Sedimentasi gaya berat Formasi Kebo bagian bawah, daerah Mojosari, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-SS-02, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Sedimentasi-Gaya-Berat-Formasi-Kebo-Bagian-Bawah.pdf)

('Gravity deposition in lower part of Kebo Formation, Mojosari area, Bayat District'. Mid-Oligocene Lower Kebo Fm in S Mountains SE of Yogyakarta is bathyal submarine fan deposit (similar to Husein & Sari, 2011))

Sari, R., I.K.A.A. Permana, R. Fikri & Y. Prakasa (2018)- Understanding Paleogene depositional environment in East Cepu High using geochemistry as an approach for exploration opportunity in North East Java Basin. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-156-G, p. 1-8.

(East Cepu High NE-SW trending Paleogene paleo-high, with several oil-gas fields in Oligo-Miocene carbonate build-ups. Hydrocarbons from Paleogene Ngimbang Fm source rocks, but from different environments. Hydrocarbons in SE from fluvio-deltaic deposits, in NW from deltaic-shelf deposits)

Sari, R.A.P., Winantris, L. Fauzielly, A.G.R. Jayanti, Aswan & U.P. Wibowo (2019)- Depositional environmental changes of Cimanceuri Formation based on mollusk fossil assemblages in Bayah, Banten Province. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 4, 2, p. 66-75.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/2986/1832>)

(At least 17 shallow marine- subtidal mollusc associations in 4m thick outcrop of Pliocene Cimanceuri Fm in Bayah area, Banten, SW Java. Age: Sonde Stage of Oostingh (1938), with *Turritella bantamensis tjicumpaiensis* and *Scapharca gedinganensis* as index fossils)

Sarmili, L., U. Kamiludin & R. Suprijadi (2002)- Uplifted coral reef of Paciran Formation in East Java. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 17, 1, p.

Sarmili, L., U. Kamiludin, Supriyadi & Rahadian (1999)- Marine and coastal iron sand (magnetite) distribution in Cilacap region, Central Java. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 14, 2, pp. 1-8.

Sarmili, L. & D. Setiady (2015)- Pembentukan prisma akresi di Teluk Ciletuh kaitannya dengan sesar Cimandiri, Jawa Barat. J. Geologi Kelautan 13, 3, p. 173-182.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/272/262>)

('The formation of accretionary prisms at Ciletuh Bay in relation to the Cimandiri Fault, West Java'. Series of thrust faults interpreted on (shallow) seismic profiles at Ciletuh Bay, interpreted as accretionary prism)

Sartika, D.N., I.W. Warmada, B.H. Harahap & Widiasmoro Soewondo (2009)- Late Oligocene tholeiitic lava from Kenanga River, Tegalombo, Pacitan, East Java. J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM) 1, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/6671/5219>)

(Late Oligocene pillow basalts at Kenanga River, 5 km SE of Watupatok. Porphyritic- aphyric texture, vesicular-amygdaloidal, with plagioclase and pyroxene phenocrysts in volcanic glass matrix. Geochemical indicates tholeiitic island arc basalt)

Sartono (1961)- Shifting of the coastline and interfingering in the Neogene of the easternmost part of the Gunung Sewu, Punung, Pacitan (East Java). Contributions Department of Geology, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB) 48, p. 3-19.

Sartono, S. (1964)- Stratigraphy and sedimentation of the easternmost part of Gunung Sewu (East Djawa). Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung, Publikasi Teknik- Seri Geologi Umum 1, p. 1-95.

(Rel. extensive study of stratigraphy and M Miocene carbonate development in Southern Mountains and W Progo Mountains, S Central Java. 'Thousand Hills limestones interpreted as small reefal bioherms, not 'cone karst' (latter interpretation more prevalent today; JTvG))

Sartono, S. (1984)- Orogenesa intra-Miosen di Indonesia. Proc. 13th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p.
(*'Intra-Miocene orogeny in Indonesia'*)

Sartono, S. (1990)- Extensive slide deposits in Sunda Arc geology, the Southern Mountain of Java, Indonesia. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 20, p. 3-13.

Sartono, S. & H. Murwanto (1987)- Olistostrome sebagai dasar batuan di Jawa. Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p.
(*'Olistostrome as basal rock in Java'*)

Sartono, S. & H. Murwanto & K.A.S. Astadiredja (1986)- Perbukitan Jiwo, Jawa Tengah: melange poligenetik. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p. 670-691.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/44/PIT-IAGI-1986-Vol-2-Paper-28.pdf>)
(*'The Jiwo Hills, Central Java: polygenetic melange'. The Jiwo Hills area yield metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss, phyllite), Cretaceous Orbitolina metalimestone, Eocene Gamping and Wungkal Fms Nummulites Limestone, with a basal quartz conglomerate. Pretertiary and Eocene rocks now believed to be olistoliths in Eocene melange, here named Jiwo olistostrome. Olistostrome stratigraphically overlain by Miocene limestone. Remarkable absence 'Old Andesites', which are very thick along the Southern Mountains, just to S of Jiwo*)

Sasongko, W., F.H.M. Mahendra, F. Buha D & M.R. Legi H (2016)- Kajian tatanan tektonik, asal batuan dan iklim purba pada batupasir Formasi Nanggulan berdasarkan analisis petrografi. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 530-545.
(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273761/1/C-11.pdf>)
(*'Study of tectonic setting, provenance and paleoclimate of the Nanggulan Formation sandstone based on petrographic analysis'. Petrography of Eocene Nanggulan Fm sst of Kulon Progo Dome, C Java, suggests changes in provenance from lower sands from continental block (granitic rock of E Java microcontinent) followed by recycled orogen (low-grade metamorphics; folding-uplift of E Java microcontinent) to undissected magmatic arc in upper Nanggulan Fm (onset of magmatic arc activity). Climate humid-subhumid*)

Sastramihardja, T. (1991)- Pola struktur dan periode deformasi daerah Cihara, Banten Selatan- Jawa Barat. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 10, 1, p. 42-52.
(*'Structural pattern and deformation periods of the Cihara area, South Banten, West Java'. SW Java 3 deformation periods: (1) Pretertiary compression with axis of N355°E, (2) Oligo-Miocene compression with N5°E axis and (3) M Miocene NE-SW compression with dextral strike-slip faulting*)

Sato, T., Rendy, D. Syavitri, E. Widiyanto, D. Priambodo, M. Burhannudinnur & A. Prasetyo (2016)- Unconformities detected by high-resolution calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy and its effect on petroleum system in Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 461-466.
(*Calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of NE Java basin well DDR-1 (Dander 1), interval 110- 2241m (= shale above Ngimbang Lst). Age E Miocene- latest E Pliocene (NN3-NN15). Four unconformities: (1) 1100m (10.54- 10.79 Ma); (2) 720m (9.56- 9.67 Ma); (3) 560m (8.52- 8.76 Ma); and (4) 380m (4.0- 7.17Ma). Sedimentation rates 20-40cm/ 1000 years with unconformities. Unconformities correlated to global climatic events such as Asian monsoons intensification (8 -10Ma) and Messinian salinity crisis (5.5Ma) and may be related to global eustacy changes (see also Rendy et al. 2024)*)

Satria, E.K. S. Surjono & D.H. Amijaya (2019)- Sejarah geologi pembentukan Cekungan Banyumas serta implikasinya terhadap sistem minyak dan gas. Dinamika Rekayasa (DINAREK) (UNSOED) 15, 1, p.:25-34.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336236531_Sejarah_Geologi_Pembentukan_Cekungan_Banyumas_Serta_Implikasinya_Terhadap_Sistem_Minyak_dan_Gas_Bumi)

(‘Geological history of the formation of the Banyumas Basin and its implication for petroleum systems’. Banyumas Basin in southern onshore of C Java, has common oil and gas seeps. Five wells drilled but no economic discoveries. Basin originally a deep sea, then began to form a flexure basin in Late Oligocene. In Miocene volcanic arc formed N of Southern Mountains and continued to move N to present Mt Slamet. Etc.)

Satyana, A.H. (1989)- Studi petrotektonik kerabat ofiolit pada kompleks melange Gunung Badak, Ciletuh, Kecamatan Ciemas, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Thesis Jurusan Geologi, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, p. (Unpublished)
(Petrotectonic study of ophiolite members of the Gunung Badak melange complex, Ciletuh, Ciemas District, Sukabumi, West Java')

Satyana, A.H. (2002)- Oligo-Miocene reefs: East Java's giant fields. In: F.H. Sidi & A. Setiawan (eds.) Proc. Giant field and new exploration concepts Seminar, Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta 2002, p. 45-62. (online at: https://www.academia.edu/12961914/OLIGO_MIOCENE_REEFS_EAST_JAVA_S_GIANT_FIELDS)
(On recent discovery of two giant fields in Oligocene- Early Miocene Kujung- Prupuh carbonates in E Java Basin: Bukit Tua-Jenggolo (Gulf/ConocoPhillips, 2001; land-attached platform) and Banyu Urip (ExxonMobil Cepu, 2001; isolated buildup)

Satyana, A.H. (2003)- Deep-water sedimentation of Java: hydrocarbon opportunities and resistance. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) Newsletter, October 2003, p. 8-13.
(Hydrocarbon play potential in deep marine Tertiary basinal areas of Java (Bogor Basin, Serayu, Kendeng, East Java basins)

Satyana, A.H. (2005)- Structural indentation of Central Java: a regional wrench segmentation. Proc. Joint Convention 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 30th Annual Conv. HAGI, Surabaya, p. 193-204. (online at: https://www.academia.edu/12285043/STRUCTURAL_INDENTATION_OF_CENTRAL_JAVA_A_REGIONAL_WRENCH_SEGMENTATION)
(Indentation of coastlines of N and S Central Java caused by two major Paleogene wrench faults with opposing trends and slips which terminate in southern C Java near Nusa Kambangan: (1) Muria-Kebumen Fault, left-lateral, trending SW-NE (Meratus trend); and (2) Pamanukan-Cilacap Fault, right-lateral, trending NW-SE (Sumatran trend). Maximum uplift of Cilacap-Kebumen exposed basement rocks in Luk Ulo area. S of maximum uplift region submergence of Southern Mountains across southern C Java)

Satyana, A.H. (2005)- Oligo-Miocene carbonates of Java, Indonesia: tectono-volcanic setting and petroleum implications. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 217-249.
(Java Oligo-Miocene carbonates widely distributed, during time of “Old-Andesite” volcanism. Two trends: (1) North (Cepu-Surabaya-Madura, North Central Java and Ciputat-Jatibarang areas), comprising Kujung, Tuban, Baturaja and M Cibulakan formations and (2) South (Gunung Kidul- Banyumas- Jampang- Bayah-Sukabumi-Rajamandala). N Trend carbonates in back-arc setting, 75-150 km from contemporaneous volcanic arc in S Java. S Trend reefs on ridges in Bayah-Sukabumi-Padalarang areas not contemporaneous with volcanism. Volcanic quiescence across Java from 18- 12 Ma, when sea transgressed many areas in SE Asia, causing abundant reefal carbonates deposition along S Trend. N Trend carbonates prolific petroleum reservoirs. S Trend no hydrocarbons, but inadequately explored)

Satyana, A.H. (2006)- New insight on tectonic of Central Java, Indonesia and its petroleum implications. Abstract AAPG International Conference, Perth 2006. (Extended Abstract)
(C Java conspicuous indentation of coastlines compared to W and E Java. Two major Paleogene strike-slip faults with opposing trends and slips responsible for indentation: (1) SW-NE Muria-Kebumen Fault, left-lateral, and (2) NW-SE Pamanukan-Cilacap Fault, right-lateral. Faults caused indentations of N and S coastlines, subsidence of North C Java, uplift of Serayu Range and exposure of pre-Tertiary Luk Ulo melange

complex, disappearance of S Mountains in southern C Java due to subsidence, and N-ward shift of Quaternary volcanic arc in C Java)

Satyana, A.H. (2007)- Central Java, Indonesia- a “Terra Incognita” in petroleum exploration: new considerations on the tectonic evolution and petroleum implications. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-085, p. 1-22.

(Two major Paleogene strike-slip faults with opposing trends and slips responsible for indentation of Java coastline: (1) SW-NE trending Muria-Kebumen Fault, left-lateral and (2) NW-SE, right-lateral Pamanukan-Cilacap Fault. Faults caused: uplift of Serayu Range and exposure of Luk Ulo melange, subsidence of N part of C Java and indentation of northern coastline, subsidence of S Mountains in southern C Java and indentation of S coastline, and N-ward shifting of Quaternary volcanic arc in C Java. Presence of two opposite regional strike-slip faults crossing each other in southern C Java has configured petroleum geology of C Java)

Satyana, A.H. (2009)- Disappearance of the Java’s Southern Mountains in Kebumen and Lumajang depressions: tectonic collapses and indentations by Java’s transverse major fault zones. In: International Conference on Java’s Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta 2009, Gadjah Mada University, p. 1-8.

(Two ‘gaps’ in Java Southern Mountains: (1) Kebumen Depression in C Java and (2) Lumajang Depression in SE Java. Two sets of fault zones, trending transversal to Java Island responsible for collapse of S Mountains in these areas)

Satyana, A.H. (2014)- Subvolcanic hydrocarbon prospectivity of Java: opportunities and challenges. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI), Solo, p. 1-4.

(Presence of oil and gas seeps in volcanic areas of Java show presence of active petroleum systems under volcanic covers. This hydrocarbon prospectivity of Java Island so far unexplored. Focus areas for this target suggested here is at border between W Java- C Java, and subsided northern C Java)

Satyana, A.H. (2015)- Subvolcanic hydrocarbon prospectivity of Java: opportunities and challenges. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-105, p. 1-15.

(online at: https://tektonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/satyana_subvolcanic_hc_prospectivity_ipa_2015_r.pdf) (Expanded version of Satyana (2014). Common oil and gas seeps in volcanic areas of Java show presence of active petroleum systems underneath volcanic cover, but so far unexplored. Areas with prospectivity: Banten Block, Majalengka-Banyumas area and N Serayu area. Seismic imaging and reservoir quality issues)

Satyana, A.H. (2016)- The emergence of Pre-Cenozoic petroleum system in East Java Basin: constraints from new data and interpretation of tectonic reconstruction, deep seismic, and geochemistry. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-573-G, p. 1-30.

(Geochemistry of Sepanjang oil in Eocene reservoir from Kangean area in Java Sea and general East Java oils suggest possible presence of marine Lower Cretaceous-sourced oil, based on low oleanane and sterane content. Deep seismic lines in East Java Sea and South Java forearc suggest possibility of Pre-Eocene section in Australia-derived microcontinent(s) (but: proven oil source rocks on Australian NW Shelf older than Cretaceous, and without any oleanane?; JTVG)

Satyana, A.H. (2019)- Genesis of LUSI eruption, East Java- Debates of drilling accident, regional earthquake trigger, hydrothermal-volcanic system: new evidence from erupted materials. In: F. Anggara et al. (eds.) Overpressured Sedimentary Basins: Petroleum Geology & Hazards, ISPG/ IAGI Memoir 1, Chapter 2, p. 16-37.

(LUSI mud eruption in Porong, Sidoarjo, E Java not purely mud volcano, but hybrid of mud volcano and hydrothermal system, connected through deep-seated fault to 6 km deep magmatic body of Arjuna-Welirang volcano. Two main clasts types: grey shale of Upper Kalibeng Fm and black shale of Ngimbang Fm; also Oligo-Miocene carbonates. Drilling of Banjarpanji-1 well not trigger of LUSI eruption (??))

Satyana, A.H. (2019)- Overpressured structures and their releases in the depression of Java to Madura: origins and natures of mud diapirs and mud volcanoes. In: F. Anggara et al. (eds.) Overpressured Sedimentary Basins: Petroleum Geology & Hazards, ISPG/ IAGI Memoir 1, Chapter 5, p. 65-77.

(Review of mud volcanism and mud volcanoes on Bogor-North Serayu- Kendeng-Madura Straits depression zone of Java)

Satyana, A.H. & C. Armandita (2004)- Deepwater plays of Java, Indonesia: regional evaluation on opportunities and risks. In: R.A. Noble et al. (eds.) Proc. Deepwater and Frontier Exploration in Asia and Australasia Symposium, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 293-319.

(Review of Mio-Pliocene deepwater sedimentation in Bogor, North Serayu and Kendeng Zones, across middle of Java. Depressions formed by isostatic subsidence compensating for uplifted volcanic arcs located to S. In Plio-Pleistocene time trough/basins significantly uplifted and deformed, and currently form fold and thrust belts. Deepwater plays viable in Java. Oil seeps and oil fields in N Serayu Trough in turbiditic volcanoclastic sandstones. Oil fields in E Java have reservoirs of Ngrayong sands considered as deepwater deposits on slope of Rembang Zone. Fields in Pliocene-Pleistocene volcanoclastic turbidites of E Kendeng Zone also show prospectivity of deepwater plays in Java. With Ngrayong Fm paleogeography)

Satyana, A.H., C. Armandita, B. Raharjo & I. Syafri (2002)- New observations on the evolution of the Bogor Basin, West Java: opportunities for turbidite hydrocarbon play. Buletin Geologi (ITB), Special Edition (Prof. Soejono Martodjojo volume), 34, 3, p. 101-116.

(Outcrop studies in Sumedang area suggest Bogor Basin also received sediments from N (e.g. upper M Miocene Cinambo, Lower Pliocene Subang and Bantarujeg Fms) not just from S, as suggested by Martodjojo (1984). Most sands deposited in ponded basins on slope area and as submarine fans on basin floor)

Satyana, A.H. & Asnidar (2008)- Mud diapirs and mud volcanoes in depressions of Java to Madura: origins, natures and implications to petroleum system. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-139, p. 1-20.

(Numerous mud diapirs and mud volcanoes in Bogor-North Serayu-Kendeng-Madura Strait Zone, an axial depression with rapid deposition of Mio-Pleistocene sediments and subsequently compressed. Oil and gas seeps and producing oil and gas fields in same zone)

Satyana, A.H., E. Biantoro & A. Luthfi (2003)- Gas habitat of the East Java Basin, Indonesia- meets the future demand. Abstract 65th EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Stavanger 2003, p. 1-4. *(Extended Abstract)*

(E Java basin basin rich in gas. Thermogenic gas in two trends: (1) Cepu- Kangean High (in Oligo-Miocene carbonates on Cepu High, Eo-Oligocene Ngimbang carbonate at Suci, Eocene clastics at Pagerungan and W Kangean) and (2) N Madura Platform (Kucung and Rancak carbonate reservoirs at KE, Bukit Tua, Jenggolo, Payang). Gases from Cepu High high-CO₂ gas due to thermal degradation of carbonates. Biogenic gases in two trends: (1) Surabaya- Madura Strait (Wunut, Oyong, Maleo, MDA, Terang-Sirasun-Batur-Kubu), and (2) Muriah- Bawean (Kepodang Field). Reservoirs M Miocene Tawun to E Pliocene Mundu sands and carbonates)

Satyana, A.H. & A. Darwis (2001)- Recent significant discoveries within Oligo-Miocene carbonates of the East Java Basin: integrating the petroleum geology. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and GEOSEA 10th Regional Congress, Yogyakarta, p. 37-41. *(online at:*

https://www.academia.edu/12235640/RECENT_SIGNIFICANT_DISCOVERIES_WITHIN_OLIGO_MIOCENE_CARBONATES_OF_THE_EAST_JAVA_BASIN_INTEGRATING_THE_PETROLEUM_GEOLOGY)

(NE Java basin paper describing Oligo-Miocene deposition of carbonate buildups on ENE-WSW trending highs (W Cepu, E Cepu, Porong-BD platform), formed during Eocene rifting, followed by M Miocene and younger inversion)

Satyana, A.H. & M. Djumlati (2003)- Oligo-Miocene carbonates of the East Java Basin, Indonesia: facies definition leading to recent significant discoveries. AAPG International Conference, Barcelona, Spain, Ext. Abstract, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/abstracts/pdf/2003/intl/extend/ndx_83403.pdf)

(Brief but good overview of Oligo-Miocene carbonates distribution of East Java basin, showing isolated platforms on WSW-ENE trending faulted basement highs, formed during Paleogene rifting. Tectonic inversion started in mid-Miocene and peaked in Pleistocene time)

Satyana, A.H., E. Erwanto & C. Prasetyadi (2004)- Rembang-Madura-Kangean-Sakala (RMKS) Fault zone, East Java Basin: the origin and nature of a geologic border. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 1-23.

(online at: www.academia.edu/12962862/REMBANG_MADURA_KANGEAN_SAKALA_RMKS_FAULT Etc.)
(Major E-W left-lateral wrench zone, forming deformed zone 15-40 km wide and 675 km long from Rembang in W through Madura and Kangean Islands to Sakala offshore in E. Fault Zone at hinge or shelf edge between stable E Sunda Shelf (Paternoster-Kangean micro-continent) in N and deep-water area with different basement lithology in S. Initiation of fault zone in late E Miocene in Sakala area, M Miocene in Rembang area. Flower structures on seismic sections, showing basement-involved, deeply-rooted vertical master faults with upward diverging splays with reverse separations. In map view, these splays are mapped as fold and fault belts trending W-E and WNW-ESE. Extensional component of wrench zone subsided Paleogene rifted blocks like Central Deep and formed normal faults. Tectonic inversion observed. Shale diapirism common S of fault zone in thick shale sequences deposited rapidly to S of RMKS FZ)

Satyana, A.H., A. Prasetyo & M.F. Rosana (2021)- Ciletuh subduction, Southwest Java- New findings: nature, age and regional implications. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-29, p. 1-34.

(Ciletuh melange not part of Early Cretaceous subduction like Lok Ulo melange and Meratus, but more likely Eocene in age. Radiometric ages of metamorphic and ophiolitic rocks ~55-37 Ma. Unlike earlier reports, no blueschist, eclogite or radiolarian chert were found)

Satyana, A.H. & M.E.M. Purwaningsih (2002)- Geochemistry and habitats of oil and gas in the East Java Basin regional evaluation and new observations. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 1, p. 68-102.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/17/GEOCHEMISTRY-AND-HABITAT-OF-OIL-AND-GAS-IN-THE-EAST-JAVA-BASIN--REGIONAL-EVALUATION-AND-NEW-OBSERVATIONS.pdf>)

(Geochemical data from ~100 wells and seeps. Most oils from terrestrial- marginal marine facies. Offshore oils more terrestrial than onshore. Ngimbang, Lower Kujung and Lower Tuban shales sources of oils and thermogenic gases. Biogenic gases from Neogene Tawun- Lidah shales. High CO₂ associated with thermal degradation of Paleogene Kujung carbonates)

Satyana, A.H. & M.E.M. Purwaningsih (2002)- Lekukan struktur Jawa Tengah: suatu segmentasi sesar mendatar. Proc. Conf. Sumberdaya geologi daerah istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah, IAGI Central Java section, Yogyakarta, p. 55-66.

(Indentation of C Java structure by wrench faults. Two wrench zones representing Paleogene tectonic elements of major shears in W Indonesia (NE-SW Sumatran Trend and SW-NE Meratus Trend) meet in C Java)

Satyana, A.H. & M.E.M. Purwaningsih (2003)- Geochemistry of the East Java Basin: new observations on oil grouping, genetic gas types and trends of hydrocarbon habitats. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 585-607.

(Similar to 2002 paper. Biogenic gas in M Miocene-Pliocene reservoirs in Terang-Sirasun, Oyong, Maleo (Madura straits), Kepodang (Java sea) Wonolelo seep in W Cepu, etc. High CO₂ gas (30-80%) in two areas: Cepu High, offshore Java Sea)

Satyana, A.H. & M.E.M. Purwaningsih (2003)- Oligo-Miocene carbonates of Java: tectonic setting and effects of volcanism. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 28th Annual Conv. HAGI, Jakarta, p. 1-27.

(Java Late Oligocene-Early Miocene widespread platform and reefal carbonates. Period also noted for 'Old Andesite' volcanism along S part of Java. Two trends: (1) N Trend, including Cepu-Surabaya-Madura, N Central Java, and Ciputat-Jatibarang areas consists of carbonates of Kujung, Prupuh, Tuban, Poleng, M Cibulakan and Baturaja and (2) S Trend, with Gunung Kidul- Banyumas- Jampang- Bayah- Sukabumi-Rajamandala areas. N Trend developed in back-arc setting, 75-150 km away from Oligo-Miocene volcanic arc in S Java. No volcanic material found in these carbonates. S Trend in intra-arc setting. No reefal carbonates in G. Kidul-Banyumas-Jampang areas. Rajamandala reefs developed prior to E Miocene Jampang volcanism.

Volcanic quiescence in Java from 18-12 Ma (M Miocene) resulted in significant reefal carbonates development along S Mountains of Java, like Wonosari/Punung in Gunung Kidul, Jonggrangan in Kulon Progo, Karangbolong/Kalipucang in Banyumas, and Bojonglopang in Jampang areas)

Sawolo, N., E. Sutriyono, B.P. Istadi & A.B. Darmoyo (2009)- The LUSI mud volcano triggering controversy: was it caused by drilling? *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 26, 9, p. 1766-1784.

(online at: <http://seismo.berkeley.edu/~manga/sawolo2009.pdf>)

(Study suggesting LUSI mud volcano is naturally occurring mud volcano in area prone to mud volcanism. Conclusion disputed by Davies et al. (2010) and Tingay (2009, 2016))

Sawolo, N., E. Sutriyono, B.P. Istadi & A.B. Darmoyo (2010)- Was LUSI caused by drilling?- Authors reply to discussion. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 27, 10, p. 1658-1675.

(Reply to Davies et al. (2010) discussion, who argued LUSI mud volcano was triggered by drilling)

Sayaf, I.U., V. Isnaniawardhani, A. Hardiyono & N. Natasia (2025)- Facies and petrographic characteristics of Ciletuh Formation in the Mandrajaya area, Ciemas subdistrict, West Java. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 23, 2, p. 151-163.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/65345/pdf>)

(M Eocene Ciletuh Fm exposed in Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark, deposited in submarine fan complex. Sandstones texturally immature lithic arenites, and conglomerates contain polymictic clasts of gabbro and recycled sandstone. Sourced from "Recycled Orogenic" belt, specifically the uplifted Ciletuh melange complex, in a tectonically active Paleogene fore-arc basin)

Saygin, E., P.R. Cummins, A. Cipta, R. Hawkins, R. Pandhu, J. Murjaya, Masturyono, M. Irsyam, S. Widiyantoro & B.L.N. Kennett (2016)- Imaging architecture of the Jakarta Basin, Indonesia, with transdimensional inversion of seismic noise. *Geophysical J. International* 204, 2, p. 918-931.

(Shear wave velocity model of Jakarta Basin from seismic noise shows low-velocity basin under most of N Jakarta down to ~1-1.5 km)

Scheibener, E. (1925)- Die Petrographie der Residenz von Bantam, nebst einer Karte 1:200,000, einer Übersichtstabelle und 2 Tafeln. *Mededelingen Algemeen Proefstation Landbouw, Buitenzorg (Bogor)* 18, p. 10-152.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB24:078441000:pdf>)

(‘The petrography of the Bantam Residency, with a 1:200,000 map, overview table and two tables’. Extensive listings of rock determinations from Banten Residency, W Java, by Swiss geologist Dr. Edmund Scheibener (doctorate University of Bonn, 1913), active as mineralogist/agrogeologist at the soil survey laboratory in Buitenzorg/Bogor from 1919 until 1939. Most of paper is review of older work (L. Rutten, 1925))

Scheibener, E. & T.L. Reitsema (1931)- Een voorkomen van kwartszandsteen, daciet en contactmetamorphe gesteenten in het heuvelterrein nabij Godean, gouvernement Jogjakarta. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 91, 2, p. 196-202.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMTEY01:179530002:pdf>)

(‘An occurrence of quartz sandstone, dacite and contact-metamorphic rocks in small hills near Godean, Yogyakarta area’, by two agrogeologists from Bogor. Locality of G. Pare, NW of Godean, W of Yogya. Quartz described as polycrystalline, with undulose extinction (= metamorphic quartz?; possibly Eocene sandstone with intrusive younger andesitic volcanics; JTVG))

Scheidecker, W.R. & D.A. Taiclet (1976)- Arjuna B structure: a case history. *Proc. 5th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, 1, p. 95-114.

(Second offshore oil discovery in Indonesia, in 1968. Upper Cibulakan Fm and ‘Main’ and ‘Massive’ sand reservoirs improve in quality away from crest of structure)

Schilder, F.A. (1937)- Neogene Cypraea aus Ost- Java (Mollusca, Gastropoda). *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV)*, 4, 11, p. IV.195- IV.210.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1937-11.pdf>)

('Neogene Cypraeacea from East Java'. *Descriptions of marine cowrie shells from Miocene of Lodan anticline, Pliocene of Solo River and E Pleistocene of Mojokerto region, collected during geological mapping projects of Dienst van het Mijnwezen (Geological Survey), Bandung*)

Schilder, F.A. (1939)- *Über einige fossile Cypraeacea aus dem Sunda-Archipel. Beiträge zur Palaontologie des Ostindischen Archipels XVI, Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie B*, 81, 3, p. 494-500.

('On some fossil Cypraea from the Sunda Archipelago'. *New Barycypraea cowrie gastropods from Miocene of Borneo, collected by J. Wanner*)

Schilder, F.A. (1941)- *The marine mollusca of the Kendeng beds (East Java). Gastropoda, Part 3 (Families Eratoidae, Cypraeidae, and Amphiperaidae). Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen* 12, 1, p. 171-194.

(online at: <https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/505674>)

(Part of series of papers I-IV on marine molluscs from Kendeng Beds in NE Java by Van Regteren Altena 1938-1950 and Schilder. *Gastropods from Upper Kalibeng and Pucangan Fms includes Zoila kendengensis, Volva surajensis n.sp., etc.*)

Schiller, D.M., R.A. Garrard & L. Prasetyo (1991)- *Eocene submarine fan sedimentation in Southwest Java. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, 1, p. 125-181.

(*Outcrops of M-L Eocene Ciletuh Fm f-vc sandstones and sandy conglomerates, interpreted as sand-dominated submarine fan complex. Two lithofacies: (1) composed of mostly quartz (58-84%) and variety of lithic fragments; (2) less pervasive volcanic facies, composed almost entirely of volcanoclastic sediments. Mesozoic granitic continental crust and Late Cretaceous subduction complex areas to N interpreted to have supplied majority of quartz and lithic fragments, while possible Eocene local volcanic arc is believed to have sourced volcanics. Reservoir quality of quartzose sst poor due to compaction and carbonate cementation*).

Schiller, D.M., B.W. Seubert, S. Musliki & M. Abdullah (1994)- *The reservoir potential of Globigerinid sands in Indonesia. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, 1, p. 189-212.

(*Porous limestones composed of sand-sized planktonic forams in outcrops and wells with variable reservoir quality and thickness. Up to 30-45% primary porosity, 100-1000 md perm and 30-40m thick. Two types: foram sand "drifts" deposited by bottom currents and foram "turbidites" deposited as submarine channel-fills and fans. "Foram drift" facies more common and best reservoir characteristics. Foram drift deposits in E Java-Madura Strait mostly latest Early Pliocene. Facies development related to tectonic event, partly coinciding with 3.8 Ma global sea level lowstand. Similar globigerinid-rich facies in Late Pliocene Selorejo Fm of C and E Java. E Pliocene drift facies widespread from E-most-C Java to Bali Sea, Late Pliocene examples appear restricted to Rembang Zone of NE Java*)

Schipper, J. & C.W. Drooger (1974)- *Miogypsinidae from East Java and Madura. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, B77, 1, p. 1-14.

(*Three E-M Miocene miogypsinid species assemblages from same samples studied for lepidocyclinids and planktonics by Van der Vlerk and Postuma (1967): rel. long-lived M. globulina (N5-N7?), M. cushmani (~N8?) and M. antillea (Gr. peripheroronda zone; N9)*)

Schlumberger, C. (1900)- *Note sur deux especes de Lepidocyclus des Indes Néerlandaises. Sammlungen Geologischen Reichs-Museums Leiden ser. 1, 6, 1, p. 128-134.*

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/552395)

('Note on two species of *Lepidocyclus* from the Netherlands Indies'. *Lepidocyclus insulae natalis* (probably *E. Miocene Eulepidina*; JTVG) from Ngembak well, E Java, and stellate *Lepidocyclus martini* from Miocene of Madura, collected by Verbeek)

Schluter, H.U., C. Gaedicke, H.A. Roeser, B. Schreckenberger, H. Meyer, C. Reichert, Y. Djajadihardja & A. Prexl (2002)- *Tectonic features of the southern Sumatra-Java forearc of Indonesia. Tectonics* 21, 5, 1047, p. 11/1-11/15.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1029/2001TC901048>)

(Seismic data suggests two units in accretionary wedge off SW Sumatra- SW Java: Paleogene inner wedge and Neogene- Recent outer wedge. Transtensional pull-apart basins formed along W Sunda Strait, etc.)

Schmid, F. & H.W. Walther (1962)- Ein neuer Fundpunkt von Pliozan auf dem Gunung Sadeng bei Puger (Ost-Java) und seine Bedeutung für das Alter der Manganvererzung. *Geologisches Jahrbuch* 80, p. 247-276.
(*'A new Pliocene locality at Gunung Sadeng near Puger (E. Java) and its significance for the age of the manganese mineralization'. Conglomerates with manganese-bearing limestone clasts N of Puger in SE Java, with 14 species of Pliocene gastropods*)

Schmid, F. & H.W. Walther (1962)- Über ein neues Pliozan-Vorkommen auf dem Gunung Sadeng bei Puger (Ost-Java). *Palaeontologische Zeitschrift* 36, Supplement 1, p. 216-217.
(*'On a new occurrence of Pliocene on the Gunung Sadeng near Puger (E Java)'. Pliocene in S Mountains of SE Java N of Puger village, SE Java, are E Miocene Old Andesites overlain by M Miocene marls and Wonosari reefal limestones, locally with metasomatic manganese mineralization. At 80m above sea level karstified limestone overlain by thin conglomerates and sands with clasts of manganese impregnated limestone and well-preserved, probably Pliocene-age shallow marine mollusc fauna*)

Schuppli, H. (1932)- Kort verslag over de geologische situatie van het Zuid-Rembangsche heuvelland. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch-Indie* 59 (1930), *Verhandelingen* 3, p. 95-121.
(*'Brief report on the geological situation of the South Rembang hill country'. Early report on Mio-Pleistocene stratigraphy and structure of Kendeng zone by BPM geologist. With analyses of foraminifera and molluscs by Van der Vlerk and K. Martin*)

Schuster, J. (1911)- Die Flora der Trinil-Schichten. In: M.L. Selenka & M. Blanckenhorn (eds.) *Die Pithecanthropus-Schichten auf Java, Geologische und palaeontologische Ergebnisse der Trinil-Expedition (1907-1908)*, Engelmann, Leipzig, p. 235-257.
(*'The flora of the Trinil Beds'. Central Java Pleistocene plant fossils from Trinil area 52 species, with 21 species no longer present on Java, but known from other parts of SE Asia, often at altitudes of 700-1500m. Lowland tropical species appear to be absent. All suggesting climate cooler than today (possibly ~6-7°C less)). (Flenley 1979, Van Zeist 1984: presence of leaves with entire margins and drip-tips suggest everwet conditions, not monsoonal with pronounced dry season like C-E Java today))*)

Schuster, J. (1911)- Monographie der fossilen Flora der *Pithecanthropus*-Schichten. *Abhandlungen Kon. Bayerischen Akademie Wissenschaften, Munchen, Mathematisch-Physikalische Klasse* 25, 6, p. 1-64.
(online at: <http://bhl.ala.org.au/bibliography/7643/summary>)
(*'Monograph of the fossil flora of the Pithecanthropus beds'. Same paper as above*)

Schweitzer, C.E., R.M. Feldmann & C. Bonadio (2009)- A new family of brachyuran (Crustacea, Decapoda, Goneplacoidea) from the Eocene of Java, Indonesia. *Scripta Geologica* 138, p. 1-10.
(online at: https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/301549/SG138_001-010.pdf)
(*New family Martinocarcinidae proposed to accommodate fossil crab Martinocarcinus ickeae Boehm 1922 from Late Eocene of Kali Puru, Nanggulan, C. Java*)

Scolari, F. (1999)- Middle Eocene molluscs from the eastern and western Tethys; a discussion on shared taxa. In: B. Ratanasthien & S.L. Rieb (eds.) *Proc. Int. Symposium Shallow Tethys (ST) 5*, Chiang Mai 1999, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, p. 403-414.
(*ST5 book online at: <https://library.dmr.go.th/elib/cgi-bin/opacexe.exe?op=mmvw&db=Main&skin=S&mmid=19206&bid=17374>*)
(*Eocene fossil molluscs from Nanggulan, C Java. Two Tethyan molluscs species recorded for first time from Nanggulan. Looks like typical Tethyan fauna*)

Scolari, F. (2001)- The new species *Sundabittium shutoi* from the Middle Eocene of Nanggulan (Java, Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche, Padova*, 53, p. 45-48.
(*New gastropod species from M Eocene lower Nanggulan Fm ('Axinea Beds')*)

Sebayang, R. (2011)- Play baru, daerah lama, perspektif baru: identifikasi batugamping N11-N14 pada sub cekungan Ngimbang menggunakan data seismik 2D. Proc. Joint. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-097, p. 1-16.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Play-Baru,-Daerah-Lama.pdf)

('New play, old area, new perspective: identification of N11-N14 limestone in the Ngimbang sub-basin from 2D seismic data'. Interpretation of M Miocene reefal buildups on 2D seismic in onshore E Java basin, E of Cepu block, possible equivalents of Bulu Limestone and limestones in Tapen 1 well between 1475-1760m)

Sebayang, R.I., D. Priambodo, A. Prasetyo & D. Noeradi (2014)- Middle Miocene reefal limestone as a new exploration play in Ngimbang sub basin, East Java, Indonesia- a case study. In: EAGE 6th Int. Conf. and Exhibition- Geosciences, Saint Petersburg, Tu P 12, p. 1-5. (Extended Abstract) (online at:

https://www.academia.edu/22715174/Middle_Miocene_Reefal_Limestone_as_a_New_Exploration_Play_in_Ngimbang_Sub_Basin_East_Java_Indonesia_A_Case_Study)

(P-1 Well, 30 Km NW of Ngimbang Sub Basin, East Java Basin testing 488 and 744 BOPD from DST in M Miocene reefal limestone in July 2012. Seismic shows presence of reefal limestone reflection patterns at M Miocene (N11-N14) level. Facies map was also made to give a picture of the N11-N14 paleogeography. Growth of Mid Miocene reefal limestone in area related to Miocene uplift event in area of earlier deep marine facies)

Sebrier, M., S. Pramumijoyo & O. Bellier (1993)- Miocene to Recent kinematic evolution around the Sunda Strait and southern end of the Great Sumatra Fault: microtectonic approach. 10th Annual French Indonesian Cooperation in Oceanography, Jakarta, p. 37-40.

Sekti, R.P., F. Hakiki, A.N. Derewetzky, C.J. Strohmenger, S.M. Fullmer, T. Simo, B. Sapiie & D. Nugroho (2011)- Facies analysis and sequence stratigraphy of Tertiary subsurface (Cepu Block) and surface (Rajamandala Limestone) carbonates of Java, Indonesia. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-063, p. 1-15.

(Cepu Block late M Eocene- E Miocene subsurface carbonate buildups and associated deeper water calciturbidites and debrites similar range of environments as outcrops of Late Oligocene Rajamandala Lst)

Sembodo (1973)- Notes on formation evaluation in the Jatibarang volcanic reservoir. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 131-147.

(Log analysis of Eocene Jatibarang volcanic oil-gas reservoir rocks, NW Java)

Sendjaja, P., A. Kusnida, E. Partoyo, Baharuddin, A. Hikmat et al. (2015)- Atlas geokimia Jawa bagian barat. Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, p. 1-41.

('Geochemical Atlas of West Java'. Distribution maps of 30 elements in stream samples from W Java: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Ca, Ce, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, etc.)

Septama, E., C. Prasetyadi, A. Abdurrokhim, T. Setiawan & P.D. Wardaya (2021)- Java volcanic arc: what lies beneath? Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-257, p. 1-14.

(Java volcanic arc consists of several volcanic episodes, with N-ward younging trend from Late Oligocene to Recent. (apparently not sure what actually lies beneath: mainly discussion of Bogor Basin and Kendeng Trough; JTvG))

Septama, E., C. Prasetyadi, A. Abdurrokhim, T. Setiawan, P.D. Wardaya, R. Raguwanti, R. Ryacudu et al. (2021)- The hidden sedimentary basin underneath the Quaternary volcanic unit in Bogor and Kendeng area. Berita Sedimentologi 47, p. 25-47.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/323/293>)

Setiadi, D.J. (2001)- Fluvial facies of the Citalang Formation (Pliocene-Early Pleistocene), West Java, Indonesia. J. Geosciences, Osaka City University, 44, p. 189-199.

(online at: http://dlisv03.media.osaka-cu.ac.jp/infolib/user_contents/kiyo/DB00010811.pdf)

(Pliocene- E Pleistocene Citalang Fm of N Sumedang ~1000m of fluvial deposits, one of thickest non-marine deposits on Java. Twelve facies in four sections. Overall environment interpreted as braided streams)

Setiadi, I. (2017)- Basement configuration and delineation of Banyumas Subbasin based on gravity data analysis. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 18, 2, p. 67-76.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/237/279>)
(Gravity data from Banyumas Basin, C Java, suggest six sub-basins with depocenter of 5.5 km, SE-NW strike-slip fault and E-W trending basement highs)

Setiadi, I. & A.W. Pratama (2018)- Pola struktur dan konfigurasi geologi bawah permukaan Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara berdasarkan analisis gayabarat. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 19, 2, p. 59-72.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/345/339>)
(*'Structural pattern and subsurface geological configuration of the North West Java Basin based on gravity analysis'. Gravity analysis suggests average basement depth in NW Java basin is 3.3 km and five subbasins: Bekasi, Rengasdengklok, Cikampek, Subang and Majalengka subbasins*)

Setiawan, A., Zulfakriza, A.D. Nugraha, S. Rosalia, A. Priyono, S. Widiyantoro, D.P. Sahara, Marjiyono et al. (2021)- Delineation of sedimentary basin structure beneath the Banyumas Basin, Central Java, Indonesia, using ambient seismic noise tomography. *Geoscience Letters* 8, 31, p. 1-15.
(online at: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s40562-021-00202-x.pdf>)
(Ambient noise tomography to image shear-wave velocity structure in Banyumas Basin, C Java, Indonesia, which has relatively thick volcanic layers)

Setiawan, H. (2011)- Characteristic of turbidite deposits of Halang Formation based on outcrops and thin Section petrography description in Cisanggarung River, Kuningan, West Java. *Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-SG-005*, p. 1-8.
(*Descriptions of outcrops and thin sections of M Miocene- E Pliocene Halang Fm upper bathyal turbidites along Cisanggarung River, S of Cirebon/ Kuningan. Formation comprises tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate, marl and claystone, with andesite breccia in lower part. Low quartz, high feldspar suggest mainly volcanic arc provenance. Paleocurrent direction from N 280°-300°E (or SW?)*)

Setiawan, J., D. Kristanto & Hariyadi (2021)- The most shallow oil trap in the World of Wonocolo anticline as a beautiful education object. *Journal Techno (UPN)* 7, 1, p. 55-70.
(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/28538/1/%23%233-4847-14769-1-PB%20Journal%20LPPM%202021.pdf>)
(Kawengan anticline/ oilfield, 20 km NE of Cepu, developed by BPM in 1926, then by Pertamina, now mainly by locals. (Mainly review of NE Java basin geology; nothing on Kawengan oilfield or Wonocolo or shallow reservoirs- JTvG))

Setiawan, L.O.B. (2015)- Future exploration play concept in Western Kendeng fold thrust belt: based on comprehensive stratigraphic and geochemical analyses of outcropped Miocene Kerek and Pelang Formation and oil seeps. *Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-SG-094*, p.

Setiawan, N.I., M.I. Novian & M.I.K. Aminuddin (2015)- Petrologi, geokimia dan umur batuan granitoid di Komplek Luk-Ulo, Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 8, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta*, p. 865-880.
(*'Petrology, geochemistry and age of granitoid rocks in the Luk-Ulo Complex, Karangsambung, Kebumen, Central Java'. Granitoid blocks along upstream Luk-Ulo River four groups, all calc-alkaline, metaluminous types. Zircon ages of granite with graphic texture and hornblende granite all latest Cretaceous (~66-70 Ma); foliated granodiorite and garnet granite / granodiorite with zircon melting ages ~100-120 Ma, with inherited zircons as old as 437± 13 Ma. Cordilleran-type granitoids of Karangsambung normal volcanic arc products, with possibility of post-tectonic collisional granite from partial melting of continental crust*)

Setiawan, N.I., Y. Osanai, N. Nakano, T. Adachi, A. Hendratno, W. Sasongko & C. Ansori (2020)- Peak metamorphic conditions of garnet amphibolite from Luk Ulo Complex, Central Java, Indonesia: implications

for Medium-Pressure/High-Temperature metamorphism in the Central Indonesian Accretionary Collision Complex. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 7, 3, p. 225-239.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/647/314>)

(Garnet amphibolites (medium-P/high- T) common in Luk Ulo Complex, C Java, associated with high-P/low T eclogite and blueschist. Prograde stage assemblages inclusions in garnet, peak P-T condition garnet rim, magnesiohornblende, zoisite, titanite, quartz, albite and phengite; retrograde stage secondary minerals filling cracks in garnet and other minerals (chlorite, quartz). Peak P-T conditions for garnet amphibolite 0.9-1.4 GPa and 558- 606 °C. Peak T higher than previously published gradient geothermal of eclogite and tourmaline-eclogite in Luk Ulo Complex. MP/HT (amphibolite) and HP/LT (blueschist and eclogite) metamorphic rocks could have similar metamorphic ages if both footwall and hanging wall had initially very high thermal gradients and rate of subduction was very slow (10 km/Ma or less))

Setiawan, N.I., Y. Osanai & C. Prasetyadi (2013)- A preliminary view and importance of metamorphic geology from Jiwo Hills in Central Java. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 6, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 2013, BPS02, p. 11-23.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135116/1/11-23%20BPS02.pdf>)

(Jiwo Hills E of Yogyakarta with low-grade metamorphic rocks (phyllite, mica schist, calc-silicate schist, marble) with NE-SW foliation trend. Rare epidote-glaucophane schist outcrops near serpentinite exposure in W of complex. Several carbonate rocks converted to garnet-wollastonite skarn under contact metamorphism at diabase intrusion. Epidote-glaucophane schist mainly glaucophane, epidote, quartz, phengite, titanite, and hematite. Presence of blueschist facies confirms Jiwo Hills is one of high-P metamorphic terranes together with Luk Ulo (C Java), Meratus (S Kalimantan) and Bantimala (S Sulawesi). Serpentinites may have facilitated exhumation of blueschist in Jiwo Hills)

Setiawan, N.I., K. Polarman, R. Silitonga, F.A. Makkaratte & C. Ansori (2020)- Determination of Scandium in mafic and ultramafic rocks of ophiolites from Luk Ulo Complex, Karangsambung, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 1st Geosciences and Environmental Sciences Symposium (ICST 2020), UGM, Yogyakarta (virtual), E3S Web of Conferences 200, 06003, p. 1-8.

(online at: https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2020/60/e3sconf_icst2020_06003.pdf)

(Scandium content in Cretaceous ophiolite series in Luk Ulo melange complex, Karangsambung, highest in websterite, (51–54 ppm) in deepest part of ophiolite sequence, lowest in upper ophiolite basalt (24-29 ppm))

Setiawan, N.I., Y.S. Yuwono & E. Sucipta (2011)- The genesis of Tertiary "Dakah Volcanic" in Karangsambung, Kebumen, Central Java. Proc. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-105, p. 105-121.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_The-Genesis-of-Tertiary.pdf) (also in *Majalah Geologi Indonesia* 26, p. 29-44)

(Late Eocene- E Oligocene island arc tholeiite Dakah volcanics in melange sediments of Karangsambung and Totogan Fm. Tied to Gurung Parang diabase intrusion, previously dated as ~40 +/- 3 Ma (= late M Eocene))

Setiawan, T. (2012)- Petrologi batuan dasar daerah Rengasdengklok, Jawa Barat dan implikasi tektoniknya serta potensi reservoir hidrokarbon. Ph.D. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1- . (*Unpublished*)

('Petrology of basement in the Rengasdengklok area, West Java and implications for tectonics and hydrocarbon reservoirs potential'. NW Java basin N-S trending horsts and grabens. Basement penetrations show fracture porosity and hydrocarbon shows. Pondok Makmur Field in NE Ciputat Basin with basal dolomitic limestone that is fractured and of Eocene- Late Oligocene age)

Setiawati, Y.D., M.I. Novian & D.H. Barianto (2013)- Studi fasies Formasi Wungkal-Gamping Jalur Gunung Gajah, Desa Gunung Gajah, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 6, Teknik Geologi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 2013, BPS07, p. 71-80.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135199/1/71-81%20BPS07.pdf>)

('Facies study of the Wungkal-Gamping Formation at Desa Gunung Gajah, Bayat District, C Java'. Eocene Wungkal-Gamping Fm at Gunung Gajah village in Bayat area, Southern Mountains, with nine facies types. Deposition begins in E Eocene (P8) to M Eocene (P13). Erosional unconformity between E Eocene (P8) and M

Eocene (P10). Lower part of Wungkal-Gamping Fm is debris flow, followed by suspension currents, and traction currents influenced by tides and waves of sea water. Deepening at P10 then shallowing at P11, early P12 deepening, then shallowing until P13)

Setijadi, R. (2008)- Perabahan iklim kala Pliosen-Plistosen daerah Bumiayu ditinjau dari bukti palinologi. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 4, 2, p. 61-64.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/114>)

(*'Pliocene-Pleistocene climate changes in the Bumiayu area based on palynology evidence'*)

Setijadi, R. & E. Rusmiyanto (2014)- Paleodiversitas Miosen Tengah berdasarkan data palinologi pada Formasi Cimandiri lintasan Sungai Cijarian Sukabumi. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 10, 2, p. 63-67.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/85/82>)

(*'Middle Miocene paleodiversity based on palynology data in the Cimandiri Formation of the Cijarian River Sukabumi'. High plant diversity in M Miocene Cimandiri Fm (with Florschuetzia trilobata, F. levipoli and F. meridionalis. Not much detail)*)

Setijadi, R., S.W.A. Suedy & R. Rahadian (2022)- The diversity of flora at the Late Pliocene era in the Cisubuh Formation based on palynological data. Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan (UNDIP) 20, 4, p. 824-828.

(online at: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/ilmulingkungan/article/download/45274/pdf>)

(*Palynology study marine claystone of Cisubuh Fm in Rengasdengklok area, W Java, shows 67 palynomorph taxa. Late Pliocene age indicated by Dacrycarpidites australiensis, without Stenochlaenidites papuanus*)

Setijadi, R., S.W.A. Suedy & A.T. Rahardjo (2005)- Sejarah flora dan vegetasi Formasi Kalibiuk dan Kaliglagah daerah Bumiayu ditinjau dari bukti palinologi. Prosiding Seminar Nasional MIPA Universitas Negeri Semarang 2005, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://mbio.fsm.undip.ac.id/v1/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/2005-SEMNAS-MIPA-UNNES.pdf>)

(*'History of flora and vegetation of the Kalibiuk and Kaliglagah Formations in the Bumiayu Region based on palynological evidence'. Palynological study of Late Pliocene-Pleistocene Kalibiuk- Kaliglagah Fms along Cisaat river, Bumiayu area. Extinction of Stenochlaenidites papuanus and change to extreme dry climate at Plio-Pleistocene boundary (1.8Ma). Kalibiuk Fm black clays deposited in mangrove environment; overlying Kaliglagah Fm sands-clays with Late Pliocene vertebrate fossils in terrestrial environment*)

Setijadi, R., A. Widagdo & S.W.A. Suedy (2011)- Metode bioprediksi perubahan iklim menggunakan fosil polen dan spora pada kala Pliosen di daerah Banyumas. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 7, 1, p. 14-16.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/42/40>)

(*'Climate change bioprediction method using fossil pollen and spores of Pliocene age in Banyumas'. Pollen and spores in Tapak Fm of indicate Podocarpus imbricatus zone age (Late Pliocene; with Podocarpus imbricatus and Stenochlaenidites papuanus) and 3 hot-cold-hot climate change events*)

Setijadi, R., A. Widagdo & J.A. Zaenurrohman (2020)- Limestone facies change of Jonggrangan to Sentolo Formation in the western part of Yogyakarta-Central Java Basin. Proc. Int. Conf. Engineering, Technology and Innovative Researches (ICETIR 2020), Purbalingga, IOP Conference Series: Materials Science Engineering 982, 012044, p. 1-11.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/982/1/012044/pdf>)

(*Something on Miocene limestones in Kulun Progo region, southern C Java. Many poor photomicrographs*)

Setijadi, L.D. (2005)- Geoinformation of island arc magmatism and associated earth resources: a case study of Java Island, Sunda Arc, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, p. 1-201.

(*Java arc volcanism well-defined volcanic belts since Oligocene. Arcs experienced CCW rotation during Cenozoic with W-most Java as rotational pole. Backarc magmatism since latest Miocene- Recent in C and E Java. W Java subducted oceanic crust old (Cretaceous) and cold, avoiding partial slab melting. In C and E Java subducted slab younger (<50 Ma) and warm enough to melt, resulting in adakitic igneous rocks. Backarc magmatism after detachment of subducted slab between 270-500 km depth. Deeper mantle is upwelling through*)

slab window, producing backarc magmas characterized by low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ values (mantle array). More than 90% of metallic mineral deposits within Tertiary volcanic arc centers)

Setijadji, L.D. (2010)- Segmented volcanic arc and its association with geothermal fields in Java Island, Indonesia. Proc. World Geothermal Congress 2010, Bali 2010, p. 1-12.

(online at: www.geothermal-energy.org/pdf/IGAstandard/WGC/2010/1275.pdf)

(Java has largest geothermal resources in Indonesia, but not uniformly distributed along island. Bigger prospects concentrated in few locations and can be related to geologic segmentation of Quaternary volcanoes. Major geothermal fields associated with magmas of Late Pleistocene ages (~0.5-0.2 Ma))

Setijadji, L.D., A. Harijoko, A. Imai, K. Watanabe, Y. Kohno & R. Uruma (2007)- Migration of subduction in Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 5th Int. Workshop Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka, p. 377-384.

Setijadji, L.D., A. Imai, T. Itaya & K. Watanabe (2007)- Geology of metallic deposits in Java island (Indonesia) with a special reference to the island arc magmatism. Proc. Int. Workshop Earth Resources Technology, Fukuoka, p. 33-36.

Setijadji, L.D., A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2007)- Characteristics of mineralized volcanic centers in Javanese Sunda Island Arc, Indonesia. American Geophysical Union, Spring Meeting 2007, Abstract V23B-08, 1p.

(online at: <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2007AGUSM.V23B..08S>)

(Distinct volcanic belts related to Java trench subduction only since Oligocene. Metallic deposits in porphyry, high-sulfidation and low-sulfidation epithermal systems, all tied to subaerial volcanism and subvolcanic plutonism. Some volcanogenic massive sulfides deposits show mineralization in submarine environment. Most mineral deposits related to volcanic centers of Tertiary arcs; no mineralization associated with backarc magmatism. Major metallic deposits tied to deep, old crustal structures (strike-slip faults). Existing mines in (1) young (U Miocene- Pliocene) epithermal gold deposits in SW Java; (2) Oligocene-Miocene porphyry Cu-Au deposits, mainly in E Java and probably related to partial melting of subducted slab)

Setijadji, L.D., S. Kajino, Y. Kohno, D.H. Barianto et al. (2005)- Reconstruction of Cenozoic volcanic centers in Java Island (Indonesia): a key for understanding the geodynamic of subduction zone. Proc. 3rd Int. Workshop on Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka 2005, p. 433-443.

Setijadji, L.D., S. Kajino, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2006)- Cenozoic island arc magmatism in Java Island (Sunda Arc, Indonesia): clues on relationships between geodynamics of volcanic centers and ore mineralization. Resource Geology 56, 3, p. 267-292.

(online at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1751-3928.2006.tb00284.x>)

(Java island multiple events of Cenozoic arc magmatism. Crustal compositions, subducted slabs and tectonics determined spatial-geochemical evolution of magmatism and metallogeny. Backarc-ward migrations of volcanic centers through Tertiary. Post-Miocene-Pliocene roll-back effects of retreating slab, slab detachment, and backarc magmatism in C Java. Increasing K-contents of magmas towards backarc-side and in younger magmas. Oceanic nature of crust and likely presence of hot slab subducting under E Java created adakitic magmas. Deep-seated crustal faults focused locations of overlapping volcanic centers and metalliferous fluids into few major gold districts. Porphyry deposits mostly in Lower Tertiary volcanic centers in E Java; high-grade, low-sulfidation epithermal gold deposits in U Miocene-Pliocene volcanic centers)

Setijadji, L.D. & A. Maryono (2012)- Geology and arc magmatism of the eastern Sunda magmatic arc, Indonesia. In: N.I. Basuki (ed.) Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Soc. Economic Geologists (MGEI). Malang 2012, Banda and Eastern Sunda arcs, p. 1-22.

Setijadji, L.D. & K. Watanabe (2009)- Updated age data of volcanic centers in the Southern Mountains of Central-East Java Island, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Seminar Geology of the Southern Mountains of Java, Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta 2009, 1, p. 125-132.

(online at: http://lib.ugm.ac.id/digitasi/upload/3005_MU.121000017-ldsetijadi.pdf)

(Volcanic centers around Yogyakarta span ~30 Myrs, becoming younger to N: (1) Oldest group Late Oligocene age in S Mountains (~30-24 Ma; Kulon Progo South, Parangtritis, Bayat); (2) late Early- M Miocene cluster (~20-10 Ma; Selogiri, Semin, Wediombo, Menoreh/ Borobudur, Ponorogo) and (3) modern arc volcanoes of last ~2 My. Six Oligocene-Miocene volcanic centers form backbone of S Mountains)

Setyanta, B. (1999)- Stratigrafi kompleks Gunung Wayang, Pathuk, Yogyakarta, dan hubungannya dengan stratigrafi cekungan Pegunungan Selatan. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 9, 89, p. 23-30.
(Stratigraphy of the Gunung Wayang complex, Pathuk, Yogyakarta, and relation with stratigraphy of the Southern Mountains'. On E Miocene Gn Wayang volcanic breccia unit between Semilir and Nglanggran Fms))

Setyadji, B., I. Murata, J. Kahar, S. Suparka & T. Tanaka (1997)- Analysis of GPS measurement in West-Java, Indonesia. Annuals Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, 40, B-1, p. 27-33.
(online at: <https://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2433/80196/1/a40s0p05.pdf>)
(GPS measurements along Cimandiri and Lembang fault zones, W Java, suggest N part Cimandiri FZ moved to NE and area under NE-SW directed compression)

Setyowati, T.P. & D.H. Amijaya (2016)- Hubungan kekerabatan minyak bumi daerah Wonosegoro dan sekitarnya, Boyolali, Jawa Tengah, berdasarkan data biomarker. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 93-102.
(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/137866/>)
('Oil characteristics in Wonosegoro and surrounding areas, Boyolali, Central Java, based on biomarker data'. Biomarkers from oil seeps in Kerek Fm in W Kendeng Zone near Wonosegoro (Gunungsari, Repaking and Kemusu villages). Oils °API 15.8, 29.8, and 18.8, and biodegraded. Probable source rock Ngimbang Fm)

Setyowati, T.P., Y.P. Nusantara, A.B. Wicaksono, A. Yusriani & A. Hidayatullah (2018)- Characteristics of oil seepages Boyolali: where did they come from? Proc. 2nd Research Forum 2018 Indonesian Society of Petroleum Geologists (ISPG), RF181SPG-020-SR, Depok 2018, p. 243-255.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375525229_CHARACTERISTICS_OF_OIL_SEEPAGES_BOYOLALI_WHERE_DID_THEY_COME_FROM)
(Lemigas paper on three oil seeps at Boyolali, in W Kendeng Zone, Central Java, in fault zone in Kerek Fm. Geochemical analysis show oil from Gunungsari seep high level of biodegradation, but oils from Repaking and Kemusu villages minor biodegradation. Biomarkers show oil derived from higher plants. Oils thermally mature. Rock geochem suggests oils not sourced from E Miocene Pelang Fm (oldest formation in outcrop))

Setyowiyoto, J., M. Datun & S. Winardi (2007)- Geologi dan tinjauan petroleum system daerah Bancak, Kabupaten Semarang berdasarkan manifestasi permukaan. Media Teknik (UGM) 29, 1, p. 15-26.
(Geology and review of petroleum system of the Banjark area, Semarang District, C Java. Oil and thermogenic gas seeps near Bata in W Kendeng zone SSE of Semarang, NE of Salatiga)

Setyowiyoto, J., B.E.B. Nurhandoko, A. Samsuri, B. Widjanarko & Thurissina (2007)- Influence of porosity and facies of Baturaja carbonate to the seismic wave velocity: case study of Tambun Field West Java. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-102, p. 1-16.
(Strong relationship between seismic velocity and lithology facies)

Setyowiyoto, J. & S.S. Surjono (2003)- Analisis sedimentologi dan fasies pengendapan Formasi Kerek di daerah Biren dan Kerek, Kabupaten Ngawi, Jawa Timur. Media Teknik (UGM) 25, 4, p. 12-17.
(online at: <http://i-lib.ugm.ac.id/jurnal/detail.php?dataId=3349>)
('Analysis of sedimentology and facies of the Kerek Formation between Biren and Kerek, Ngawi, East Java'. Good outcrops along Solo River. Measured section of 250m of SW dipping Kerek Fm sandstone-claystone turbiditic series. Banyuurip and Sentul Members deposited in middle-outer fan environment; age M- U Miocene (N13-N17). Sediments sourced from N (quartzose material) and southern mountains (andesite and tuff clasts))

Seubert, B.W. & F. Sulistianingsih (2008)- A proposed new model for the tectonic evolution of South Java, Indonesia. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-034, p. 1-22.

(New model for tectonic evolution of Java, suggesting several continental fragments, separated by individual subduction zones, docked onto Java and underlie S Mountains. Old Andesites are arc-volcanic product of older subduction phase which predates present-day subduction, and formed above S-dipping subduction zone)

Sharaf, E.F. (2004)- Stratigraphy and sedimentology of Oligocene- Miocene mixed carbonate and siliciclastic strata, East Java basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, p. 1-220. *(Unpublished)*
(Oligocene-Miocene strata of E Java mixed carbonate and siliciclastic sediments. Multiple stages of isolated carbonate mound growth surrounded by deeper marine off-mound sediments or by shallow-marine siliciclastics. Three main intervals: Kujung (~28--22 Ma; carbonate mound and off-mound), Tuban (~22-15 Ma; mixed carbonate-siliciclastic) and Ngrayong (Serravallian, ~15--12 Ma; siliciclastic progradation of tidally influenced deltas grading into turbidites, basinal shale, mudstone and chalk)

Sharaf, E.F., M.K. Boudagher-Fadel, J.A. Simo & A.R. Carroll (2006)- Biostratigraphy and strontium isotope dating of Oligocene-Miocene strata, East Java, Indonesia. *Stratigraphy* 2, 3, p. 239-257.
(Oligocene-Miocene in E Java grouped into three stratigraphic intervals, Kujung, Tuban and Ngrayong Fms. Larger foraminifera and planktonic foraminifera overlap in occurrence in many localities. Biostratigraphic ranges of larger benthic and planktonic foraminifera tied to the ages from Strontium isotope dating)

Sharaf, E.F., M.K. Boudagher-Fadel, J.A. Simo & A.R. Carroll (2014)- A revision of the biostratigraphy and strontium isotope dating of Oligocene-Miocene outcrops in East Java, Indonesia. *Berita Sedimentologi* 30, p. 44-58.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/134>)
(Updated version of Sharaf et al. (2006, 2006) papers on NE Java basin Miocene biostratigraphy)

Sharaf, E., J.A. Simo, A.R. Carroll & M. Shields (2005)- Stratigraphic evolution of Oligocene-Miocene carbonates and siliciclastics, East Java basin, Indonesia. *American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull.* 89, p. 799-819.
(Multiple stages of carbonate mound growth in E Java Oligo-Miocene. Three phases (1) Kujung (mound carbonates), (2) Tuban (mixed carbonate-siliciclastic), and (3) Ngrayong (siliciclastic). Kujung unit (~28-22 Ma) limited to few outcrops. At base shallow-marine carbonates that grade laterally into deep-marine calcareous mudstone- chalk (lower Kujung). Lower Kujung sediments covered by chalk and marls. Tuban (~22-15 Ma) shallow-marine mixed carbonate and siliciclastics and marine shale and chalk. At least six cycles of deltaic deposition with episodes of carbonate mound growth. Ngrayong unit (~15-12 Ma) period of regional siliciclastic influx and progradation of tide-influenced deltas and grades into turbidites, basinal shale, mudstone, and chalk. Ngrayong beds truncated by Serravallian-Tortonian Bulu carbonates)

Shields, M.L. (2005)- The evolution of the East Java Basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, p. 1-402. *(Unpublished)*
(E Java Basin originated in Eocene on continental crust, developing NE-SW trending paleo-highs at inception. Paleo-highs separated at wavelength of 80-100 km. Geohistory profiles and low heat flows in wells point to basin origin by lithospheric flexure of continental crust, not rifting. Stratigraphy mainly shelfal carbonates with influx of quartz sandstone in Miocene. Quartzose source from N of basin in Borneo, associated with exposed granites. Only Pliocene-Recent sediments (<5 Ma) sourced from volcanic centers to S. Basin development four stages (1) crustal buckling, starting in M Eocene with sediments in lows on folded continental crust; (2) flexural deepening, starting in Late Oligocene with gradual subsidence until E Miocene; (3) foreland inversion, starting in M Miocene, until M Pliocene; (4) arc convergence in U Pliocene with N-ward vergence of Sunda magmatic arc. During Pleistocene N-verging thrusts on S side of basin initiated reversal of basin symmetry)

Shingo, Y., A. Imai, R. Takahashi, K. Watanabe, A. Harijoko, I.W. Warmada, A. Idrus & P. Phoumephone (2010)- Condition of gold ore formation at Trenggalek Prospects, East Java, Indonesia. *Proc. Int. Symposium on Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka 2020, Japan*, p. 411-414.

Shirzaei, M., M.L. Rudolph & M. Manga (2015)- Deep and shallow sources for the Lusi mud eruption revealed by surface deformation. *Geophysical Research Letters* 42, 10.1002/2015GL06457, p. 1-8.

(Inverse modeling of surface deformation at Lusi mud eruption in E Java suggests volume changes occur in two regions beneath Lusi, at 0.3-2.0 km and at 3.5-4.75 km. Shallow mud source supply ~2-3 times larger than deep source, but additional fluids ascend from >4 km)

Shulgin, A., H. Kopp, C. Muller, L. Planert, E. Lueschen, E.R.Flueh & Y. Djajadihardja (2011)- Structural architecture of oceanic plateau subduction offshore Eastern Java and the potential implications for geohazards. *Geophysical J. International* 184, 1, p. 12-28.

(online at: <https://academic.oup.com/gji/article/184/1/12/603656>)

(Offshore S of E Java in early stage of Roo Rise oceanic plateau subduction. Oceanic plateau crust 12-18 km thick and area of ~100,000 km². Upper oceanic crust high degree of fracturing. Forearc crust thickness 14 km, with sharp increase to 33 km towards Java. Two possible models: either accumulation of Roo Rise crustal fragments above backstop or uplift of backstop caused by basal accumulation of crustal fragments)

Shuto, T. (1974)- Notes on Indonesian Tertiary and Quaternary Gastropods mainly described by the Late Professor K. Martin I. Turritellidae and Mathildidae In: T. Kobayashi & R. Toriyama (eds.) *Geology and Palaeontology of Southeast Asia*, University of Tokyo Press, 14, p. 135-160.

(Taxonomic revisions of many of the new gastropod species described by K.Martin (~1880-1922), mainly Miocene- Pliocene turritellids from Java. With range chart, but no information on localities)

Shuto, T. (1978)- Notes on Indonesian Tertiary and Quaternary gastropods mainly described by the late Professor K. Martin, II. Potamididae and Cerithiidae. In: T. Kobayashi & R. Toriyama (eds.) *Geology and Palaeontology of Southeast Asia*, University of Tokyo Press, 19, p. 113-160.

(Second part of taxonomic revisions study of many of the new gastropod species described by K. Martin from Java. Incl. Sundabittium n.gen. for gastropod Cerithium fritschii from Eocene of Nanggulan)

Shuto, T. (1980)- A note on the Eocene turrids of the Nanggulan Formation, Java. In: H. Igo & H. Noda (eds.) *Prof. Saburo Kanno Memorial Volume*, University of Tsukuba, Japan, 1, p. 25-52.

Sidarto (2008)- Dinamika sesar Citarik. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 18, 3, p. 167-180.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/262/242>)

('Dynamics of the Citarik Fault'. NNE-SSW trending fault across W Java, through Pelabuhan Ratu- Bogor-Bekasi. Active since M Miocene, initially transtensional, but left-lateral strike slip fault since Plio-Pleistocene)

Sidarto (2009)- Geologi Pegunungan Selatan di daerah Gunungkidul dan sekitarnya ditafsir pada cita alos. *Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan*, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 1-18.

('Geology of the Southern Mountains in the Gunungkidul area and surroundings with Alos remote sensing data'. Brief review of geology/ structure of western S Mountains area)

Sidarto & M.J. Morwood (2004)- Solo River terrace mapping in the Kendeng Hills area: use of Landsat imagery and digital elevation model overlays. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 14, 3 (147), p. 196-207.

(Sartono 1976 distinguished 6 Quaternary terraces up to 96m elevation along Solo River N of Ngawi. In this study 11 terraces of point bar deposits identified, combined in four groups. Oldest terrace Sembungan, 20m above river base. Ngandong terrace, famous for hominid fossils, 16m above river base)

Sidarto, T., Suwarti & D. Sudana (1993)- Geological map of the Banyuwangi Quadrangle, Jawa, 1704-4, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(E-most coastal area of Java, with folded Late Oligocene- early M Miocene tuffaceous sediments of Batuampar Fm, overlain by M Miocene Punung Lst, intruded by M Miocene andesites. Overlain by Pleistocene and younger volcanics)

Siemers, C.T., J.A. Deckelman, A.A. Brown & E.R. West (1993)- Characteristics of the fractured Ngimbang carbonate (Eocene), West Kangean-2 well, Kangean PSC, East Java Sea, Indonesia. In: C.T. Siemers et al.

- (eds.) Carbonate rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia, Core Workshop Notes, Indonesian Petroleum Association, Jakarta, p. 10.1-10.40.
(*Gas in tight, fractured M-U Eocene W of Kangean Island. Mud-dominated platform facies, average matrix porosity 2%*)
- Siemers, C.T., L.C. Kleinhaus & R. Young (1992)- Indonesian Petroleum Association 1992 SW Java Field Trip/ Core Workshop. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-116.
(*Fieldtrip to SW Java Eocene at Gunung Walat, Bayah. With overviews of sedimentary structures, depositional environments and core from Widuri/ NW Java and Bentayan/ S Sumatra wells*)
- Siesser, W.G., D.W. Orchiston & T. Djubiantono (1984)- Micropalaeontological investigation of Late Pliocene marine sediments at Sangiran, Central Java. *Alcheringa* 8, 2, p. 87-99.
(*Upper Kalibeng Fm and marine intercalations of Lower Pucangan Fm at Sangiran contain >30 calcareous nannoplankton taxa, indicating Late Pliocene age for both. Upper Kalibeng Fm assigned to Zone NN16 (3.25-2.3 Ma), Lower Pucangan Fm within zones NN16- NN18 (3.25- 1.65 Ma) (but may contain common reworked nannos). Assemblages also include reworked Late Miocene Discoaster quinqueramus*)
- Sihombing, D.P., R. Destawan, S. Ady & Z.R. Fajri (2015)- Geological subsurface investigation by using the integration of gravity and magnetic methods at Bayat, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. Near-Surface Asia Pacific Conference, Waikoloa, Hawaii, 2015, p. 501. (*Abstract Only*)
(*Geophysical survey of Jiwo Hills, an area with igneous intrusives and Eocene Nummulites limestones*)
- Silitonga, P.H. (1973)- Geologic map of the Bandung Quadrangle, Java. Quad. 9/XIII-F, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung.
- Silitonga, P.H. & M. Masria (1978)- Geologic map of the Cirebon Quadrangle, Java. Scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.
- Simamora, W.H. (2006)- Anomali geomagnet; kaitannya dengan zone mineralisasi di daerah Malingping, Bayah dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten lebak, Propinsi Banten. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 16, 5 (155), p. 285-301.
(*'Geomagnetic anomaly; relation to the mineralized zones in the Malingping area, Bayah and surroundings, Lebak Regency, Banten Province'. Three groups of magnetic anomalies. Low anomaly tied to intrusion of acid magmatic rocks at 500-2000m depth, similar to Cihara granodiorite intrusion, and important for Au and Ag mineralization in Cikotok and Cirotan areas*)
- Simandjuntak, T. (2004)- New insight on the prehistoric chronology of Gunung Sewu, Java, Indonesia. In: *Modern Quaternary Research in Southeast Asia* 18, p. 9-30.
(*Gunung Sewu ('Thousand Mountains' more accurately 40,000 hills) karsted Miocene limestone area underwent uplift in M Pleistocene*)
- Simandjuntak, T.O. (1995)- Back-arc thrusting and Neogene orogeny in Java, Indonesia. In: J. Ringis (ed.) *Proc. 31st Session Committee Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)*, Kuala Lumpur 1994, 2, p. 242-260.
(*online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4198bc42-86c9-49fe-843e-60aebae03e54/content>*)
(*Late Neogene long, S-dipping thrust zone in back arc of Java, called Baribis Thrust in W Java and Kendeng Thrust in E Java. In W terminates at S end of Sumatra fault system in Sunda Strait, in E continues across Madura Straits to Flores Sea. Part of 'Sunda Orogeny'. also causing plutonic intrusions and uplift of S Java and Nusatenggara*)
- Simandjuntak, T.O. (1979)- Sediment gravity flow deposits in Pangandaran-Cilicap region, South-West Java and their bearing on the tectonic development of southwestern Indonesia. *Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC)*, Bandung, 2, p. 21-54.

(Sedimentology of Oligocene-Lower Miocene Jampang Fm near S Coast of C-W Java. Gravity flows rich in volcanic arc material. Lower part of succession derived from S or SW, upper part from N or NW. Similar deposits in Late Miocene- E Pliocene Halang Fm)

Simandjuntak, T.O. (2004)- Tectonostratigraphy of Jawa. Proc. Workshop Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Bandung 2003, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 21-36.

(Six tectonostratigraphic zones: Basement (J-K metamorphics 213-125 Ma and Cretaceous- Eocene granites 87-52 Ma), Paleogene volcanics, Paleogene shelf, Neogene volcanics and inter-arc, Neogene fore-arc and Neogene back-arc)

Simandjuntak, T.O. & Surono (1992)- Geological map of the Pangandaran Quadrangle, 1308-2, 1:100,000. Geological Research and Development Centre, Bandung.

Simanjuntak, A.V.H., K.H. Palgunadi, F. Syaifuddin, U. Muksin, N.F. Riama, A.M.M. Sirait et al. (2026)- Evidence of a new backthrust fault system from the 2022 southeast Java, Indonesia earthquake sequence: Insights from seismological analysis. J. Asian Earth Sciences 295, 106845, p. 1-13.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1367912025003608>)

(Mw 5.2 earthquake in SE-most Java on July 9, 2022 revealed evidence for previously unidentified active backthrust fault system. Steep S-dipping fault 5-20 km in forearc above subducting slab)

Simo, J.A., A. Ruf, T. Hughes, K. Steffen, A. Gombos et al. (2006)- Seismic and outcrop carbonate platform geometries and facies: Oligocene-Miocene, Java, Indonesia. Proc. Jakarta 2006 International Geoscience Conference Exhib., Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 06-INT-12, p. 1-5.

(Seismic imaging of two intervals of isolated carbonate platform and mound development N of Madura: E Miocene, Kujung Fm and Late Miocene, Wonocolo Fm)

Simo, T., D. Nugroho, J.T. van Gorsel, F. Hakiki, R.P. Sekti, C.J. Strohmenger, D. Noeradi & B. Sapiie (2011)- Sedimentology and sequence stratigraphy of the Rajamandala Limestone. In: B. Sapiie & T. Simo, The stratigraphy and structure of the Oligocene (Chattian) Rajamandala Limestone, Bandung, Western Java, Indonesia, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) Field Trip, p. 1-15.

Simo, T., R. Sekti, F. Hakiki, M. Sun, R.D. Myers & S. Fullmer (2012)- Reservoir characterization and simulation of an Oligocene-Miocene isolated carbonate platform; Banyu Urip, East Java basin, Indonesia. AAPG Geoscience Technology Workshop, Bali 2012, Search and Discovery Article 20159, p. 1-31.

(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2012/20159simo/ndx_simo.pdf)

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(Stratigraphic correlation in onshore NE Java Basin between Late Oligocene- Miocene of subsurface Cepu Block and outcrops in Rembang Hills)

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(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.1-No.2-78.pdf>)

('Stratigraphy and depositional history of oil shale in the Mangunweni-Karang Bolong area'. Thin (0.3-1.6m) oil shale of early M Miocene age, near Mangunweni in Karangbolong area of S C Java. Oil content 6.2- 14.5%. Above volcanic breccia, below sandstone-limestone. Deposited in lagoonal environment.)

Siregar, M.S. (1996)- Endapan pasang-surut dalam Formasi Wonosari. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 120-126.

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(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/64/67.pdf>)
(*'Limestone sedimentation of the Kalipucang Fm, SW Java'*)

Siregar, M.S. (1984)- Sedimentasi Formasi Rajamandala di daerah Tagogapu- Padalarang, Jawa Barat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 5, 2, p. 25-36.
(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.5-No.2-2.pdf>)
(*'Sedimentation of the Rajamandala Formation in the Tagogapu- Padalarang area, West Java'. Three types of limestone in E part of outcrops of latest Oligocene- earliest Miocene Rajamandala Fm: planktonic packstone, Lepidocyclina packstone and coral-lithoclast rudstone, interbedded with planktonic foram marl*)

Siregar, M.S. (2005)- Sedimentasi dan model terumbu Formasi Rajamandala di daerah Padalarang-Jawa Barat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 16, 1, p. 61-81.
(online at: <http://elib.pdii.lipi.go.id/katalog/index.php/searchkatalog/downloadDataById/7924/7924.pdf>)
(*'Sedimentation and reef model of the Rajamandala Formation in the Padalarang area, W Java'. Late Oligocene- E Miocene Rajamandala Fm carbonates interpreted to represent ENE-WSE trending barrier reef with reef front and basin to N. Reef front three facies (planktonic packstone, Lepidocyclina packstone and rudstone); reef core boundstone facies three subfacies (framestone, bafflestone and bindstone). Boundstone facies deposited in reef crest to reef flat environment. Miliolid packstone facies in various environments including surge channel, lagoon and back reef*)

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(online at: <https://tektonesia.files.wordpress.com/2021/11/siregar-et-al.-2004-reef-facies-of-the-wonosari-formation-south-of-central-java.pdf>)
(*'Limestones of (?Middle Miocene-Pliocene) Wonosari Fm in Southern Mountains S of Yogyakarta excellent exposures of Tertiary reefs. Facies include planktonic packstone-wackestone (basinal toe of slope), packstone-rudstone (reef slope), coral boundstone (reef), grainstone-packstone facies (surge channel to lagoonal sediments) and algal-foraminiferal packstones (back reef to shelf sediments)*)

Siregar, M.S. & D. Mulyadi (2007)- Fasies dan diagenesa Formasi Rajamandala di daerah Padalarang, Jawa Barat. In: A. Tohari et al. (eds.) Pros. Seminar Geoteknologi Kontribusi ilmu kebumih dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan, Puslitbang Geoteknologi (LIPI), Bandung, p. 19-23.
(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/index.php/2016/01/20/prosiding-2007/>)
(*'Facies and diagenesis of the Rajamandala Formation in the Padalarang area, West Java'. Five carbonate facies distinguished in Late Oligocene Rajamandala Lst. Facies map showing ~15km long WSW-NNE trending zone of reefal boundstone, fringed by reef slope Lepidocyclina packstones to N, lagoon- backreef miliolid packstones to S*)

Siregar M.S. & Praptisih (2008)- Fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Campurdarat di daerah Trenggalek-Tulungagung, Jawa Timur. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 18, 1, p. 36-46.
(online at: www.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2008/08/04_safeipraptisih_1.pdf)
(*'Facies study of Campurdarat Fm carbonates in S part of Trenggalek- Tulungagung area (E Java, S coast). Four carbonate facies types. Interpreted as barrier-reef with back-reef part to S and reef front facing North. Age reported as Early Miocene (but larger foraminifera characteristic of zone Lower Tf and could be Middle Miocene?; JTvG)*)

Siregar, P. & Harsono Pringgoprawiro (1981)- Stratigraphy and planktonic foraminifera of the Eocene-Oligocene Nanggulan Formation, Central Java. Publ. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Seri Paleontologi 1, p. 9-28.

(M Eocene- Early Oligocene planktonic forams in Nanggulan Fm marine clastic section overlain by Old Andesites)

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(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/686/368>)

(Miocene Parigi Limestone buildups in W Java may be feasible gas storage reservoirs)

Siswoyo (1982)- Heat flow measurements in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 18th Session Comm. Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), Seoul 1981, p. 236-243.

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Siswoyo & S. Subono (1995)- Heatflow, hydrocarbon maturity and migration in Northwest Java. CCOP, Technical Bulletin 25, p. 23-36.

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(online at: www.journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/LPMGB/article/view/387)

('Evaluation of the geology of a gas seep in the Merapi region, Purwodadi, Central Java'. Natural gas seep in Merapi area, on W side of Godong High)

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Situmorang, B. & L. Tambunan (1985)- Generation and maturation of hydrocarbons in Cepu area, Central Java. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 9, 1, p. 14-21.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/download/1163/949/2386>)

(Oil-gas production in Cepu area from upper Tuban (Ngrayong Sand) and Kawengan Fms. Rel. high total organic content (av. 0.75%) in Tuban Fm; low TOC in Kawengan Fm. Thermal maturity confined to Tuban Fm. Kerogen mainly Type III, with limited Type II. Source probably in Tuban Fm and/or deeper section)

Situmorang, R.L., D.A. Agustianto & M. Suparman (1986)- Geological map of the Waru and Sumenep Quadrangle, Madura, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Situmorang, R.L., R. Smit & E.J. van Vessum (1992)- Geology map of the Jatirogo quadrangle, Jawa (1509-2), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, 16p + map.

Sjamsuddin, I.F. & Djuhaeni (2008)- Biostratigrafi dan lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Ngrayong di daerah Cepu. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 98-112.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/14/2008_IAGI_Bandung_Biostratigrafi-dan-Lingkungan.pdf)

('Biostratigraphy and depositional environment of the Ngrayong Formation in the Cepu area'. Discussion of foram biostratigraphy in and around M Miocene (N9-N12) quartz-rich Ngrayong sandstone in wells Cepu 1-6 (not real well names?). With foram distribution charts, well correlations and paleogeographic map showing transition from inner neritic in N to bathyal paleoenvironment in S)

Sjarifudin, M.Z. & S. Hamidi (1992)- Geology of the Blitar Quadrangle, Jawa (Quad. 1507-6), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Explanatory notes, p. 1-7. +map.

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(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/172/168>)

('Organic content and geochemical properties of Paleogene and Neogene claystones in the Serayu Basin: an analysis of potential hydrocarbon source rocks'. Geochemistry of 2 samples of Paleogene claystone, 3 Neogene and one oil seep sample. TOC of Neogene claystone higher than Paleogene. One Neogene sample classified as oil- gas source; all others gas source rock. Neogene claystone at Gintung River can be correlated with oil seep. Kerogen types of all claystones Type III (terrestrial) to Type II (mixing terrestrial and marine))

Smit-Sibinga, G.L. (1949)- Pleistocene eustacy and glacial chronology in Java and Sumatra. Verhandeligen Nederlands Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap, Geologische Serie 15, p. 1-31.

(Discussion of control of Pleistocene glacial eustatic cycles on Pleistocene stratigraphy of C-E Java and Sumatra (N.B.: Sumatra stratigraphy age interpretations too young?; JTvG) (See also critical discussion by M.G. Rutten (1952))

Smit-Sibinga, G.L. (1952)- Interference of glacial eustasy with crustal movements and rhythmic sedimentation in Java and Sumatra. Geologie en Mijnbouw 14, 6, p. 220-225.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0S2czQkxZN3B5cE0/view>)

(Rebuttal of Rutten (1952- Geosynclinal subsidence versus glacially controlled movements in Java and Sumatra) critique of Smit Sibinga (1949) paper. Repeats conclusion that Pleistocene eustatic sea level changes do interfere with large scale sedimentation trends)

Smyth, H.R. (2005)- Eocene to Miocene basin history and volcanic activity in East Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis University of London, p. 1-476. *(Unpublished)*

(Exposed Cretaceous basement in E Java of arc and ophiolitic character. Archean zircons in Miocene volcanics indicate basement beneath E Java includes Australian origin continental crust. Arc volcanism starts in M Eocene, earlier than previously thought (Late Oligocene). Many Cenozoic deposits previously interpreted as continental clastics from Sundaland with significant volcanic component and local basement source. Many quartz sst described as 'mature' are primary, crystal-rich volcanoclastics. Extensive explosive Plinian-style volcanism in M Eocene- E Miocene of E Java. Potential super-eruption in S Mountains (Semilir Eruption) at ~20 Ma. Load of volcanic arc may have generated Kendeng zone flexural basin. Late Cenozoic deformation and associated uplift in number of phases and not single event)

Smyth, H.R., Q.G. Crowley, R. Hall, P.D. Kinny, P.J. Hamilton & D.N. Schmidt (2011)- A Toba-scale eruption in the Early Miocene: the Semilir eruption, East Java, Indonesia. Lithos 126, 3-4, p. 198-211.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/smyth_etal_2011_Semilir%20eruption%20Java.pdf)

Major E Miocene 'Semilir eruption' in S Mountains of E Java, with main phase at ~20.7 Ma)

Smyth, H. & R. Hall (2003)- Field guide to the geology of South East Java. University of London SE Asia Research Group Fieldtrip, October 2003, p. 1-47. *(Unpublished)*

Smyth, H., R. Hall, J. Hamilton & P. Kinny (2003)- Volcanic origin of quartz-rich sediments in East Java. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 541-559.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/smyth_etal_2003%20Java%20volcanic%20quartz_IPA.pdf)

(Volcanic arc active in S Java from M Eocene-E Miocene. After lull in M Miocene, Late Miocene-Recent arc activity ~50 km farther N. Most Eocene-Miocene sands onshore Java have high volcanogenic content)

Smyth, H., R. Hall, J. Hamilton & P. Kinny (2005)- East Java: Cenozoic basins, volcanoes and ancient basement. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 251-266.

(online at: <https://espace.curtin.edu.au/handle/20.500.11937/21075>)

(E Java geology overview. Regional angular unconformity above U Cretaceous and older basement, with oldest rocks above unconformity M Eocene-Lower Oligocene (gradual transgression). After intra-Oligocene hiatus suggest sea-level fall. Arc volcanic material dominated in Southern Mountains and Kendeng Zones, while in Rembang Zone carbonate deposition continued. In E Miocene Southern Mountains Volcanic Arc activity culminated in major eruptive phase at ~20 Ma. Continental Sundaland provided very little terrigenous material to E Java in Cenozoic. Archean zircons in Cenozoic sediments of Southern Mountains suggest underlying Gondwana continental crust (or W Australia-derived subducted sediments?; JTvG) below parts of S Mountains)

Smyth, H.R., R. Hall & G.J. Nichols (2008)- Significant volcanic contribution to some quartz-rich sandstones, East Java, Indonesia. *Journal of Sedimentary Research* 78, 5, p. 335-356.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/smyth_etal_2008_quartz%20in%20java_opt.pdf)

(Cenozoic quartz-rich sandstones from E Java long been assumed to be product of erosion of continental source, but significant volcanic component. Quartz from acidic volcanic sources commonly overlooked)

Smyth, H.R., R. Hall & G.J. Nichols (2008)- Cenozoic volcanic arc history of East Java, Indonesia: the stratigraphic record of eruptions on a continental margin. In: A.E. Draut, P.D. Clift & D.W. Scholl (eds.) *Formation and applications of the sedimentary record in arc collision zones*. Geological Society of America (GSA), Special Publ. 436, p. 199-222.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/smyth_etal_2008%20East%20Java.pdf)

(Indian Ocean lithosphere subducted continuously beneath Java from ca. 45 Ma, resulting in formation of volcanic arc, although volcanic activity not continuous. S Mountains Arc active from M Eocene- E Miocene (~45-20 Ma), and activity included significant acidic volcanism. Zircon ages in arc rocks indicates that acidic character of volcanism related to contamination by fragment of Archean- Cambrian continental crust beneath the arc. Activity in S Mountains Arc ended at 20 Ma with phase of intense eruptions. Volcanic quiescence from ~20-12 Ma, after which arc volcanism resumed in modern Sunda Arc, with axis 50 km N of older arc)

Smyth, H.R., P.J. Hamilton, R. Hall & P.D. Kinny (2007)- The deep crust beneath island arcs: inherited zircons reveal a Gondwana continental fragment beneath East Java, Indonesia. *Earth Planetary Science Letters* 258, p. 269-282.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/smyth_etal_2007%20Gondwana%20crust%20E%20Java_EPSL.pdf)

(Inherited zircons from Late Oligocene -E Miocene volcanic arc rocks along E Java S coast with Archean (~2.6- 2.7 Ga), Proterozoic (900-1250 Ma, 1600-1850 Ma) and Cambrian (500-750 Ma) age zircons, probably recycled from underlying Gondwana continental fragment (W Australia). Clastics from N and W parts of E Java mainly Cretaceous zircons (Borneo=derived?), not present in arc rocks to S. Continental crust was present at depth beneath arc in S Java when Cenozoic subduction began in Eocene)

Soe, U.T., J. Sinomiya, I.W. Warmada, L.D. Setijadji, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2004)- Geology and gold-copper mineralization at Selogiri area, Wonogiri regency, Central Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 1st Int. Symposium Earth Resources Engineering and Geological Engineering Education (SEED)*, Yogyakarta 2004, p. 20-24.

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('Study of turbidite facies of the Halang Formations in the Panusupan area, Banyumas, Central Java'. Latest Miocene- E Pliocene (N18-N19) turbiditic sandstones, claystones, tuffaceous sandstone in Banyumas basin SW of Purwokerto sourced from magmatic arc in N)

Soedjoprajitno, S. & Djuhaeni (2006)- Unit genesa pasir Ngrayong di Desa Ngepon Jatim, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. *Buletin Geologi (ITB)*, Bandung, 38, 1, p.

('Genesis of Ngrayong sand unit in Ngepon village, East Java, NE Java Basin')

Soeharto, R.S. (1987)- Gold and silver mineralization in sulphide vein deposits of the Cikotok area, West Java, Indonesia, M. Sc. Thesis, University of Wollongong, p. 1-130.

(online at: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/2830/>)

(Cikotok mineralization in Tertiary volcano-magmatic belt of Java Island. Gold-silver mineralization at Cikotok accompanied by base metal sulphides, and is hosted by altered calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of Oligo-Miocene Old Andesite Fm (mostly andesites). Alteration of host rocks mainly silicification, propylitization, carbonatization, sericitization, chloritization and argillitization)

Soeka, S. & Mudjito (1993)- Paleogene foraminiferal biostratigraphy and its problem in the South Central Jawa, Indonesia. In: T. Thanasuthipitak (ed.) Int. Symposium Biostratigraphy of mainland Southeast Asia: facies and paleontology (BIOSEA), Chiang Mai 1993, 2, p. 470. *(Abstract only)*
(Brief review of Paleogene occurrences in S Java; little specific detail)

Soeka, S., Suminta & T. Sudjaah (1980)- Neogene benthonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy and datum-planes of East-Jawa basin. Proc. 9th Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p.
(Review of six Late Miocene-Pleistocene biozones based on rotaliid benthic foraminifera from outcrop sections in NE Java. Defined by evolutionary appearances of (old to young): Asterorotalia subtrispinosa, A. trispinosa, Pseudorotalia catilliformis, Asanoina globosa, P. tikotoensis/ P. indopacifica and Calcarina calcar)

Soeka, S., Suminta, E. Thayib & T. Sudjaah (1981)- Neogene benthonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy and datum-planes of East Java basin. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 5, 1, p. 1-25.
(Similar to Soeka et al. 1980 above. Six biozones, numbered NB1- NB6, identified, based on 12 outcrop sections in NE Java basin, using first appearances of biostratigraphically significant benthic forams)

Soeka, S., Suminta, E. Thayib & T. Sudjaah (1982)- The Miocene/Pliocene boundary in the North-East Java basin. Lemigas Scientific Contributions (= Scientific Contributions Oil & Gas) 5, 2, p. 3-15.
(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/906/704>)
(Late Miocene- E Pliocene (bio-)stratigraphy of NE Java Basin. Regressive phase at end Miocene, followed by transgression. Base Globorotalia tumida datum used here for Mio-Pliocene boundary datum = within uppermost Kerek Fm in Kendeng Zone and in uppermost Ledok Fm in Rembang Zone)

Soenandar, H.B. (1996)- Western Indonesian Basins: constraints on their thermal history and provenance from Fission Track Analysis. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Waikato, Hamilton, NZ, p. 1-378. *(Unpublished)*

Soenandar, H.B. (1997)- Thermal history of the western Indonesian basins (Sunda-Asri, Northwest Java and Southwest Java): evidence from fission track geochronology of apatite. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) Proc. Conf. Petroleum Systems of SE Asia and Australasia, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 601-629.
(Apatite fission track from basement in Ciletuh, SW Java, basement of NW Java Basin, and from Eocene-Pleistocene sediments of Sunda-Asri, NW Java and SW Java forearc basins. Forward modelling indicates rapid increase in geothermal gradient Sunda-Asri and NW Java Basin since Plio-Pleistocene, probably caused by formation of Neogene volcanic belt. Ciletuh-Cimandiri region of SW Java forward modelling implies ~90°C of cooling in Late Miocene-E Pliocene, corresponding to ~3 km of uplift where basement is exposed)

Soenandar, H.B. (1999)- The role of the Sunda Shelf as the provenance of western Indonesia Tertiary basin: a zircon fission track study result. In: H. Darman & F.H. Sidi (eds.) Tectonics and sedimentation of Indonesia, FOSI-IAGI-ITB Regional Seminar to commemorate 50th anniversary of Van Bemmelen's Geology of Indonesia, Bandung 1999, p. 22. *(Abstract only)*
(Zircon FT data from W Java: SW Java melange and NW Java basin basement: ~88-110 and 191-220 Ma; Eo-Oligocene sediments of Ciletuh, Walat, Jatibarang: ~61-65 and 128-161 Ma, etc. All rocks strong Late Cretaceous signals, replaced by E Miocene component by E Miocene)

Soenandar, H.B. & P.J.J. Kamp (1998)- Constraints on sedimentary provenance in the Sunda-Asri Northwest Java Basins and the Ciletuh region: evidence from zircon fission track (FT) analysis. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 348. *(Poster abstract)*
(Zircon FT data from basement and sediments SW Java. All rocks strong Late Cretaceous signals, etc. etc.)

Soenarti, E. (1973)- Analisa batugamping Jatibungkus, Karangsambung, Jawa Tengah. Thesis Dept. Teknik Geologi, Institute Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. (Unpublished)
(*'Analysis of the Jatibungkus Limestone, Karangsambung, Central Java'. Eocene limestone study; see also Paltrinieri et al. 1976*)

Soenarto, S. & S. Namida (1978)- Aspek tektonik terhadap perkembangan stratigrafi di daerah Todanan, Jawa Tengah. Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 5, 1, p. 59-69.
(*'Tectonic aspects from the stratigraphic evolution of the Todanan area, East Java'*)

Soeparyono, N. (1988)- Structural development of hydrocarbon traps in the Cepu Oil fields (Central Java), Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney, p. 1-303.
(online at: <https://doi.org/10.26190/unsworks/10812>)
(*See also paper below. 70-75% of Cepu fields oil production from M Miocene Ngrayong Fm sands. Two different structural styles in area of old Cepu oil fields in NE Java: (1) in west, Nglobo-Semanggi field affected by basement-involved convergent wrench faults, (2) in east, Kawengan area by reverse faults with folds, not basement-involved. Some compressional structures formed at time of Middle Miocene Orogeny. With collection of vintage seismic lines over old onshore NE Java fields*)

Soeparyono, N. & P.G. Lennox (1989)- Structural development of hydrocarbon traps in the Cepu Oil field Northeast Java, Indonesia. Proc. 18th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 139-156.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/P-Lennox/publication/315029530_Structural_development_of_hydrocarbon_traps_in_the_Cepu_Oil_Field_north_east_Java_Indonesia/links/58c8782fa6fdcca65702e3e8/Structural-development-of-hydrocarbon-traps-in-the-Cepu-Oil-Field-northeast-Java-Indonesia.pdf)
(*Cepu oil fields in shallow water limey-clastic sequence in rifting back-arc basin with NE-SW basement faults. Deformation in early M Miocene caused basement fault reactivation in Nglobo-Semanggi with wrenching and development of flower structures, causing erosion of main reservoir rocks. Later Pliocene flower structures in Nglobo-Semanggi area, reflected at surface as en echelon anticlines. Tambakromo-Kawengan area minor N over S thrusting along E-W oriented listric reverse faults with detachment at shallow depths and development of Tambakromo-Kawengan hydrocarbon-bearing folds. Such folds related to imbricate blind thrusts parallel to Tambakromo-Kawengan thrust*)

Soeparyono, N. & P.G. Lennox (1990)- Structural development of hydrocarbon traps in the Cepu oil fields, Northeast Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences 4, 4, p. 281-291.
(*New model for Cepu oil fields. Generally shallow-water sequence developed in rifting back-arc basin with NE-SW oriented basement faults. Early M Miocene reactivation of basement faults in Nglobo-Semanggi area with flower structures caused areally restricted erosion of main reservoir rocks. Upper Pliocene deformation accelerated development of flower structures in Nglobo-Semanggi, shown at surface as en echelon, oil-bearing anticlines. Tambakromo- Kawengan area minor N over S thrusting along E-W oriented reverse faults with shallow detachment depth. Further hydrocarbon-bearing folds may exist N of Tambakromo-Kawengan structure: blind imbricate thrusts parallel to Tambakromo- Kawengan thrust*)

Soeparyono, N. & P.G. Lennox (1991)- Structural styles, Cepu oil fields, Java, Indonesia. Exploration Geophysics (Bull. Soc. Australian Exploration Geophysicists) 22, 2, p. 369-374.
(*Same paper as Soeparyono & Lennox 1990, 1991. Reinterpretation of 18 local and 7 regional seismic lines, well data and surface geology enabled new structural model for Cepu oil fields, which include both wrench and compressional structures*)

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(*'Geology of the Kliripan area and surroundings and genesis of manganese ore deposits at Kliripan'*)

Soeria-Atmadja, R., R.C. Maury, H. Bellon, H. Pringgoprawiro, M. Polve & B. Priadi (1991)- The Tertiary magmatic belts in Java. In: E.P. Utomo et al. (eds.) Proc. The Silver Jubilee LIPI- Symposium on the Dynamics

of subduction and its products, Yogyakarta-Karangsambung 1991, Research and Development Center for Geotechnology, Indonesian Institut of Sciences (LIPI), Bandung, p. 98-119.

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(online at: https://www.academia.edu/24640562/Tertiary_magmatic_belts_in_Java)
(Two episodes of arc volcanism in E Java: 'Old Andesites' ~40-18 Ma in Southern Mountains, then start of modern Sunda Arc at 12-11 Ma ~50 km farther N)

Soeria-Atmadja, R. & D. Noeradi (2005)- Distribution of early Tertiary volcanic rocks in South Sumatra and West Java. *The Island Arc* 14, p. 679-686.
(Three main phases of volcanism: (1) M-L Eocene (43-33 Ma) island-arc tholeites (2) tholeitic pillow basalt in Miocene (11 Ma) and (3) calc-alkaline magmatism in Pliocene- Quaternary. Early Tertiary volcanics of Java S coast can be traced E as far as Flores; do not continue into S Kalimantan. Outboard shift in ?Eocene relative to Late Cretaceous arc related to docking of 'Sumba microcontinent', which also comprises much of E Java- Paternoster Platform- Spermonde Shelf, etc.)

Soeria-Atmadja, R., H. Pringgoprawiro & B. Priadi (1990)- Tertiary magmatic activity in Java: a study on geochemical and mineralogical evolution. In: Pros. Persidangan Sains Bumi and Masyarakat, Univ. Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur July 1990, p. 164-180.

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(online at: <https://ejournal.brin.go.id/eksplorium/article/view/7982/6105>)
(Late Paleogene? S-type granitoid outcrop in Montongan, SE Pacitan, E Java. Gravity model suggests pluton 5 km wide and rootless. N-S seismic tomographic model indicates dense solid body overrides recent Java subduction zone. Supports idea of microcontinent beneath Southern Mountains of E Java?)

Soesilo, J., A. Subandrio & Sutarto (1996)- Studi petrologi lava bantal pada seri Oligo-Miosen di Kaki Lereng Peg. Selatan, Jateng. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung 1996, 3, p. 409-420.
(Study of the petrology of pillow lava from the Oligo-Miocene series of Kaki Lereng, S Mountains, C Java')

Soesilo, J., E. Suparka, C.I. Abdullah & V. Schenk (2010)- Petrology and geochemistry of the quartz-white mica schist in the Luk Ulo Melange Complex, Central Java. *Buletin Geologi* 40, 3, p. 123-138.
(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/12890/>)
(Quartz-white mica schist from Pretertiary Luk Ulo complex in Sadang Area, 8 km N of Karangsambung and in Kaliwiro area, S Wonosobo mainly contains quartz; white mica, albite, garnet, etc. Foliated, gently N-NW dipping. Rutile and garnet indicated high pressure. Geothermometry/ geobarometry calculations suggest metamorphism at ~50 km depth)

Soesilo, J. & Sutanto (2000)- Study on garnet bearing quartz-muscovite schist blocks of the Luk Ulo Melange Complex, Kebumen, Central Java. Proc. Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung 2000, 4, p. 1-5.
(Garnet-bearing quartz-muscovite schist outcrops in Kali Brengkok in Luk Ulo melange complex together with ophiolite, Nummulites limestone, turbidite sediments, high -P metamorphics and metabasite. Interpreted as continental protolith. K-Ar dates from muscovite yielded ~Aptian ages of 117, 115 and 110 Ma (Ketner et al. 1976, Miyazaki et al. 1998). Presence of Nummulites limestones as boudins in melange suggest melange formation still in progress in Eocene)

Soetantri, B., L. Samuel & G.A.S. Nayoan (1973)- The geology of the oil fields in North East Java. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 149-176.

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Soetarso, B. & P. Suyitno (1976)- The diapiric structures and its relation to the occurrence of hydrocarbon North East Java basin. Proc. 5th Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 2, p. .

Soekardi Poespowardoyo, R. (1981)- Hydrogeological map of Indonesia, 1:250,000, Sheet XI. Jember (Jawa). Directorate of Environmental Geology, 1 map sheet.

(Three hydrogeological provinces in Jember region of E Java: (1) Southern Mountains, karst terrane, (2) the Quaternary Volcanic Province (Tarub, Ijang, Raung-Anjar, etc.) and (3) the Lowland Plain Provinces (; highest groundwater potential, in alluvial deposits))

Soewono & Setyoko (1987)- Application of the dual porosity concept for well log interpretation of Jatibarang volcanic tuff. Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 87-105.

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(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/9791/pdf>)

('Planktonic foraminifera biozonation in the Cipamingkis River section, Jonggol, West Java Province'. Jatiluhur Fm in Cipamingkis River with M-L Miocene planktonic foraminifera of zones N13-N16)

Solihin, M., P.F. Rahmadhani, R. Sevirajati, H. Taufik & L. Fauzielly (2015)- Distribution of ostracoda from measured section data at Cimerang River, Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Proc. ICG 2015 2nd Int. Conf. and 1st Joint Conf. Faculty of Geology Universitas Padjaran and University of Malaysia Sabah, p. 259-263.

(online at: <http://seminar.ftgeologi.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Distribution-of-Ostracoda-from-Measured-Section-Data-at-Cimerang-River.pdf>)

(Late M Miocene shallow marine deposits of Nyalindung Mb of Cimandiri Fm in Cimerang-River section, Sukabumi, W Java. Dominated by 6 species of ostracoda: Hemicytheridea ornata, H. reticulata, Cytherella hemipuncta, Cytherelloidea excavata, Cytherella javaseanse and Keijella carriei)

Somosusastro, S. (1956)- A contribution to the geology of the eastern Jiwo hills and the southern range in Central Java. Indonesian J. Natural Science (Majalah Ilmu Alam untuk Indonesia) 112, p. 115-134.

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(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.1-No.1-22-.pdf>)

('Summary of tectonic events at the Old Andesite rocks in the south of East Java'. Rocks of mid-Tertiary Old Andesite arc at least 2 deformation periods: (1) M Miocene N-S compression, with dioritic- granodioritic intrusions; (2) Plio-Pleistocene migration of subduction towards Indian Ocean, with local N-S compression)

Sopaheluwakan, J. (1994)- Do Karangsambung (Central Java) and Bantimala (SW Sulawesi) form a single subduction process? a provocative view. Proc. 30th Anniversary Symposium Research and Development Centre for Geotechnology (LIPI), Bandung, 2, p. 7-8.

(Cretaceous subduction complexes of Ciletuh (W Java), Karangsambung and Bayat (C Java), Meratus (S Kalimantan), and Bantimala and Barru (S Sulawesi) may belong to same orogenic belt. Bantimala and Barru complexes may form single and intact Mesozoic basement, linked to Meratus Range prior to Makassar Strait opening. Karangsambung and Bantimala common early history and form single tectonic entity. Metamorphism-exhumation- accretion cycle in both areas in Late Jurassic-Cretaceous, with Bantimala earlier than Karangsambung. Karangsambung accretion may have continued to Paleocene. HP metamorphism at 500- 600° C and 10-14 kb between 135-110 Ma, transformed basaltic rocks and trench-fill sediments into blueschist and eclogite at depths of >40 km. Fast uplift to 20-25 km immediately after peak metamorphism, while subduction continued during most of Cretaceous in C Java and ceased in Albian time in Bantimala)

Sopaheluwakan, J., K. Miyazaki, I. Zulkarnain & K. Wakita (1993)- Early Cretaceous Eastern Sunda subduction metamorphism and its tectonic implications: record from Karangsambung and Bantimala eclogite. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. ?

Sopaheluwakan, J., K. Wakita, K. Miyazaki & I. Zulkarnian (1994)- Late Mesozoic subduction polarity reversal along the southeastern Sunda margin: a new vision on the Meratus-Bantimala-Karangsambung triangle. In: Tectonic evolution of SE Asia Conference, Abstract volume, London 1994, p. 56. (*Abstract only?*)

Soulisa, B. & F.X. Sujanto (1979)- Hydrocarbon occurrences in the Kandanghaur-Cemara Area, North West Java. Proc. 8th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 223-245.

(*Hydrocarbons in pre-Parigi reservoirs on Pre-Tertiary basement. Reservoirs complex, consisting of volcanic tuff, conglomerate, sandstone and carbonate, and with facies changes and combination traps. Structures drape over basement blocks. Hydrocarbons in lower units (Jatibarang Volcanics, Lower Cibulakan) and probably also in upper units (U Cibulakan) originate from Talang Akar Fm. Vertical fractures important for hydrocarbon migration into upper units. High temperatures from DST probably related to recent volcanic influence and are higher than paleo temperatures indicated by maturation evaluation*)

Speelman, H. (1979)- Geology, hydrogeology and engineering geological features of the Serayu river basin, Central Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Rodopi, p. 1-155. (*Unpublished*)

Spicak, A., V. Hanus & J. Vanek (2005)- Seismotectonic pattern and the source region of volcanism in the central part of Sunda Arc. J. Asian Earth Sciences 25, p. 583-600.

(*Seismotectonics between Java-Timor. Aseismic gap without strong earthquakes in Wadati-Benioff zone between 100-200 km depth. Active calc-alkaline volcanoes in Sunda Arc above this gap. Majority of earthquakes in wedge above subducted slab attributed to deep regional fracture zones, displaying thrust tectonic regime. Clusters of earthquakes beneath active volcanoes seismically active columns, induced by magma transport through lithospheric wedge. No seismically active columns beneath volcanoes of C Java: not at outcrop of seismically active fracture zone*)

Spicak, A., V. Hanus & J. Vanek (2007)- Earthquake occurrence along the Java Trench in front of the onset of the Wadati-Benioff zone; beginning of a new subduction cycle? Tectonics 26, 1, TC1005, p. 1-16.

(*online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2005TC001867>*)

(*Earthquake foci in central part of Sunda Arc (S Sumatra, W Java, Timor) show distinct strip of earthquakes distributed along Java Trench, separated by trench-parallel, 50-150 km wide aseismic link*)

Sribudiyani, N. Muchsin, R. Ryacudu, T. Kunto, P. Astono, I. Prasetya, B. Sapiie, S. Asikin, A.H. Harsolumakso & I. Yulianto (2003)- The collision of the East Java microplate and its implication for hydrocarbon occurrences in the East Java Basin. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 335-346.

(*online at: www.researchgate.net/profile/Agus-Harsolumakso/publication/285848798_The_collision_of_east_java Etc.*)

(*Collision of Gondwanan microcontinent and Sundaland between Late Cretaceous and M Eocene(based on age of LukUlo melange?), creating Meratus Mts in SE Kalimantan and Lok Ulo melange in C Java. E-W structural trends of E Java inherited from colliding microplate. With maps of structural elements and Late Cretaceous magmatic arc (mainly in S Java Sea) and Eocene arc across Java area (stratigraphy of collided block appears to be unknown; JTvG)*)

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(*online at: <https://jpsonline.co.in/index.php/jop/article/download/1835/1830>*)

(*Description of new species of petrified tree trunk (*Dryobalanoxylon bogorensis*) from volcanic sediments at Leuwilang, 20 km W of Bogor, W Java. Shows affinities with modern dipterocarp genus *Dryobalanops*, found today in tropical rainforests of Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo, but not on Java*)

- Stehn, C.E. (1925)- De aardbeving van Maos op 15 Mei 1923. Vulkanologische en Seismologische Mededeelingen (Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie), Weltevreden/ Batavia, 8, p. 22-28.
(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/> Etc.)
(*Investigation of damage caused by a significant earthquake near Maos, on the Serayu River, NE of Cilacap in south Central Java, on 15 May 1923. Stehn investigated geology of area (located in floodplain of Serayu River) and suggested relationship to local fault (see also report by G.L.L. Kemmerling (1916) on September 1916 Maos earthquake in same area)*)
- Stehn, C.E. (1933)- Gids voor bergtochten op Java. Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging voor Bergsport, G. Kolff & Co, Batavia, 2nd. ed., p. 1-188.
(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB21:035931000:00253>)
(*'Guide for mountain trips on Java'. Mountaineering/ hiking guide book, describing climbing routes of 52 Java volcanoes by geologist-volcanologist Edgar Stehn of the Volcanological Survey department in Bandung. Original edition in 1930*)
- Stehn, C.E. & J.H.F. Umbgrove (1929)- Bijdrage tot de geologie der vlakte van Bandoeng. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 46, 3, p. 301-314.
(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMUBA13:001672001:pdf>)
(*'Contribution to the geology of the Bandung plain'*)
- Stephens, N., F. Musgrove & P. Glenton (2013)- Banyu Urip reservoir rock type and geologic models for different stages of asset life, Cepu Block, Indonesia. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-G-194, p. 1-12.
(*Geologic model of Banyu Urip Field Oligo-Miocene carbonate buildup in Cepu Block, E Java. Reservoir Quality Zones are basic building blocks and include Platform Interior, Lower Platform Interior, Tight Rind, and Drowning Phase*)
- Stevens, J., E.M. Johnstone, J.V. White, G.C. Geary, O.P. Gross, J.G. McPherson, C.W. Rodda & A.B. Cahyono (2006)- A revised sequence stratigraphic framework and nomenclature, East Java Basin. Proc. IPA Int. Geoscience Conf. and Exhib., Jakarta 2006, p. 1-5.
(*E Java Basin stratigraphy tied to global eustatic cycle chart*)
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(*Seven species of fish otoliths 'of deep-sea character' from Mio-Pliocene marls of Bojonegoro 1 well, NE Java. Four species of Scopelus, also Macurus gracilis and Argentina sp.*)
- Stoehr, E. (1865)- Die Basaltklippe Batoe Dodol an Java's Ostkuste und ihre Hebung in der Jetztzeit. Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaeontologie 1865, p. 641-650.
(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/151131#page/667/mode/1up>)
(*'The Batu Dodol basalt cliff at Java's East coast and its recent uplift'. Dark-colored basalt cliff at easternmost coast of Java, covered by recent coral limestone up to 30-50' above present sea level, suggesting young uplift*)
- Stoop, A. (1884)- Een geologische verkenningstocht in de Residentie Probolinggo. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch-Indie 13, Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, Batavia, p. 217-229. (*without maps online at: <https://ia600704.us.archive.org/0/items/jaarboekvanhetm04gebigoog/jaarboekvanhetm04gebigoog.pdf>*)
(*'A geological reconnaissance in the Probolinggo Residency', E Java. Mainly young volcanoes and volcanic deposits. Main focus was on drinking water in arid part of Java*)
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(online at:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392263286_EXPLORATION_UPDATE_ON_THE_EASTERN_OF_THE_KENDENG_AREA_ONSHORE_EAST_JAVA_BASIN_REVISITING_THE_BASEMENT_CONFIG_Etc) (Discussion of basement configuration in Kendeng Zone, E Java, characterized by present-day regional gravity low. Regional transects, six paleo-highs with WNW-ESE trends (?), etc.. Two new hydrocarbon seepages in Jombang area similar to "Ngimbang Oil," generated from transitional source rocks)

Suasta, I.G.M & I.A. Sinugroho (2011)- Occurrence of zoned epithermal to porphyry type Cu-Au mineralization at Wonogiri, Central Java. Proc. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, p. 1-15. *(Wonogiri prospect in SE part of C Java province, 30km S of Solo. Randu Kuning prospect with (1) porphyry type Cu-Au mineralization at as quartz sulphide oxide sheeted and stockwork vein zones, and (2) epithermal Au $\pm$ base metal mineralization, mainly as quartz-carbonate- base metal veins hosted in intrusive and volcanic rocks proximal to Randu Kuning (see also Muthi et al. 2013))*

Subagio (2008)- Struktur geologi bawah permukaan daerah Kebumen berdasarkan analisis pola anomali gaya berat dan geomagnet. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 18, 6, p. 391-407. *(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/259/239>) ('Sub-surface geologic structure structures of the Kebumen area based on analysis of gravity and geomagnetic anomaly patterns'. High anomalies in E and W of area have positive circular patterns, probably representing andesite intrusives in Karangbolong and Kulon Progo Highs, and Prateritary rock in Karangsambung area. Low anomaly anomaly in central area indicates Tertiary sedimentary basin)*

Subagio (2013)- Anomali gayaberat dan potensi bencana geologi di kawasan Jawa Barat bagian Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 23, 2, p. 59-68. *(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/90/84>) ('Gravity anomalies and geological hazard potential in the central part of West Java'. In C West Java Bouguer anomaly values 5-125 mGal. Lowest anomaly around Tagogapu, Padalarang area, showing sediment basin. Highest anomaly around Pelabuhanratu, reflecting presence of ultramafic rocks. Puncak area and surroundings are graben zone, filled by low density Quaternary volcanic rocks)*

Subagio (2018)- Struktur geologi bawah permukaan Pegunungan Selatan Jawa Barat ditafsir dari anomali Bouguer. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 19, 4, p. 187-200. *(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/429/364>) ('Subsurface geological structure of the Southern Mountains of W Java interpreted from Bouguer anomalies'. W Java Southern Mountains characterized by high anomaly gradients, mainly along S coast., some reflecting normal faults. High anomaly around Ciletuh, Sukabumi shows 240 mGals, while in the northern area is 10 mGals. Highest anomalies associated with ultramafic outcrop at Ciletuh, where Moho level is at ~13 km below sea level. Low anomalies in N indicate sedimentary basin, partly covered by Quaternary volcanics)*

Subandrio, A.S. & N.I. Basuki (2010)- Alteration and vein textures associated with gold mineralization at the Bunikasih Area, Pangalengan, West Java. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 5, 4, p. 247-261. *(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/281) (Bunikasih vein system in Pangalengan district, 60 km S of Bandung, is low-sulfidation, adularia sericite epithermal gold deposit, hosted by Late Miocene andesitic volcanic at SW side of Malabar Volcano complex)*

Subroto, E.A. et al. (2006)- Detailed petroleum geochemical analyses on sedimentary rocks collected from southern West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 2006, p.

Subroto, E.A., E. Hermanto, P. Kamtono & K. Kamtono (2010)- Source rock geochemical study in the Southwestern Java, a potential hydrocarbon basin in Indonesia. AAPG International Conference, Rio de Janeiro 2010. Extended Abstract, Search and Discovery Article 1023612, p. 1-12. *(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.net/documents/2010/10236subroto/ndx_subroto.pdf) (Geochemical study of SW Java Eocene- Miocene outcrop samples from Ciletuh and Gunung Walat. Best source quality in Miocene Cimandiri and Nyalindung Fms, Oligocene Batuasih Fm and Eocene Bayah Fm.*

Oligo-Miocene sediments immature- marginally mature and unlikely sources of gas, unless buried deeply in basin. Eocene Bayah Fm coals significant oil and gas potential and locally mature. No oil seepage in area)

Subroto, E.A., A. Ibrahim, E. Hermanto & D. Noeradi (2008)- Contribution of Paleogene and Neogene sediments to the petroleum system in the Banyumas Sub-Basin, Southern Central Java, Indonesia. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Int. Conf. Exhibition, Cape Town 2008, p. 1-6. *(Extended abstract)*
(Oil samples from seeps and DST in Jati 1 well in Banyumas sub-basin, C Java, more fluviodeltaic than marine character. Biomarker distributions suggest all one family. Both Paleogene and Neogene intervals possible sources. Postulate NE-SW trending Paleogene basins across C Java ('Meratus Trend'))

Subroto, E.A., D. Noeradi, A. Priyono, H.E. Wahono, E. Hermanto, Praptisih & K. Santoso (2007)- The Paleogene Basin within the Kendeng Zone, Central Java Island, and implications to hydrocarbon prospectivity. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-G-091, p. 1-14.
(Regional gravity map of C Java shows Kendeng zone is deep basin, dissected by NE-SW structural lineaments that can be interpreted as S-ward prolongation of Paleogene structural trend. Stratigraphic studies in Paleogene outcrops in S part of Java revealed Paleogene basin present in S part of island. Geochemical analyses performed on selected sediments and oil samples)

Subroto, E.A., H.E. Wahono, E. Hermanto, D. Noeradi & Y. Zaim (2006)- Reevaluation of the petroleum potential in Central Java Province, Indonesia: innovative approach using geochemical inversion and modelling. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Int. Conf. Exhibition, Perth 2006, p. 1-6. *(Extended abstract)*

Sucipta, I G.B.E. (2006)- Petrologi batuan metamorf tekanan tinggi di daerah Karangsambung, Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 38, 2, p. 69-79. *(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369144032_Petrologi_Batuan_Metamorf_Tekanan_Tinggi_di_Daerah_Karangsambung_Kebumen_-_Jawa_Tengah)*
('Petrology of high-pressure metamorphic rocks in the Karangsambung area, Kebumen, C Java'. High-P metamorphism in Karangsambung produced blueschist-eclogite facies, formed at 35-50 km depth)

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Sudana, A. & A. Achdan (1992)- Geology of the Indramayu Quadrangle, Jawa, Quad. 1309-4, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-4.

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Sudarno (2008)- Pemakaian kontak stratigrafi secara struktur untuk evaluasi batu lempung hitam sebagai sumber daya geologi di Perbukitan Jiwo, Bayat, Klaten. Media Teknik (UGM) 30, 3, p. 290-299.
(On possibly unconformable stratigraphic contact between Eocene Wungkal-Gamping Fm limestone with Oligocene Kebo-Butak Fm in Jiwo Hills, C Java. Presence of black claystone)

Sudarsono & I. Setiawan (2012)- Paragenesa mineral bijih sulfida hidrotermal di daerah Kluwih Kabupaten Pacitan Jawa Timur: pendekatan berdasarkan mineralogi dan inklusi fluida. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 22, 1, p. 25-33.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/104/96>)
('Ore mineral paragenesis of hydrothermal sulfide mineralization in the Kluwih area of Pacitan District, East Java: approach based on mineralogy and fluid inclusions'. Epithermal low sulphidation system in S Mountains, with chalcopyrite-bornite-galena-sphalerite)

Sudharto, R.T. (1986)- Mineralization at Gunung Limbung, West Java, Indonesia. Masters Thesis Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, p. 1-174. *(online at: <https://repository.royalholloway.ac.uk/file/c7a2a82d-395c-4160-a160-238a6ca1bb87/1/10090094.pdf>)*

(Thesis supervised by D.H.M. Alderton and A.J. Barber. Mesothermal quartz veins with sulphides of Cu, Pb, and Zn and trace Au and Ag in Plio-Pleistocene dioritic intrusion at Gunung Limbung, 60 km NW of Bogor, W Java (undeveloped prospect in PT Aneka Tambang concession))

Sudijono (1985)- Foraminifera from the mud volcanic area, Sangiran, Central Java. In: N. Watanabe & D. Kadar (eds.) Quaternary geology of the hominid bearing formations in Java. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 4, p. 253-273.

(Sedimentary rocks from mud volcano include limestones (M and Late Eocene with Nummulites- Pellatipira; E Miocene sandy limestones with Spiroclypeus, Lepidocyclina, Miogypsina, Miogypsinoides) and marls with Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene planktonic forams)

Sudijono (2005)- Age and the depositional environment of the Kalibiuk Formation of the Cisaat river section, Bumi Ayau, Central Java. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 15, 2 (149), p. 118-135.

(Well-documented study of foraminifera of ~370m thick, clay-dominated Kalibiuk Fm, in Bumiayu area, C Java, suggesting mainly Late Pliocene ages (upper N20-N21). Lower part deposited in shelfal marine environment (Cassidulina- Hanzawaia fauna), upper part in brackish shallow marine and lagoon (Ammonia- Elphidium- Nonion- Asterorotalia fauna))

Sudiro, T.W., G.A.S. Nayoan, A. Yasid, M. Lattreille, H. Oesterle et al. (1973)- The structural units of the Jawa Sea. Proc. 2nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 177-185.

(Java Sea several N-S and NE-SW trending highs and lows. Sedimentation started with Eocene transgression from East)

Sudjatmiko (1972)- Geologic map of the Cianjur Quadrangle, Java. Quad. 9/XIII-E, scale 1:100,000. Geological Survey Indonesia, Bandung (also 2nd Edition, 2003).

(Area of W Java, incl. Rajamandala area, etc., W of Bandung)

Sudjatmiko & Santosa (1992)- Geologic map of the Leuwidimar Quadrangle, Java, Quad. 1109-3, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-38.

Sudrajat, A. (1975)- Batuan gunung api dan struktur geologi di Jawa Timur dan Nusa Tenggara Barat. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 2, p. 19-22.

(Volcanic rocks and geologic structure of East Java and western Nusa Tenggara)

Sudradjat, A. & G. Hartono (2006)- The application of the volcanic facies concept in the description of the “Old Andesite Formation”. Proc. Int. Interdisciplinary Conference Volcano International Gathering 2006, Yogyakarta, p. 274-281.

(online at: [https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/2587/1/9_THE%20APPLICATION%20OF%20VOLCANIC%20FACIES%20CONCEPT%20IN%20THE%20DESCRIPTION%20OF%20THE](https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/2587/1/9_THE%20APPLICATION%20OF%20VOLCANIC%20FACIES%20CONCEPT%20IN%20THE%20DESCRIPTION%20OF%20THE%20Old%20Andesite%20Formation%20of%20Southern%20Mountains%20of%20Java) Etc.)

(Application of volcanic facies concept allowed identification of eruption cycles and locations of volcanic centers within Oligocene- E Miocene “Old Andesite Formation” of Southern Mountains of Java)

Sudradjat, A., I. Syafri & E. Budiadi (2010)- The geotectonic configuration of Kulon Progo area, Yogyakarta. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_The-Geotectonic-Configuration.pdf)

(Analysis of satellite imagery with field visits suggest three regional tectonic stages controlled development elongated dome of Kulon Progo in S Mountains, 30 km W of Yogyakarta: Meratus (SW-NE), Sunda (NNW-SSE) and Java trends (E-W). Not result of vertical undation force, as suggested by Van Bemmelen (1949))

Suedy, S.W.A, Muhadiono, S. Sabiham & I. Qoyim (2012)- Fossil polen mangrove berumur Pliosen dari Formasi Tapak daerah Kedung Randu, Banyumas. Bioma (Berkala Ilmiah Biologi) 14, 1, p. 17-24.

(online at: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/bioma/article/view/9457>)

(‘Pliocene fossil mangrove pollen in the Tapak Formation, Kedung Randu area, Banyumas’)

(Samples from Tapak Fm of Kedung Randu, Banyumas, with 56 types of pollen and spores, 22 of which mangroves (Zonocostites, Spinizonocolpites, Florschuetzia, etc.). Presence of Stenochlaeniidites papuanus and Podocarpus imbricatus suggests P. imbricatus/ Dacrycarpidites australiensis Zone, Late Pliocene)

Sufiati, E. (2012)- Koleksi museum geologi fosil moluska holotype dari Banten, Jawa Barat. UPT Museum Geologi, Bandung, p. 1-190.
('The Geological Museum collection of fossil mollusc holotypes from Banten, West Java')

Sufiati, E. (2013)- Koleksi museum geologi fosil moluska holotype dari Bumiayu dan Cirebon, Jawa. UPT Museum Geologi, Bandung, p. 1-200.
('The Geological Museum collection of fossil mollusc holotypes from Bumiayu and Cirebon, Java')

Sufiati, E., Aswan, A. Sopanji, D. Kistiani & R. Wahyudin (2014)- Evolusi lingkungan pengendapan Formasi Nyalindung berdasarkan kajian paleontologi Moluska, daerah Cideng, Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-069, p. 1-5.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Evolusi-Lingkungan-Pengendapan.pdf)
('Evolution of depositional environments in the Nyalindung Fm based on paleontology study of molluscs, Cideng River area, Sukabumi, West Java'. Nyalindung Fm deposited in shallow marine environments. At least 11 times of depositional environment changes caused by changes in Late Miocene sea level. Associations of Turritella-Dentalina, Turritella-Bufonaria, Strombus-Balanus, etc.)

Sugiaman, F.J. (1998)- Depositional and diagenetic models of Miocene Parigi and pre-Parigi carbonates, offshore northwest Java, Indonesia. Berita Sedimentologi (Indonesian Sedimentologists Forum- FOSI) 10, p. 7-8.
(Brief discussion of M-L Miocene Parigi Fm carbonate buildups in 'KL area', offshore NW Java)

Sugiarto, S., I.B.O. Agastya, M.O. Jene, T. Ramadhan & Y.B. Muslih (2018)- Architectural elements of volcanoclastic mass transport of Banyak Member, Western Kendeng, East Java. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-185-G, p. 1-16.
(Banyak Mb is Late Miocene- E Pliocene andesitic volcanoclastic deep marine Mass Transport Deposits (slumps and debris flows) in W Kendeng Basin. Related to renewed and increasing volcanic eruption activity in Southern Mountains of Java. Not much detail)

Sugiatno, H. & C. Prasetyadi (1998)- Structural geology of the Rembang Hill, Central Java. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 3 (Geodin., Magmat. Vulkanologi), p. 16-25.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/52.pdf>)
(Rembang Hill in W Rembang zone E-W trending monoclinical structure, bounded by flexure in N and Jatipohon fault in S, and cut by E-W and NE-SW normal and sinistral slip faults. Major N70°E trending Jatipohon fault interpreted as normal fault, downthrown to N, with later inversion. Three segments, Klambu, Klampok and Todanan. W-most Klambu segment dominated by NE-SW sinistral slip faults with drag folds. Purwodadi High S of Klampok may act as structural barrier, weakening effects of N-directed compressive stress in W. Stratigraphic onlap of Ledok Fm on Bulu/Wonocolo Fms suggests Rembang structuring around 7.0 Ma)

Sugiharto (1984)- Stratigraphic traps defined by seismic data: a case study. Proc. 13th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 227-240.
(KL field in Arjuna basin off NW Java stratigraphic traps in Baturaja Fm carbonate and M Miocene Cibulakan Fm clastics)

Suhardja, S.K., S. Widiyantoro & A.B.-Santoso (2020)- Crustal thickness beneath Mt. Merapi and Mt. Merbabu, Central Java, Indonesia, inferred from receiver function analysis. Physics Earth Planetary Interiors 302, 105458, p. 1-11.
(Temporary seismic network data in 2013-2015 from 53 seismographic stations around Mt. Merapi and Mt. Merbabu in C Java used to map boundary between Earth's crust and upper mantle. Moho depth 27- 32 km)

beneath array, with no apparent correlation between crustal thickness and surface topography. Moho rel. shallow beneath Mt. Merapi (up to 27 km depth), despite its elevation of nearly 3 km. Etc.)

Suharsono & T. Suwarti (1992)- Geology of the Probolinggo Quadrangle, Jawa. Quad.1608-2, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-9.

Suhartati (1984)- Penyebaran foraminifera bentos familia Rotaliidae dan Miliolidae pada Formasi Kalibeng Atas di daerah Sangiran, Kabupaten Sragen, Jawa Tengah. J. RISET Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 5, 1, p. 30-35.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.5-No.1-2.pdf>)

('Distribution of benthic foraminifera of the Miliolidae and Rotaliidae families in the Upper Kalibeng Formation in the Sangiran area, Sragen, Central Java'. Mixed shallow and deep foraminiferal faunas)

Suharyogi, I.Y.P & R.A.P Sari (2024)- Paleodepositional environment of Kaliwangu Formation based on mollusc fossils assemblage in Ciwaringin River, Leuwimunding Area, Majalengka, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Geological Engineering and Geosciences, Yogyakarta 2023, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1373, p. 012046, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1373/1/012046/pdf>)

(M-L Pliocene ('Bantamian') sandstones-claystones of Kaliwangu Fm exposed in Ciwaringin River in Leuwimunding area, Majalengka Regency, W Java contains abundant mollusc fossils. 11 mollusc associations, representing three intertidal-shallow marine paleodepositional environments)

Suharyogi, I., R.A.P Sari, D.A.A. Besari & U.P. Wibowo (2024)- Mollusc fossils from Cisubuh Formation in Majalengka Regency and surrounding area. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-SS-01, p. 1994-2004.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383062264_Mollusc_Fossils_from_Cisubuh_Formation_in_Majalengka_Regency_and_Surrounding_Area)

(62 species of (Late Miocene?) molluscs in Cisubuk Fm, Bogor Basin, incl. Turritella bantamensis)

Suharyogi, I., R.A.P Sari, D.A.A. Besari & A.G.R. Jayanti (2025)- Biodiversity of Pliocene-Pleistocene mollusk fossils in the Cisaat River, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. First International Seminar on Indonesian Mollusca (ISIM), Ambon 2024, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1512, 012001, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1512/1/012001>)

(Study of molluscs in Plio-Pleistocene Kaliglagah and Kalibiuk formations along Cisaat River in C Java, a classic Bumiayu vertebrate fossils site. Seven mollusc biofacies, from lacustrine to shallow marine)

Suhendra, R. (2016)- Studi petrologi dan geokimia batuan metamorf berasosiasi dengan endapan emas orogenik pada lintasan Sungai Gebang, Desa Kaligua, Kecamatan Kaliwiro, Kabupaten Wonosobo, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Thesis Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 1-333.

(summary online at: [http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/...](http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/))

(Metamorphic rocks in Gebang River area of Karangsambung Complex, C Java, at least three types (1) overburden metamorphism (zeolite facies), (2) orogenic metamorphism (greenschist, epidote-amphibolite, amphibolite and blueschist facies), and (3) contact metamorphism (hornblende-hornfels and pyroxene hornfels facies). Occurrences of high sulfidation and skarn deposits show placer gold deposits in area not produced by single process (orogenic gold deposit))

Suhendra, R., N.I. Setiawan, I.W. Warmada, A.R. Aji & H. Humaida (2017)- Petrogenesis of very low to low-grade metamorphic rocks in Luk Ulo melange complex, Karangsambung, Indonesia. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 10, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta, p. 1091-1113.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/274159/1/OMP-09.pdf>)

(Zeolite- and greenschist-facies metamorphic rocks in Karangsambung area widespread in N part of Luk Ulo Melange Complex, especially in Gebang River, Kaliwiro area, incl. scaly clay, mica schist, zeolitic rocks and basaltic lava. (S part of complex with higher-grade metamorphics). Multiple protolith rock types. Luk Ulo Complex a complex accretion zone)

Suhendra, R., R. Takahashi, A. Agangi, A. Imai, H. Sato & N.I. Setiawan (2024)- Textural-compositional evolution of pyrite and metal remobilization during low-grade metamorphism of metapelite: Contribution to gold mineralization in the Luk Ulo Complex, Central Java, Indonesia. *Ore Geology Reviews* 166, 105966, p. 1-23.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169136824000994>)

Cretaceous Luk Ulo Complex in C Java hosts orogenic gold-type ores (undiscovered, but known from float). Host rocks accreted Late Jurassic- E Cretaceous metapelite (greenschist), metamorphosed under T of ~510 °C)

Suhendra, R., R. Takahashi, A. Imai, H. Sato, N.I. Setiawan & A. Agangi (2022)- Primary source of placer gold in the Luk Ulo Metamorphic Complex, Central Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 72, 1, e12300, p.

(Luk Ulo Metamorphic Complex in C Java is product of Cretaceous subduction and accretion, and includes diverse types of protoliths. Sources of placer gold deposits never identified. Two-types of primary mineralization in area: (1) seafloor basalt-hosted massive sulfide mineralization and (2) low-grade metamorphic rocks-hosted vein type mineralization. Volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization identified in seafloor basalt and few deep-sea sedimentary rocks. Placer gold likely derived from erosion of orogenic-type gold ores in low-grade metamorphic rocks in surrounding areas)

Suhendro, I., A. Harijoko, N.I. Setiawan & H.E. Wibowo (2023)- Cooling history (from magma ascent to lava extrusion) of the Watuadeg pillow lava, Berbah, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *J. Applied Geology (UGM)* 8, 1, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/73942>)

(Famous Oligocene? Watuadeg pillow lava outcrops S of Yogyakarta. Cooling time estimated from size and density of plagioclase microlites estimated for rim as ~12 hours, for medial and core parts ~52 and 91 hours)

Suherman, T. & A. Syahbuddin (1986)- Exploration history of the MB Field, coastal area of Northwest Java. *Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 101-122.

(1982 MB field straddles NW Java coast, ~35 miles NE of Jakarta. One of several fields in M Miocene Mid-Main Carbonate buildup. Productive interval over basement horst block (Rengasdengklok High). Faults defining N-S trending horst may be pathways from basinal areas (Ardjuna/Pasir Putih or Ciputat subbasin))

Sujanto, F.X. & Y.R. Sumantri (1977)- Preliminary study on the Tertiary depositional patterns of Java. *Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 2, p. 183-213.

(Java five major E-W trending structural units, from N to S: Seribu Platform. N Java hinge belt, Bogor-Kendeng Trough, Axial Ridge-flexure, Southern slope of axial ridge-flexure)

Sujatmiko (1972)- Geologic map of Cianjur Quadrangle, Java, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Sujatmiko (1994)- Batu permata Jawa Barat: potensi dan permasalahannya. *Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, 2, p. 882-889.

('Gemstones of West Java: the potential and its problems'. Brief review of presence of agate, silicified wood, jasper, opal, etc., in S Mountains of west Java))

Sujatmiko (2004)- Geologic map of Padalarang Quadrangle, Java, 1:100,000, 2nd Ed., Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Sujatmiko, H.C. Einfalt & U. Henn (2008)- Opal from Banten Province, Indonesia and its varieties. *Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 1, p. 682-690.

(Opal mined since early 1970s in 9 x 13 km² area in Banten Province, SE of Rangkasbitung. Opal found in 0.3-2.3m thick weathered pumice layer in Late Miocene Genteng Fm volcanoclastic sequence. Types of opal range from common opal to hyalite, fire opal, and white and black precious opal)

Sujatmiko & Santosa (1992)- Geology of the Leuwidamar Quadrangle, Jawa (Quad. 11093), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-38.

(Map of SW Java, W of Pelabuhan Ratu. Oldest beds Eocene coal-bearing Bayat Fm)

Sujitno, P. & E. Ruslan (1978)- Seismik di Jawa Barat: kemajuan teknologi processing meningkatkan kemampuan interpretasi. *Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)*. 5, p. 49-62.

Sukanto, R. (1975)- Geologic map of the Jampang and Balekambang Quadrangles, Jawa, Quads. 9-XIV-A & 8-XIV-C, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-11.

Sukandar, S., S.A. Siregar & L. Leverbvre (1982)- A reservoir description, based on wireline logs, geological and production data, aids selection of new well locations for optimum oil production. *Proc. 11th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 415-427.

(Reservoir description of Parigi limestone reef in Tugu Barat field, W Java. Thick gas cap and aquifer cause gas and water cuts in production from thin oil column. Two limestone facies: (1) reef core with high vertical permeability, and (2) overlying reef debris, with better stratification and reduced vertical permeability)

Sukandarrumidi (1986)- Neogene foraminifera from the Rembang Basin, East Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis University of Wales, Aberystwyth, p. 1-292. *(Unpublished)*

Sukandarrumidi (1989)- Late Cenozoic foraminifera from West Java (Jatibarang oil field and Java Sea). Ph.D. Thesis University of Wales, Aberystwyth, p. 1-730. *(Unpublished)*

Sukandarrumidi (1990)- Biostratigrafi sumur pemboran CLS-X, Jatibarang. *Media Teknik* 12, 3, p. 150-162.
('Biostratigraphy of well CLS-X, Jatibarang'. M Miocene (Lepidocyclina verbeeki- Ammonia umbonata zone) to Pleistocene (Asterorotalia trispinosa zone) biostratigraphy of Jatibarang CLS-X well, drilled to 2630m, NW Java)

Sukanta U., E. Partoyo & A. Achdan (1994)- Depositional environment of the Besole Formation in the western part of the Blambangan region, East Jawa. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 4, 30, p. 9-14.
(On depositional environment of E Miocene volcanics-dominated Besole Fm in easternmost SE Java (part of Late Oligocene- earliest Miocene 'Old Andesites complex of S Mountains'). Lower part deep water deposits, with andesitic pillow lavas passing upward into classic turbidites. Volcanic arc to backarc setting. Current directions probably NW to SE)

Sukardi (1992)- Geology of the Surabaya & Sapulu Quadrangle, Jawa (1608-4, 1609-1), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Sukardi & T. Budhitrisna (1992)- Geology of the Salatiga Quadrangle, Jawa (1408-6), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-15. + map.
(NE part of Central Java, with W part of Kendeng zone and Quaternary arc, including Sangiran Dome)

Sukarna, D. (1991)- Geochemistry and origin of gold in the Cikotok ore group (COG) and associated plutonic and volcanic rocks in the Bayah area, Banten- West Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis State University of Ghent, Belgium, p. 1-293. *(Unpublished)*

Sukarna, D. (1993)- Geokimia dan isotop batuan basal primitif (batuan gunungapi daerah Bayah). *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 3, 23, p. 2-9.
('Geochemistry and isotopes of primitive basalts (volcanic rocks of the Bayah area)'. Primitive Late Eocene- E Oligocene basalt in Cisiih River, Bayah area, SW Java)

Sukarna, D. (1993)- Wall rock geochemistry and hydrothermal alteration of the Cikotok Ore Group (COG) in the Bayah area. *Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC)*, Bandung, 16, p. 70-96.

Sukarna, D. (1994)- Paleogeography and evolution of the Bayah area during Tertiary. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 4, 37, p. 2-12.

(Bayah High area of SW Java (W of Pelabuhan Ratu) with outcrops of Eocene-Oligocene rocks, flanked by late E and M Miocene rocks. Three periods of tectonic activity: (1) Late Paleogene N-directed folding-thrusting of Paleogene; (2) latest M Miocene folding; and (3) latest Miocene faulting in N. In Late Cretaceous- E Eocene Bayah area was in fore-arc position, with source of Paleogene sands from N. Late Eocene- M Oligocene 'Lower Old Andesite' volcanic activity in Bayah area. Late Oligocene- E Miocene 'Upper Old Andesite' activity along all of S Java. No paleogeographic maps)

Sukarna, D. (1998)- Petrogenesis diorit Gunung Malang, daerah Bayah bukti bukti geokimia dan kimia mineral. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 8, 86, p. 2-12.

('Petrogenesis of the Mt. Malang diorite Mount Malang, Bayah area, based on geochemical and mineral chemistry'. Geochemistry of M Miocene(?) diorites at N side Bayah Dome, SW Java, which result from calc-alkaline island arc magmatism)

Sukarna, D. (1998)- Rb, Sr, Zr, Ba and Y behavior during mineralization in the Cirotan ore deposit. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 9, 90, p. 9-15.

(Cirotan ore deposit of Cikotok ore group in SW Java is epithermal gold deposit with polymetallic minerals, hosted in E Miocene 'Old Andesites')

Sukarna, D. (1999)- Rare elements distribution in Cirotan epithermal gold deposits. Indonesian Mining 5, p. 1-10.

Sukarna, D.J., A. Mangga S. & K. Brata (1993)- Geology of the Bayah area; implications for the Cenozoic evolution of West Java, Indonesia. In: G.H. Teh (ed.) Proc. Symposium Tectonic framework and energy resources of the W margin of the Pacific Basin, Bull. Geological Society Malaysia 33, Kuala Lumpur 1992, p. 163-180.

(online at: <http://www.gsm.org.my/products/702001-101014-PDF.pdf>)

(Review of SW Java Eocene- Pliocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Island arc volcanics in Late Eocene and Late Oligocene- earliest Miocene ('Old Andesites') and Late Miocene- Recent)

Sukarna, D., Y. Noya & S.A. Mangga (1994)- Petrology and geochemistry of the Tertiary plutonic and volcanic rocks in the Bayah area. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 389-412.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/32.pdf>)

(Three episodes of Tertiary igneous rocks in Bayah area, SW Java, all calc-alkaline arc rocks: (1) Lower Old Andesite (Late Eocene- E Oligocene, 53-36 Ma; rel. primitive basaltic magma in forearc setting?) (2) Upper Old Andesite (Late Oligocene- E Miocene and (3) MPV, late E Miocene- Late Miocene. 2 and 3 are volcanic arc deposits and can be linked to Indian Ocean Plate subduction; magmatic arc))

Sukiman, S (1977)- Sur deux bois fossiles du gisement de la region Pachitan a Java. Comptes Rendus 102nd Congres National des Societes Savantes, Limoges, 1, p. 197-209.

('On two fossil woods from the deposits in Pacitan region of Java')

Sukisman, Y.R.S., S. Mulyaningsih & R.A. Hidayah (2020)- Hydrothermal alteration and ore metal mineralisation at Temon, Pacitan, East Jawa, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 6, 1, p. 24-33.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/6368/3121>)

Sukiyah, E., I. Haryanto & A. Sudradjat (2016)- The skin tectonic control in the geomorphologic evolution of western part of Java, Indonesia. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 348-351.

(Dominant stress direction remains similar (N100E with ~E-W strike azimuths) from M Eocene to Pliocene-Quaternary. U Miocene and younger strata same strike direction but generally more gentle dips. Ideal Java

geomorphologic zonation from S to N: rel. undeformed plateau in S (Jampang) to volcanic arc to intensely folded ridges in middle- thin skin overthrusting in N)

Sukmono, S., D. Santoso, A. Samodra, W. Waluyo & S. Tjiptoharsono (2006)- Integrating seismic attributes for reservoir characterization in Melandong Field, Indonesia. *The Leading Edge* 25, 5, p. 532-538. (online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/277402680_Integrating_seismic_attributes_for_reservoir_characterization_in_Melandong_Field_Indonesia)

(Melandong Field in onshore NW Java Basin seismic reservoir characterization of fluvio-deltaic channels of Talang Akar Fm and carbonates of Batu Raja Fm)

Sulaeman, C., L. Cendekia Dewi & W. Triyoso (2008)- Karakterisasi sumber gempa Yogyakarta 2006 berdasarkan data GPS. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 3, 1, p. 49-56.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/219)

(Yogyakarta May 2006 magnitude 6.5 earthquake epicenter 10 km E of Bantul. GPS data suggest left-lateral strike slip along SW-NE trending fault)

Sulaeman, C., P.A. Minarno, I. Priambodo & H. Afif (2020)- Model sesar Pati di Jawa Tengah berdasarkan data GPS. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 21, 1, p. 9-15.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/450>)

(‘Pati Fault Model in Central Java Based on GPS Data’.Earthquake prediction study)

Sulistyaningrum, I., R.P. Sekti, C.J. Strohmenger & T.N. Hidayah (2019)- Reservoir Quality Region (RQR) prediction throughout the Kedung Keris Field, Onshore East Java. *Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA19-G-97*, p. 1-14.

(Kedung Keris field 2011 ExxonMobil discovery in Cepu block, East Java basin. Isolated Oligocene- E-Miocene carbonate build-up, similar to and 10 km E of giant Banyu Urip field, but somewhat earlier final drowning of carbonate. Reservoir quality mapping from seismic facies and well data. Two periods of diagenesis, early (shortly after deposition) and late (after burial and compaction))

Sulistyo, Z.R. (2016)- Volcanostratigraphy of submarine volcano Kumbang Fm. in Capar Area, Kuningan: implication to potential volcano-clastic play in West Java Basin. *Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-3-G*, p. 1-9.

(Kumbang Fm Late Miocene submarine volcanoclastics in Bogor Trough. Sourced from proto-Ciremai volcano and interfingering with (upper?) Halang Fm. sediments. Potential volcanoclastic hydrocarbon play)

Sulistiyono, Y.A. Sendjaja, Abdurrokhim & B.G. Adhiperdana (2025)- Geohistory model and structural style for hydrocarbon trapping mechanism in Kendal Sub-basin, North Central Java, Indonesia. *Iraqi Geological J.* 58, 2A, p. 165-183.

(online at: <https://igj-iraq.org/igj/index.php/igj/article/download/2903/2271>)

(Evaluation of structure and hydrocarbons of Kendal Sub-basin in E part of North Serayu Basin in N part of C Java, W of Semarang, based on seismic and well data (= area of late 1800s- early 1900s pioneering oil production on Java; JTVG. Three tectonic phases: (1) E-M Miocene rifting, producing half-graben; (2) M-Late Miocene N-S compression; (3) Late Miocene- Pliocene compression, creating thrust fold zone. Likely hydrocarbon generation from organic-rich E Miocene Lower Cibulakan shale. With NCJ-A1 well information. Etc.)

Sulistyaningrum, I., D. Mariana & Etikha (2022)- Revealed Banyu Urip new opportunity: integrated subsurface approach leads to a potential field production increase through infill wells program. *Proc. 46th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA22-G-90*, p. 1-15.

(Banyu Urip field in NE Java with original oil column ~1000 ft thick and in communication with overlying Seravalian clastic section through gas cap. Gas with ~1.7% H₂S and 45% CO₂. Producing since 2009. By 2022 produced >540 MMBO) with peak production ~220,000 BOPD in 2021. Unswept oil potential identified mainly in E and W areas. Carbonate infill wells planned to be drilled in late 2024)

Sulistyoningrum, D. & Wartono Rahardjo (2010)- Identification and paleoecology of coralline fossils (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) from Jonggrangan Limestone, Western Slope of Kucir Hill, West Progo Area, Yogyakarta Special Province. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-056, p. 1-9.
(*On corals from M-L Miocene Jonggrangan Fm reefal limestone, Kucir Hill, W Progo Mts, S Central Java (age should be Tfl; late E- M Miocene; Lunt 2013, Reich et al. 2014)*)

Sumanagara, D.A. & D. Sinambela (1991)- Penemuan endapan emas primer di Gunung Pongkor- Jawa Barat. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 97-114.
(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-\(10-12-Des-1991\)-6.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/49/20th-(10-12-Des-1991)-6.pdf))
(*'The discovery of the Gunung Pongkor primary gold deposit, West Java'. Pongkor gold mine discovered in 1988-1991, WSW of Bogor. Hosted in andesitic volcanics*)

Sumanagara, D.A. & D. Sinambela (1993)- The discovery of the Gunung Pongkor gold deposit, West Java. In: M. Simatupang & B.H. Wahju (eds.) Proc. Indonesian mineral development Conference, Jakarta 1991, Indonesian Mining Assoc. (IMA), Jakarta, p. 275-301.
(*Similar to Sumanagara & Sinambela 1991, above*)

Sumantri, Y.R. (1982)- Gas karbondioksida didalam cekungan minyak Jawa Barat Utara (suatu pandangan mengenai genesanya). Proc. 11th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 213-236.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/35/PIT-IAGI-1982-Paper-22.pdf>)
(*'Carbon dioxide gas in the NW Java oil basin (a view of its genesis)'. On CO₂-bearing gas in onshore NW Java basin oil-gas fields*)

Sumarso & T. Ismoyowati (1975)- Contribution to the stratigraphy of the Jiwo Hills and their southern surroundings (Central Java). Proc. 4th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 19-26.
(*Bayat area with Eocene clastics and limestones of late Ta (M Eocene) and Tb (Late Eocene) unconformably over Pretertiary (Cretaceous?) metamorphic basement. M-L Eocene overall transgressive series: limestones overlain by Gamping Beds marls with planktonic foram zones P14 and P 15 (latest M Eocene and early Late Eocene) (Unconformably overlain by latest Oligocene- E Miocene volcanoclastics ('Old Andesites'). M Miocene angular unconformity between Semilir beds (up to N9; basal M Miocene) and overlying late M Miocene Wonosari beds (N12). Late Miocene-Pliocene absent, probably erosion after Late Pliocene orogeny)*)

Sumarso & N. Suparyono (1974)- A contribution to the stratigraphy of the Bumiayu area. Proc. 3rd Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p.

Suminto, M.M., Sidarto, S. Maryanto, E.E. Susanto, S.F. Aziz, I. Christiana & E. Fitriani (2004)- A study of the Solo River terraces from Kerek to Karsono: Ngawi and Bojonegoro regions, East Java. Geological Research and Development Centre, Bandung, p. .

Sumosusastro, S. (1957)- A contribution to the geology of eastern Djiwo Hills and the Southern Range in Central Java. Indonesian J. Natural Science (Majalah Ilmu Alam untuk Indonesia) 112, 2, p. 115-134.
(*Geologic history in Jiwo hills and adjacent Southern Mountains in C Java begins with Mesozoic deposition, uplifted during Late Cretaceous or E Eocene orogenic activity. Eocene transgressions and regressions followed by Oligocene orogenic phase with diorite intrusions, folding pre-Tertiary-Eocene complex. Volcanic activity in lower Miocene time followed by M Miocene transgression, Mio-Pliocene uplift and E Pleistocene basalt extrusions. Collapse of geanticline along E-W faults to form rift zone was last tectonic event*)

Sun, M. & I.N. Akbar (2011)- B-Field Reservoir simulation- characterization of carbonate fracture permeability using single and dual porosity models. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association, IPA11-E-237, p. 1-12.
(*Banyu Urip Field excess permeability due to karst and fractures*)

Sunan, H.L., Siswandi, A.K. Gibran, M.R. Aditama, R.Y. Saragih, W.H. Purnomo et al. (2020)- The genesis of gemstone based on pillow lava primary structure: a case study from Kumbang Formation, Limbasari. Proc. Int. Conf. Engineering, Technology and Innovative Researches (ICETIR 2020), Purbalingga, IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering 982, 012043, p. 1-8.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/982/1/012043>)

(On the formation of jasper as hydrothermal product in cracks in (Miocene-Pliocene?) Kumbang Fm breccia ('peperite' fragmented volcanic rock) in N Serayu Mountains, C Java)

Sunardi, E. (1997)- Magnetic polarity stratigraphy of the Plio-Pleistocene volcanic rocks around the Bandung Basin, West Java, Indonesia. Dr.Sc. Thesis, Osaka City University, Japan, p. (Unpublished)

Sunardi, E. (1998)- Paleomagnetic study of selected dykes and lava from Bandung area. Berita Sedimentologi 8, p. 13-16.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/284>)

(Summary of paleomagnetic study of last 4 Myrs of Plio-Pleistocene volcanics in Bandung area)

Sunardi, E. (2004)- Lithofacies stratigraphy and characteristic of Jampang Formation. In: Stratigrafi Pulau Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 30, p. 107-111.

(E Miocene Jampang Fm oldest volcanogenic deposit on Java. Breccias clasts mainly basalt, also skeletal limestone, lithic tuff, ripped-up tuffaceous sandstone)

Sunardi, E. (2011)- Stratigraphy review of Kuningan area in relation to the petroleum potential. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 9, 3, p. 125-138.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8269/3816>)

(Kuningan area of Bogor Trough, E of Bandung and S of Cirebon, W Java, poorly known. First, shallow oil wells of Indonesia were drilled on oil seeps near Maja in N part of area by Reerink in 1871. Stratigraphy and hydrocarbon plays of offshore NW Java Basin may extend to Kuningan area)

Sunardi, E. & B.G. Adhiperdana (2008)- An account for the petroleum prospectivity in the Southern Mountains of west Java: a geological frontier in the west? Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-083, p. 1-12.

(S mountains of W Java largely consists of inverted sub-basins, with deformed Tertiary sediments and dissected arc remnants. Base Tertiary ranges from >2000m depth to PreTertiary exposure at Ciletuh. Early Tertiary coal and shales likely source rocks. Geochemical results from 200-400m well samples of Paleogene sediments indicate mature and oil/gas prone source rocks. Potential for petroleum accumulations greatest in E part)

Sunardi, E. & B.G. Adhiperdana (2013)- Sedimentologi dan paleohidrologi sedimen fluvial Oligosen Formasi Walat, Sukabumi-Jawa Barat. Bionatura- Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Hayati dan Fisik 15, 1, p. 8-13.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bionatura/article/view/7212/3311>)

(Sedimentology and paleohydrology of fluvial sediments of the Oligocene Walat Formation, Sukabumi, West Java'. Fluvial Walat Fm outcrops show upward decrease of fluvial sinuosity, and rivers becoming more braided, with wider and deeper channels upsection, with more coarse-grained facies Represents relative sediment supply increases beyond capacity of accommodation, possibly related to sea level drop through Paleogene, and global climate change from greenhouse to icehouse conditions in Eocene-Oligocene time (NB: age of Walat Fm more likely Late Eocene?; Lunt 2013))

Sunardi, E., B.G. Adhiperdana, Nurdijat, N. Muchsin, T.W. Kunto & R. Ryacudu (2001)- Facies analysis of the Cisubuh Formation outcrops analogues at Brebes-Tegal-Pemalang District, Central Java. In: A. Setiawan et al. (eds.) Proc. 2n FOSI Regional Seminar, Deep-Water Sedimentation of Southeast Asia, Indonesian Sedimentologists Forum, Jakarta 2001, p. 43-47. (Extended Abstract)

Sunardi, E., M. Hyodo & H. Kumai (2001)- Magnetic polarity stratigraphy of the Plio-Pleistocene volcanic rocks in and around the Bandung Basin, West Java, Indonesia. Gondwana Research 4, 4, p. 793. (Abstract)
(online at:

https://www.academia.edu/9901960/Magnetic_Polarity_Stratigraphy_of_the_Plio_Pleistocene_Volcanic_Rocks_in_and_Around_the_Bandung_Basin_West_Java_Indonesia
(Dating of ~4-1 Ma old volcanic rocks around Bandung using radiometric ages and magnetic polarity)

Sunardi, E. & J. Kimura (1998)- Temporal chemical variations of the late Neogene volcanic rocks around the Bandung Basin, West Java, Indonesia: an inferred timetable resolving the evolutionary history of the upper mantle. *J. Mineralogy Petrology Economic Geology*, Tokyo, 93, p. 103-128.
(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/ganko/93/4/93_4_103/_pdf)
(Bandung Basin underlain by late Cenozoic volcanics. Pliocene lavas dated by K-Ar as 4.1 Ma and 3.3-2.8 Ma at W and SW side of Bandung Basin. Resurgence in melting with 'Old Quaternary' lavas between ~1.1- 0.6 Ma, simultaneous with uplift of Sunda Arc. Middle and Late Pleistocene lavas at Sunda (0.5-0.2 Ma) and Tangkuban Perahu (0.18-0.04 Ma) volcanoes)

Sunardi, E. & R.P. Koesoemadinata (1997)- Magnetostratigraphy of volcanic rocks in Bandung area. *Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, p. 404-418.
(Plio-Pleistocene magnetic polarity stratigraphy supplemented with K-Ar dating, etc., for lava flows and dykes for last 4 Ma around Bandung Basin. 15 volcanic units assigned to paleomagnetic zones Gilbert (Selacau - Paseban volcanic unit, with mean age of 4.1 Ma and with reversed polarity), Gauss (calc-alkalic series of Cipicung, Kromong E and W; 3.3, 3.1 and 2.9 Ma), Matuyama (Cicadas tholeiitic lavas; 1.7 Ma) and Brunhes. Etc.)

Sunardi, E. & R.P. Koesoemadinata (1999)- New K-Ar ages and the magmatic evolution of the Sunda-Tangkuban Perahu Volcano Complex Formations, West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 28th Annual Convention IAGI*, Jakarta 1999, p. 63-71.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/63/6.pdf>)
(New K-Ar whole-rock age determinations on 18 volcanic rock sites around Bandung show ages of 4 Ma, -3.3-2.9 Ma, ~1.7 Ma, ~1.1 Ma, 0.5 Ma, -0.2 Ma and 0.1-0.04 Ma, suggesting continuous activity for 4 myrs or more)

Sunarta, J.A., B. Setiawan & Y.Z. Rochmana (2024)- Pengaruh diagenesis terhadap porositas batupasir Formasi Cinambo di daerah Cengal dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Majalengka, Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Geomine* 12, 1, p. 10-25.
(online at: <https://jurnal.fti.umi.ac.id/index.php/JG/article/view/649/282>)
(‘The influence of diagenesis on the porosity of the Cinambo Formation sandstone in the Cengal area and its surroundings, Majalengka Regency, West Java.’ Effect of diagenesis (cementation, dissolution) on porosity of E Miocene Cinambo Fm arkosic turbiditic sandstones in W Java (no location maps))

Sunarya, Y., S.S. Sudirman & T. Kosasih (1992)- The epithermal gold deposits in the Cikotok area, West Java, Indonesia. In: *Epithermal gold in Asia and the Pacific*, Mineral concentrations and Hydrocarbon accumulations in the ESCAP Region series, UN ESCAP, 6, p. 54-59.
(Gold mined since 1936 Cikotok area, Bayah Dome, SW Java. Gold in epithermal, sulphide-bearing quartz veins, mainly in N-S trending fractures. Hosted by propylitized Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesites')

Sunarya, Y. & S. Suharto (1989)- The epithermal gold deposits in Cikotok area, West Java. In: *First workshop on epithermal gold mineralization*, ESCAP, Resources Division and Geological Survey of Japan, Tsukuba 1989, p. 1-15.

Sunata, W. (1989)- Status of paleomagnetic studies on Quaternary deposits in Indonesia. *Proc. 24th Session Committee Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)*, Bangkok 1987, 2, p. 170-175.
(Mainly results of Pliocene-Pleistocene magnetostratigraphy of Sangiran section, Central Java (Joint Indonesia-Japan project). Gauss-Matuyama boundary (2.48 Ma) in Upper Kalibeng Fm, Matuyama- Brunhes boundary (0.73 Ma) in upper Bapang (Kauh) Fm)

Sunjaya, E.S., A. Amir, D. Sudarmawan & A.H. Satyana (2006)- Sedimentology of Wonosari carbonates Southern Yogyakarta: outcrop study and petroleum implications. AAPG International Conference, Perth 2006. (Abstract only)

(Wonosari reefal carbonates rimmed shelf platform, deepening to N. Depositional environments from shallow S to deep N: (1) back reef-shelf with patch reef and algal foram packstones; (2) reef zone with boundstones and packstones-grainstones cut by surge channels; (3) reef slope with packstones and rudstones; (4) toe to slope with planktonic packstones and wackestones. Diagenetic processes: micritization, dolomitization, and dissolution. Locally good porosities. M Miocene Sambipitu Fm may provide source rocks but distribution limited. Mio-Pliocene Kepek limestones and marls may partly seal Wonosari reefs. Oil seeps absent in area)

Sunjaya E.S., M.I. Novian, E. Biantoro & A.H.Satyana (2006)- Exploration challenge on Kendeng zone: outcrop study and petroleum indication. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru, p. (Poster abstract)

Suparka, M.E. (1988)- Studi petrologi dan geokimia kompleks ofiolit Karangsambung Utara Luh Ulo, Jawa Tengah, Evolusi geologi Jawa Tengah. Doct. Thesis, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p. 1-181. (Unpublished)

(online at: <https://osf.io/preprints/inarxiv/vfds3>)

('Study on petrology and geochemistry of North Karangsambung ophiolite, Luh Ulo, geological evolution of Central Java'. Karangsambung area (C Java) ophiolite consists of harzburgite, serpentinite, lherzolite, gabbro, diabase and pillow basalt. Originated from tholeiite magma from N-type mid oceanic ridge basalt. Radiometric ages of basalt and diabase 85.0 ± 4.3 Ma and 81.3 ± 4.1 Ma. Mica schist ~85 and 102 Ma. Ophiolite result of thrusting part of mid oceanic ridge from Indo-Australia oceanic plate onto Eurasian continental plate in Late Cretaceous-Paleocene. Page 28-30: Luk Ulo melange with U Cretaceous- Paleocene planktonic forams)

Suparka, M.E., M. Aziz, C.I. Abdullah & Suparka (2007)- Mineralization of Cu-Au porphyry deposits in Cihurip and surrounding area, Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Joint Conv 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI, and 29th IATMI Annual Convention, Bali, p. 1319-1327.

(Cihurip Cu-Au mineralization in Garut Regency, S Mountains of W Java, hosted and enclosed by porphyry dyke, but not porphyry gold-copper deposit)

Suparka, M.E., S. Martodjojo & R. Soeria-Atmadja (1990)- Jalur magmatik maman Kapur-Tersier Awal di Jawa dan sekitarnya In: Pros. Persidangan sains bumi dan masyarakat, Univ. Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 1990, p. 81-91.

('Cretaceous- Early Tertiary magmatic belt in Java: and its surrounding areas')

Suparka, M.E. & R. Soeria-Atmadja (1991)- Major element chemistry and REE patterns of the Luk Ulo ophiolites, Central Java. In: E.P. Utomo et al. (eds.) Proc. The Silver Jubilee LIPI- Symposium on the Dynamics of subduction and its products, Yogyakarta-Karangsambung 1991, Research and Development Center for Geotechnology, Indonesian Institut of Sciences (LIPI), Bandung, p. 195-208.

Suparka, S., K.H. Thio, S. Hadiwisastra & S. Siregar (1979)- Suatu tinjauan mengenai batuan metamorf di daerah Cihara, Bayah, Jawa Barat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 2, 1, p. 1-6.

(online at: <http://pustaka.geotek.lipi.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Riset-Vol.2-No.1-2-2-.pdf>)

('A review of the metamorphic rocks in the Cihara area, Bayah, West Java'. Actinolite chlorite schist, hornblende schist, micaschist and granodiorite gneiss N of Cihara granodiorite, W of Pelabuhan Ratu. Interpreted as cataclastic metamorphics of E-W transcurrent fault)

Supendi, P., A.D. Nugraha, N.T. Puspito, S. Widiyantoro & D. Daryono (2018)- Identification of active faults in West Java, Indonesia, based on earthquake hypocenter determination, relocation, and focal mechanism analysis. Geoscience Letters 5, 1, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40562-018-0130-y>)

(Relocation of 168 shallow earthquakes in West Java 2009-2015) shows clusters of events near active faults in West Java, i.e., Lembang, Cimandiri and Baribis faults. Lembang fault indicates left-lateral strike slip. Around

Cimandiri fault focal mechanism also show left-lateral strike slip, but changes to thrust to S. Baribis fault zone, is thrust fault is shown, but becomes oblique to E)

Supendi, P., S. Widiyantoro, N. Rawlinson, M.R. Daryono, A. Ardianto, A.W. Baskara, R. Damanik & Y.M. Husni (2025)- Evidence of the West Java back-arc thrust from earthquake activity. *Tectonophysics* 911, 230853, p.

(Seismicity monitoring along Baribis Fault Zone supports active West Java back-arc thrust and complex fault network. Newly identified Cirata Fault characterised by thrust mechanisms)

Supriatna, S., L. Sarmili, D. Sudana & A. Koswara (1992)- Geologic map of the Karangnunggal Quadrangle, Java, Quad. 1308-1, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

Supriyanto & A.M.T. Ibrahim (1993)- Model pertumbuhan sembulan karbonat akibat progradasi sesar naik di bagian Selatan cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. *Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, 2, p. 1162-1174.

(Model of Miocene Upper Cibulakan and Parigi Fm carbonate development and thrust fault propagation in onshore NW Java basin)

Suratman, R.P. Koesoemadinata & E. Suparka (1994)- Stratigraphic sequence and carbonate diagenesis of the Paciran Formation, Northeast Java basin. *Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 19-32.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/2.pdf>)

(Plio-Pleistocene Paciran Fm limestone on Tuban High in NE Java unconformable on early M Miocene Tuban Fm. Paciran Fm 7km E of Tuban with 'Karren' karst morphology. Two caliche horizons subdivide formation into three sequences. Diagenesis controlled by two sealevel drops in Pliocene and tectonic uplift in Pleistocene. Four diagenetic environments: marine, deep burial, paleo-arid freshwater and Recent freshwater)

Suratman & Mardiasro (1997)- Iodium di Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. *Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, p. 140-152.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/64/12.pdf>)

('Iodine in the NE Java Basin'. NE Java Basin formation waters near Mojokerto and Surabaya locally relatively rich in iodine, especially in Pucangan Fm of Kendeng zone. Commercial production since >100 years; currently by PT Kimia Farma at Watudakon anticline (~220 kg/day))

Suratman & S. Musliki (1996)- Anggota Ngrayong sebagai endapan regresif yang berprogradasi daerah selatan. *Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Bandung, p. 262 -274.

('The Ngrayong member as regressive deposit of a South-prograding system'. Middle Miocene Ngrayong sands represent major influx of sands into NE Java basin by prograding system from North)

Surjono, S.S. & M. Datun (2010)- Need to conserve the Miocene limestone in Bayat area, Central Jawa, Indonesia. *Proc. Int. Symposium and 2nd AUN.Seed-Net Regional Conference in Geo-disaster mitigation in ASEAN*, Bali 2020, p. 447-453. *(online at:*

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sugeng-](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sugeng-Surjono/publication/370496906_Need_to_Conserve_the_Miocene_Limestone_in_Bayat_Area_Central_J_Etc./)

*[Surjono/publication/370496906_Need_to_Conserve_the_Miocene_Limestone_in_Bayat_Area_Central_J_Etc.](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sugeng-Surjono/publication/370496906_Need_to_Conserve_the_Miocene_Limestone_in_Bayat_Area_Central_J_Etc./))
(On the need to conserve geologically unique Oyo/ Wonosari limestones that are being exploited by local people N of Bayat, C Java. Patchily exposed M Miocene limestone with *Cyclocypeus annulatus*, *Lepidocyclina* and *Miogyssina* that unconformably overlies Pretertiary and Eocene deposits)*

Surono (1992)- The stratigraphic relationship between the Punung and the Wonosari Formations, Central Jawa. *Bull. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC)*, Bandung, 15, p. 31-37.

(M Miocene Punung and Wonosari limestones of S Mountains of C Java can not be differentiated and proposed to be united in one unit)

Surono (2005)- Sedimentology of the Paleogene Nanggulan Formation, West of Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 15, 1 (148), p. 75-82.

(M-L Eocene Nanggulan Fm 250m outcrop section in Kunir River, Pendoweredjo Village, 21km W of Yogyakarta. Middle part delta plain environment, upper 30m shallow marine. Volcanic materials most common in Nanggulan Fm sandstones)

Surono (2008)- Sedimentasi Formasi Semilir di Desa Sendang, Wuryantoro, Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 18, 1, p. 29-41.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/225/215> (?))

(‘Semilir Fm sedimentation in Sendang village, Wonogiri, C Java’. Volcanic Semilir Fm widely exposed in S Mountains. Overlies Butak Kebo Fm and overlain by Nglanggran Fm. Composed of sandstone, lapilli tuff and pumice breccias. Calcareous clays with nannofossils of E Miocene age. Zircon fission track in pumice breccia suggest ~16-17 Ma age (end of E Miocene). Depositional environment shallowing upward)

Surono (2008)- Litostratigrafi dan sedimentasi Formasi Kebo dan Formasi Butak di Pegunungan Baturagung, Jawa Tengah Bagian Selatan. *Jurnal Geologi Indonesia* 3, 4, p. 183-193.

(online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/dmdocuments/jurnal20080401.pdf)

(Oligocene- E Miocene ‘Old Andesite’ volcanics outcrop E-W along N foot of Baturagung Mountains, S Central Java. Early Oligocene Nampurejo basaltic pillow lava overlain by Late Oligocene Kebo Fm sandstone, siltstone, tuff, and shale and E Miocene Butak Fm polymict breccia with sandstone, shale, siltstone. Volcanics all deposited in marine basin. Volcanism most active during upper Kebo and Butak Fms)

Surono (2009)- Litostratigrafi Pegunungan Selatan bagian timur daerah istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 19, 3, p. 209-221.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/206/197>)

(‘Lithostratigraphy of the eastern part of the Southern Mountains in the Yogyakarta area and East Java’. S Mountains of C Java intensive volcanic activity in Late Oligocene- E Miocene. Middle-Late Miocene widespread carbonate platform deposition)

Surono Martosuwito, S. Bachri & Z.A. Kamal (2018)- Stratigraphical and sedimentological review of the Merawu Formation, Serayu Basin, Central Jawa, Indonesia. *Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG)* 5, 2, p. 117-128.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/393>)

(Merawu Fm clastics widely distributed in Serayu Basin, C Java. Underlain by Paleocene Worawari Fm and overlain by Late Miocene Penyatan Fm. Previously interpreted as E-M Miocene turbidite sequence, but present research shows E Miocene-Pliocene tidal flat deposition)

Surono M. & R. Fakhruddin (2014)- Sedimen pasang-surut di Kali Keruh, Desa Lor Agung, Kabupaten Pekalongan. *Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM)* 15, 1, p. 41-53.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/69/71>)

(‘Tidal sedimentary rocks at the Keruh Creek, Lor Agung village, Pekalongan Residency’. Documentation of 194m thick measured section of Late Miocene- E Pliocene (N17-N19) age in N Central Java (Halang Fm equivalent?). With tidal flat sedimentary structures (but apparently also rich in planktonic foraminifera = deep marine setting?; JTVG))

Surono, U. Hartono & S. Permanadewi (2006)- Posisi stratigrafi dan petrogenesis intrusi Pendul, Perbukitan Jiwo, Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 16, 5 (155), p. 302-311.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/372>)

(‘Stratigraphic position and petrogenesis of the Pendul Intrusion, Jiwo Hills, Bayat, C Java’. Intrusive microgabbro into M-L Gamping-Wungkal Fm sediments. K-Ar analyses of diabase and diorite of Pendul Intrusion of Bayat/ Jiwo Hills suggests two intrusive ages, M Eocene- E Oligocene (39.8- 30.0 Ma) and M Miocene (17.2- 13.9 Ma). Nearby Tegalrejo basalt 24.3 ± 0.7 Ma)

Surono & A. Permana (2009)- Lithostratigraphic and sedimentological significance of deepening marine sediments of the Sambipitu Formation, Gunung Kidul residence, Yogyakarta. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, p. 1-16. (online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Litostratigraphic-and-Sedimentological.pdf)

(On latest E Miocene (N8) Sambipitu Fm at Nglang River section, S Mountains SE of Yogya. Thickness 223m, overlies E Miocene Nglanggran Fm volcanic breccias and grades upward into marl-dominated M Miocene Oyo Fm. Lower Member dominated by sandstone and siltstone, alternating with breccias; Upper Member siltstone-mudstone intercalated with sandstone, marl and conglomerate. Lower Member deposited on tidal flat, affected by sedimentation of volcanic material, deepening to inner shelf in Upper Member (NB: generally viewed as deeper water turbiditic series?; JTvG))

Surono & A. Permana (2011)- Lithostratigraphic and sedimentological significance of deepening marine sediments of the Sambipitu Formation, Gunung Kidul Residence, Yogyakarta. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 26, 1, p. 15-30.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/31/31>)

(Same paper as Surono and Permana (2009) above)

Surono & M.A. Puspa (2007)- Formasi Semilir di Pegunungan Selatan, Jawa Tengah, suatu hasil letusan dahsyat gunung api Miosen. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali, p. 32-39.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Formasi-Semilir-di-Pegunungan-Selatan.pdf)

(*'The Semilir Formation in the Southern Mountains of Central Java, a result of an enormous eruption of a Miocene volcano'. E Miocene Semilir Fm (marine) volcanics/ volcanoclastics with zircon ages of ~16-17 Ma*)

Surono M., H. Samodra & Sidarto (2013)- Hubungan lembah Sadeng, cekungan Baturetno dan teras Bengawan Solo, Jawa bagian Tengah. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 23, 3, p. 153-161.

(*'Relations between the Sadeng valley, Baturetno basin and Solo River terraces, Solo, Central Java'. When Old Lawu erupted blocked Solo River and flooding of Baturetno basin S of Wonogiri in S Mountains*)

Surono, B. Toha & I. Sudarno & S. Wiryosujono (1992)- Geological Map of the Surakarta- Giritontro Quadrangles, Jawa. 1: 100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, 2 sheets.

Suryantini & S. Ehara (2005)- Geothermal gradient study of onshore North West Java basin from petroleum wells. Proc. 3rd Int. Workshop Earth Science and Technology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, p. 29-40.

Suryantini, S. Ehara & J. Nishijima (2006)- Preliminary geothermal gradient and heat flow compilation from Western Java, Indonesia. In: Annual Meeting Geothermal Resources Council, San Diego, Geothermal Resources Council Transactions 30, p. 699-704.

(*Geothermal gradients and heat flow data calculated from 67 oil-gas and 3 geothermal wells. Heat flow in NW Java basin slightly higher than normal, from 60.8- 135.2 mW m⁻². Temperature gradients 3.7- 6.6° C/100m. Very high heat flows in S part of basin. In volcanic area heat flow ~186.5 mW m⁻². High heat flow outside volcanic area at border between gravity highs and lows, interpreted as faults*)

Suryawan, E.H., A. Idrus, I. Suyanto, I. Ilmawan & M.D. Faruqi (2023)- Mineralogy and ore characteristics of the Kujang Pb-Zn skarn deposit, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. J. Applied Geology (UGM) 8, 2, p. 76-84.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/78105/38850>)

(*Kujang Pb-Zn skarn deposit SW of Sukabumi, in W Java southern mountains is most recent skarn deposit found in Sunda-Banda magmatic arc. Skarn orebodies at contact of marbleized limestone (presumably E Miocene Jampang Fm) and volcanics, near dacite porphyry intrusion. Orebodies controlled by NW-SE strike-slip faults. Metalliferous minerals sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Ore minerals formed at early retrograde stage. Average grades 2.1 % Pb, 6.5 % Zn and 1.8 % Cu*)

Suryo, C.E., J.B. Firdausi & C.M. Azwar (2017)- The significance of berbah pillow lava as to beginning of ancient volcanic arc in Java Island. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, 197, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_The-Significance-of-Berbah-pillow-lava.pdf)

(Watuadeg pillow lava exposed along Opak River, in Berbah, ~10km E of Yogyakarta, at base of Oligocene- E Miocene 'Old Andesite Formation' arc volcanics. Overlain by volcanoclastic rocks of Semilir Formation. Earlier radiometric dating 33.6 +/-9,7 Ma (E Oligocene) (with some almost certainly erroneous Miocene planktonic foraminifera species identifications; JTvG))

Susanto E.E., K. Mano, Sudijono, T. Sihombing & F. Aziz (1995)- Geology of the middle course of the Solo River between Sambungmacan and Ngawi. In: Sudijono et al. (eds.) Geology of Quaternary environment of the Solo-Madiun area, Central-East Jawa, Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, Special Publ. 17, p. 39-44.

Susilo, S., I. Meilano, S.T. Wibowo, A. Syetiawan, Y.A.L. Gaol, D. Ramdani & A. Julzarika (2022)- Geodetic strain of the Baribis Fault Zone in West Java, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Symposium on disaster risk reduction, mitigation and environmental sciences, Bogor 2022, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1109, 012008, p. 1-5.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1109/1/012008/pdf>)

(GPS velocities suggest NE Baribis fault in W Java is active thrust fault system)

Susilo, Y.B. (2023)- Geological setting and conservation of Karangsambung Geopark, Central Java, Indonesia. Apeleia Conference 2023, Macao, Portugal, 23p.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379122369_Geological_Setting_and_Conservation_of_Karangsambung_Geopark_Central_Java_Indonesia)

Susilohadi (1995)- Late Tertiary and Quaternary geology of the East Java Basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wollongong. Australia, p. 1-169.

(online at: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2973&context=theses>)

(Study of M Miocene- Quaternary geology, stratigraphy and paleogeography of NE Java-Madura area. During M Miocene and before, the NE part of E Java Basin controlled by NE trending half-grabens along sutures between Late Cretaceous- E Tertiary subduction systems. Little is known about basin configuration in S part of basin before M Miocene. Since Late Miocene E -trending anticlinal zones developed, with Rembang anticlinal zone between Blora and Madura as dominant structure)

Susilohadi (2008)- Atlas seismik refleksi Selat Sunda. Marine Geology Inst., Bandung, p. 1-14.

('Atlas of seismic reflection in Sunda Straits')

Susilohadi (2019)- Atlas seismik refleksi dangkal Selat Sunda Timur Laut dan Teluk Lampung. Puslitbang Geologi Kelautan (Marine Geology Inst.; MGI), Bandung, p. 1-73.

('Atlas of shallow seismic of northeastern Sunda Strait' and Lampung Bay')

Susilohadi, S., C. Gaedicke & Y. Djajadihardja (2009)- Structures and sedimentary deposition in the Sunda Strait, Indonesia. Tectonophysics 467, p. 55-71.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/6756767/Structures_and_sedimentary_deposition_in_the_Sunda_Strait_Indonesia)

(Sunda Strait opening initiated in early Late Miocene, following M Miocene onset of Sumatra fault system. Three major graben systems/ pull-apart basins: W and E Semangko and Krakatau. Prior to Late Miocene most of Sunda Strait and surroundings probably developed in non-marine environment.)

Susilohadi, S., C. Gaedicke & A. Ehrhardt (2005)- Neogene structures and sedimentation history along the Sunda forearc basins off southwest Sumatra and southwest Java. Marine Geology 219, 2-3, p. 133-154.

(20 seismic lines in SW Sunda arc margin between Manna and W Java show fore-arc basin structures and stratigraphy since Late Paleogene. Paleomorphology of Cretaceous continental margin persisted until Oligocene and paleoshelf margin extended NW off Sumatra. Two structural events between Late Oligocene-Pliocene. Back thrust-faulting along S border of fore-arc basin and initiation of Cimandiri FZ in Late Oligocene; Sumatra and Mentawai FZ initiated in Pliocene. Four Neogene sedimentary cycles. Volcanic

activity abundant since late M Miocene. Turbidite deposition common along and seaward of basin slope during sea level lows in late M Miocene and L Miocene)

Susilohadi, F. Novico, L. Husson, R. Rahardiawan, H. Prabowo, J. Widodo & E.H. Sudjono (2024)- Quaternary deposition and erosion in the northeastern Sunda strait: An interplay between sea level, tectonics, and magmatic activity. *J. Asian Earth Sciences*: X, 12, 100179, p. 1-17.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-asian-earth-sciences-x/vol/12/suppl/C>)

(NE Sunda Strait located on SW margin of Sunda Shelf and is partially flooded edge of SE Asian continental shelf. Opening of Sunda Strait began with CCW rotation of Sumatra, S Malacca, and Kalimantan in M Miocene, allowing formation of Sumatra Fault parallel to the oblique subduction zone. Extensive grabens formed at S end of Sumatra Fault and induced magmatic activities in tNW part of strait until M Pleistocene. Onset of Late Pliocene volcano complex formed barrier between Java Sea and southern Sunda Strait. Sea level fall since end of MIS-5 and during Last Glacial Maximum exposed Sunda Shelf, causing massive erosion, ultimately forming effective connection between Java Sea and Indian Ocean only during Holocene highstand)

Sutadiwiria, Y., E.B. Purwasatriya, Cahyaningratri P R, D. Syavitri, M. Maulani, A.A. Giovany & A.K. Ramadhan (2023)- Oil to source rock correlation of Besuki Area and its role in petroleum system of Banyumas Basin. *Lemigas Scientific Contributions Oil & Gas* 45, 3, p. 153-167.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1256>)

(Banyumas Basin with oil-gas seepage (Cipari, Besuki), but no oil discoveries. Seep oils no geochemical similarities with suspected source rocks in Pemali Fm, suggesting source rocks of oil seeps still unknown)

Sutan Assin, N.A.D. & A.N.S. Tarunadjaja (1972)- 'Djatibarang', the discovery and development of a new oilfield. *Proc. First Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, p. 125-137.

(1969 onshore waxy oil discovery 170km E of Jakarta. Reservoir Eocene- Oligocene Jatibarang Volcanics Fm, composed of >400m of sandy lithic tuffs with intercalations of andesites, red clay and basaltic intrusives)

Sutaningsih, N.E., H. Humaida, A. Zaennudin, Suryono & S. Primulyana (2010)- Indikasi sistim geotermal pada semburan lumpur Sidoarjo ditinjau dari karakteristik kimia. *Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Lombok 2010, PIT-IAGI-2010, p. 1-11.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Indikasi-Sistim-Geotermal.pdf)

('Indications of a geothermal system in the Sidoarjo mudflow viewed from chemical characteristics'. Sidoarjo hot mud eruption in E Java since June 2006 is in process of forming a "mud volcano". May become geothermal system. Geochemical work indicates mud is associated with igneous rock. Dominant gas is methane)

Sutanto (1993)- Evolutions geochemiques et geochronologiques du magmatisme Tertiaire de Java (Indonesie). *Memoire de DEA, Universite de Bretagne Occidentale, Brest*, p. 1-89.

('Geochemical and geochronological evolution of the Tertiary magmatism of Java' (also 1997 thesis on Sumatra)

Sutanto (2000)- Batuan vulkanik daerah Kulon Progo, geokronologi dan geokimia. *Buletin Tekmira* 14, p.

('Volcanic rocks of the Kulon Progo area, geochronology and geochemistry')

Sutanto (2003)- Batuan vulkanik Tersier di daerah Pacitan dan sekitarnya. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 18, 2, p. 159-167.

('Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Pacitan area and surroundings'. Eocene- U Miocene volcanic edifices around Pacitan, S coast of C Java, Common island arc andesites. K/Ar ages 42-9 Ma. M-U Miocene volcanics from adakitic magma, from melting of young and hot lithospheric plate)

Sutanto (2004)- Distribusi spasial dan temporal batuan gunung api Tersier di Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Teknologi Mineral (ITB)* 17, 2, p. 65-71.

('Spatial and temporal distribution of Tertiary volcanic rocks in Central and East Java')

Sutanto (2008)- Geologi dan prospek geowisata Perbukitan Jiwo, Bayat, Jawa Tengah. J. Teknologi Technoscientia (AKPRIND) 1, 1, p. 111-121.

(online at: http://technoscientia.akprind.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/Sutanto_111_121-okbgt.pdf)

(C Java Jiwo Hills near Bayat one of three places on Java with exposures of Pre-Tertiary and Paleogene rocks. Oldest rocks pre-Tertiary metamorphics, unconformably covered by Eocene Gamping-Wungkal Fm with Nummulites limestones. Cut by Late Eocene- E Oligocene (39.8, 33.2, 31.3 Ma) basaltic dykes. Unconformably covered by Oyo Fm calcarenite and marls. Proposal to preserve Jiwo Hills geotourism sites)

Sutanto, R. Soeria Atmadja, R.C. Maury & H. Bellon (1994)- Geochronology of Tertiary volcanism in Java. Proc. Seminar Geologi dan Geotektonik Pulau Jawa, sejak Mesozoic hingga Kuartar, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 53-56.

Sutarso, B. & P. Suyitno (1976)- The diapiric structures and relation to the occurrence of hydrocarbons in Northeast Java Basin. Proc. 5th Annual Meeting Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p. 1-20.

Sutarso, B. & Suyitno Padmosukismo (1978)- The diapiric structures and their relation to the occurrence of hydrocarbon in North-East Java Basin. Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 5, 1, p. 27-43.

(same paper as above)

Sutarto (2016)- Petrology, geochemistry and hydrothermal fluid evolution of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au Deposit in Selogiri, Central Java. S3 Dissertation Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 1-289.

(summaries online at: <https://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/107365>)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji & F.M. Meyer (2015)- Veins and hydrothermal breccias of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au deposits at Selogiri area, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM) 7, 2, p. 80-99.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/26982/16620>)

(Elegant paper on Randu Kuning copper-gold prospect at Selogiri, ~40 km SE of Solo. Many Tertiary dioritic rocks in Randu Kuning area, with related porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au-base metal-bearing veins. Most porphyry veins cross cut by epithermal-type veins. Two type of hydrothermal breccias)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji, F.M. Meyer & S. Sindern (2020)- Mineralization style of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au and intermediate sulphidation epithermal Au-base metals deposits at Selogiri area, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. on Earth Science Mineral and Energy, Yogyakarta 2019, AIP Conference Proceedings 2245, 080006. p. 1-10.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/28675/1/6.Mineralization%20Style%20of%20the%20Randukuning%20Porphyry.pdf>)

(Au-base metals mineralization at Randu Kuning, S Java, in dioritic intrusive rocks at center of ancient volcanic crater. Porphyry and epithermal mineralizations associated with quartz- sulphides veins. Early quartz-magnetite veins generally without Cu-Au or barren, later sulphide bearing veins mineralized)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji, F.M. Meyer, S. Sindern & S. Putranto (2016)- Hydrothermal alteration and mineralization of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au and intermediate sulphidation epithermal Au-base metals deposits in Selogiri, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Applied Geology (UGM) 1, 1, p. 1-18.

(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/26951>)

(Randu Kuning prospect at Selogiri with porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au-base metals mineralization. Mineralization in porphyry mainly in quartz-sulphides veins and disseminated sulphides. Epithermal mineralization as pyrite+ sphalerite+ chalcocopyrite+ carbonate ± galena veins and hydrothermal breccias)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji, F.M. Meyer & R. Danny (2015)- Characteristic of the fluid inclusions in quartz veins at the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au deposit, Selogiri, Central Java. Pros. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 10, UPN 'Veteran' University, Yogyakarta, p. 208-220.

Sutarto, A. Idrus, F.M. Meyer, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji & Danny R. (2013)- The dioritic alteration model of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au, Selogiri Area, Central Java. Proc. Int. Conference Georesources and Geological Engineering, Yogyakarta, p. 122-132.

Sutarto, A. Idrus, F.M. Meyer, A. Harijoko, L.D. Setijadji & S. Putranto (2016)- Mineralization style and fluids evolution of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au-base metals deposits at Selogiri, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 248-259.

(online at: [http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/18095/1/2016_Sutarto%20et%20al._Mineralization%20styleand%20Hydrothermal%20Fluid%20Evolution%20of%20the%20Randu%20Kuning%20Porphyry%20Cu- Etc.\)](http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/18095/1/2016_Sutarto%20et%20al._Mineralization%20styleand%20Hydrothermal%20Fluid%20Evolution%20of%20the%20Randu%20Kuning%20Porphyry%20Cu- Etc.))
(Mineralization at Randu Kuning prospect in Selogiri area of C Java with early porphyry Cu-Au stage and late intermediate sulphidation epithermal Au-base metals stage. Associated with diorite intrusions.)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, S. Putranto A. Harjoko, L.D. Setijadji, M. Meyer & R. Dany & (2013)- Magmatism and porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation at the Randu Kuning prospect, Selogiri area, Central Java. Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 8, Yogyakarta 2013, p. 316-329.

(online at: http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/18086/1/2013_Sutarto%20et.al._MAGMATISM%20and%20%20PORPHYRY%20Cu-Au%20MINERALIZATION.pdf)

(Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au prospect area in Selogiri district, ~40 km SE of Solo. Porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation related to hornblende microdiorite intrusion with K/Ar age of 21.7 Ma)

Sutarto, A. Idrus, S. Putranto A. Harjoko, L.D. Setijadji, M. Meyer & R. Dany & (2013)- Veining paragenetic sequence of the Randu Kuning porphyry Cu-Au deposit at Selogiri area, Wonogiri. Proc. Joint Convention 38th Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI) - 42nd Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Medan 2013, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/8/2013_IAGI_Medan_Veining-Paragenetic-Sequence.pdf)
(Sequence of three porphyry vein types at the Randu Kuning, S Java: (1) earliest sulfide free quartz±magnetite veins (without Cu-Au); (2) quartz veins with sulfide group and (3) latest, sulphide quartz ± carbonate veins)

Sutarto, J. Soesilo, B.T. Wibowo, H. Hamdalah, A. Majid & S.A. Nurindra (2020)- Karakteristik dan pembentukan batuan beku di Pegunungan Jiwo, Bayat, Jawa Tengah. J. Mineral Energi Lingkungan 4, 2, p. 18-31.

(online at: <http://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/JMEL/article/view/3235>)
(‘Characteristics and formation of igneous rocks in the Jiwo Mountains, Bayat, Central Java’. Gabbro, diabase, basalt and diorite intrude Pretertiary section of Jiwo hills, C. Java. Thought to be result of Late Eocene- E Miocene magmatism (~39.8- 13.8 Ma) and part of Sunda-Banda Arc)

Sutarto, J. Soesilo, B. Triwibowo & H. Hamdalah (2020)- Atlas batuan Pegunungan Jiwo Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Jawa Tengah. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” (UPN), Yogyakarta, p. 1-85.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/28774/1/2a.%20ATLAS%20BATUAN%20PEGUNUNGAN%20JIWO%20C%20BAYAT.pdf>)

(‘Atlas of rocks of the Jiwo Hills, Bayat, Klaten District, Central Java’. Review of rocks of Jiwo Hills, SE of Yogyakarta: Cretaceous (metamorphics, serpentinite, marble with Orbitolina) overlain by Eocene (quartz sands and Nummulites limestone), Oligocene- E Miocene (Kebo Butak and Semilir volcanics), E-M Miocene limestones and volcanic-igneous rocks. With images of rocks and thin sections)

Sutomo, H. (1983)- Pengaruh tektonik pada batuan metasedimen di Sungai Lukulo sebelah timur Gunung Sipako. Proc. 12th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p. 255-262.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/37/PIT-1983-Paper-25.pdf>)
(‘Tectonic influences on metasedimentary rocks in the Lukulo River east of Mount Sipako’. Faulted Pretertiary melange with kinks, cleavage, etc.))

- Sutomo, H. (1984)- Penentuan asal-usul kuarsa pada konglomerat kuarsa di Gunung Cakaran, Bayat, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 13th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), p. 455-461.
(*'Determination of the origin of quartz in quartz conglomerates on Mount Cakaran, Bayat, Central Java'*)
- Sutoyo (1994)- Sikuen stratigrafi karbonat Gunung Sewu. Proc. 23rd. Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 67-76.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/6.pdf>)
(*'Sequence stratigraphy of carbonates of the Southern Mountains'. Late E- M Miocene carbonate sequence stratigraphy. Wonosari Fm with Lepidocyclina spp. and Cycloclypeus annulatus (Tf1-2). Not much detail*)
- Sutoyo & K. Santoso (1986)- Klasifikasi stratigrafi Pegunungan Selatan, daerah istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, p.
(*'Stratigraphic classification of the Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta special region and Central Java'. Sambipitu Fm spans zones N7-N9*)
- Sutrisman, A. (1991)- Source rock distribution and evaluation in the Talang Akar formation, onshore northwest Jawa Basin, Indonesia. Master of Science (Honors) Thesis, University of Wollongong, p. 1-318. (*Unpublished*)
(online at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/37027749.pdf>)
(*Mainly organic petrology study of latest Oligocene- E Miocene Talang Akar Fm in onshore NW Java basin. Samples from 12 Pertamina wells in Ciputat, Rengasdengklok, Pasirputih, Pamanukan-Kandanghaur, Jatibarang and Arjawinangun sub-basins and highs. With regional overview, etc.*)
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(*Modern Citarum River Delta, NW coast of Java, shows different delta types at each of four tributaries*).
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- Suwarti, T. & Suharsono (1993)- Geology of the Lumajang Quadrangle, Jawa, Quad. 1607-5, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-10.
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- Suyanto, F.X. (1982)- Note on the carbonate outcrops in Krawang Selatan, Jampang Tengah and Jampang Kulon. Proc. 11th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 237-252.
(*Age of Parigi Fm carbonates in South Krawang, NW of Purwakarta (Late Miocene; Tf2-3, N16). Cibodas Fm carbonates of Jampang Kulon Late Miocene (N17). Reefal limestones of Cimandiri Fm of Jampang Tengah (Bojonglopang) M Miocene (Tf1-2, N11-12) to Late Miocene (Tf2-3, N14-15)*)
- Suyanto, F.X. (1982)- Carbonate reservoirs in North West Java onshore area. Proc. Joint ASCOPE/ CCOP Workshop on hydrocarbon occurrence in carbonate formations, Surabaya 1982, p. 1-35.
(*Five gas-bearing carbonate reservoir horizons in NW Java: E Miocene Baturaja Fm and Zone 16, Middle Miocene Zone 15 and Zone 14, Late Miocene Parigi Fm*)
- Suyanto, F.X. & D. Martono (1982)- Notes on the carbonate outcrops in Krawang Selatan, Jampang Tengah dan Jampang Kulon. Proc. 11th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 237-252.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/35/PIT-IAGI-1982-Paper-23.pdf>)
(*S Krawang carbonates of Parigi Fm, with age of zone Tf2-3 or N16 (Late Miocene). In Jampang Kulon Cibodas Fm carbonates dated as Late Miocene (N17). In Jampang Tengah, M-L Miocene Cimandiri Fm ranges from Tf1-2 (N11-N12) to Tf2-3 (N14-15)*)

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(*NW Java basement: igneous rocks intruding into older metamorphic rocks. Radiometric dates of youngest igneous rocks ~58- 65 Ma (Paleocene); oldest metamorphic argillite 213 Ma (Triassic)*)
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(*Overview of 5 stages of oil-gas exploration of onshore NW Java since 1871. Not much geotechnical info*)
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(*'Carbonate facies model of Gunung Sewu, Wonosari, Yogyakarta'. On Miocene carbonates of Southern Mountains SE of Yogyakarta, C Java*)
- Suyoto (1992)- Klasifikasi stratigrafi Pegunungan Selatan daerah istimewa Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), p. 472-485.
(*'Stratigraphic classification of the Southern Mountains, Yogyakarta Special Region and Central Java'*)
- Suyoto (2005)- Stratigrafi sekuen cekungan depan busur Neogen Jawa Selatan berdasarkan data di daerah pegunungan Selatan Yogyakarta. Doct. Thesis Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p.
(*Sequence stratigraphy study of S Mountains S of Yogyakarta shows nine Neogene sequence boundaries. In Pacitan area angular unconformity between Oligocene volcanics and overlying quartz sandstones. S1= N7, S2 = N8, S3 = N9-N10, S4 = N11/N12, S5= N 13 S6= N14-N15, S7 = N 16/N 17, S8 = N18-N19, and S9 = N20-Recent. Poor correlation with global sea-level changes. Two major transgressions and regressions: transgression-1 with S1 (late E Miocene), second with S6 (Late M Miocene). Early M Miocene onset of first regression with deposition of S3 and widespread caliche in Gunungsewu area, indicating Early M Miocene arid climate. Second regression in early Lt Miocene with deposition of S7 and karst diagenesis, still ongoing today. Extensive karst topography indicates study area has been tropical since early U Miocene*)
- Svensen, H.H., K. Iyer, D.W. Schmid & A. Mazzini (2018)- Modelling of gas generation following emplacement of an igneous sill below Lusi, East Java, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 90, p. 201-208.
(*Lusi mud eruption started in 2006, near Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex in NE Java. Erupting steam, CO₂, and CH₄, mud breccia and boiling water. Lusi eruption possibly driven by heat from deep-seated igneous sill from neighboring volcanic arc. CO₂ may be from thermally matured organic matter in contact aureole of hypothetical 150m thick sill, emplaced within organic-rich Eocene Ngimbang Fm*)
- Syaeful, H., R.C. Ciputra, T.B. Adimedha, A. Sumaryanto, I Gde Sukadana, F.F. Indrastomo, F. Pratiwi et al. (2024)- Radiometric signatures of gold mineralization zone in Pongkor, West Java, Indonesia: A baseline for radiometric mapping application on low-sulfidation epithermal deposit. Resources 13, 1, p. 1-15.
(*online at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9276/13/1/2>*)
(*Application of radiometric mapping in Pongkor epithermal LS gold deposit as potential tool for exploration*)
- Syafri, I., E. Budiadi & A. Sudradjat (2013)- Geotectonic configuration of Kulon Progo Area, Yogyakarta. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 8, 4, p. 185-190.
(*online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/168/168>*)

(Kulon Progo Mountain elongated dome W of Yogyakarta. Structural elements mainly radial pattern. Mountain building of Kulon Progo not solely dominated by vertical undation force; but related to three regional tectonic stages: Meratus, Sunda and Java trends, with SW-NE, NNW-SSE and E-W directions respectively)

Syafri, I., A. Sudrajat, N. Sulaksana & G. Hartono (2010)- The evolution of Gajahmungkur paleovolcano, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java, as the reference to the revized terminology of "Old Andesite Formation". Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok 2010, PIT-IAGI-2010, p. 1-8. (online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_The-Evolution-of-Gajahmungkur.pdf) *(Evolution of Gajahmungkur E Miocene 'Old Andesite' paleovolcano in Wonogiri area, S Mountains, SE of Yogyakarta. Identified volcanic facies and location of paleovolcano vent. Four stages: (1) submarine volcano with pillow lavas, (2) emergence above sea level forming volcano island, with alternating lavas-pyroclastics; (3) self-destruction by formation of caldera, dominated by pumice, ignimbrite breccias; (4) declining activity, with more basaltic rocks)*

Syafri, I., A. Sudrajat, N. Sulaksana & G. Hartono (2010)- The evolution of Gajahmungkur paleovolcano, Wonogiri, Central Java, as a reference to revize the terminology of "Old Andesite Formation". Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 5, 4, p. 263-268. (online at: www.bgl.esdm.go.id/publication/index.php/dir/article_detail/282) (Same paper as Syafri et al. (2010), above)

Syafri, I., E. Sukiyah & Hendarmawan (2014)- The chemical and mineralogical characteristics of Quaternary volcanic rock weathering profile in the southern part of Bandung Area, West Java, Indonesia. Int. J. Science and Research (IJSR) 3, 4, p. 79-85. (online at: <https://www.ijsr.net/archive/v3i4/MDIwMTMxMzg4.pdf>)

Syafrizal, A. Imai, Y. Motomura & K. Watanabe (2005)- Characteristics of gold mineralization at the Ciurug vein, Pongkor gold-silver deposit, West Java, Indonesia. Resource Geology 55, 3, p. 225-238. (online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249492018_Characteristics_of_Gold_Mineralization_at_the_Ciurug_Vein_Pongkor_Gold-Silver_Deposit_West_Java_Indonesia) *(Pongkor gold-silver mine, W of Bogor, W Java, in paprallel N-S trending epithermal veins in basaltic-andesitic breccia and lapilli tuff with andesite lava. Ciurug vein four main mineralization stages. Main metallic minerals pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Bornite only in S part of Ciurug vein at 515 m. Gold grades in Ciurug vein vary from 1.2 to 100's of ppm, highest in latest mineralization stage in sulfide band in vein quartz)*

Syafrizal, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2007)- Origin of ore-forming fluids responsible for gold mineralization of the Pongkor Au-Ag deposit, West Java, Indonesia: evidence from mineralogic, fluid inclusion microthermometry and stable isotope study of the Ciurug-Cikoret veins. Resource Geology 57, 2, p. 136-148. *(On Pongkor young (~2Ma) epithermal gold- silver deposits at NE flank of Bayah dome, in andestic and dacitic host rocks. Mineralization of precious metal ore zone at fluid temperatures between 180-220°C, and with low salinity. Minimum depth of vein formation below the paleo-water table is ~90-130m)*

Syahputra, R., F.M.H. Sihombing & O.A. Prasajo (2019)- Correlation between fracture azimuth, surface lineaments and pegional tectonics: A case study from Belik District, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 4, 1, p. 22-29. (online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/2294/1562>) *(Interpretation of lineaments on satellite imagery and (poor?) relationship with proposed large regional wrench faults in C Java (dextral NW-SE Pamanukan-Cilacap fault and sinistral (NE-SW Kebumen-Muria fault)*

Syahrulyati, T., V. Isnaniawardhani, M.F. Rosana & Winantris (2020)- Bojongmanik Formation sedimentation mechanism in the Middle to Late Miocene (N9-N17) in the Rangkasbitung Basin. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG), Lemigas, 43, 3, p. 115-123. (online at: <http://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/551/314>) *(Depositional environments of M Miocene Bojongmanik Fm in Bogor Zone, W Java)*

Syahrulyati, T., V. Isnaniawardhani, M.F. Rosana & Winantris (2020)- The environmental construction of the Bojongmanik Formation in the Rangkasbitung Basin. *Int. J. Innovation Creativity Change* 12, 9, p. 504-520.
(online at: https://ijicc.net/images/vol12/iss9/12916_Syahrulyati_2020_E_R.pdf)

Syarifin (2011)- Paleontologi Formasi Nyalindung. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 9, 1, p. 17-27.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8259/3806>)

(*'Paleontology of the Nyalindung Formation'. Brief review of diverse M Miocene marine fauna in Nyalindung Fm in W Java, long known for rich mollusc faunas (e.g. K. Martin papers). Mollusc assemblages with 18% Recent species, incl. marker species Siposiprarea caputviverae and Vicaria veurnelli. Larger foraminifera Lepidocyclina (T.) ruteni and L. (T.) kalahabensis indicate zone Tf3 (see also Martin, 1911, etc.) and Van der Vlerk (1924, 1928)*)

Syavitri, Dewi H. (2000)- Miocene planktic foraminiferal biostratigraphy in the Kebumen area, Central Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis University of Tsukuba, 2326, p. (Unpublished)

Syafitri, D. & F. Hendrasto (1998)- Planktic foraminifera biostratigraphy of the Penosogan, Sempor and Rawakele Formations of the Kebumen Area, Central Java Indonesia. *Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Yogyakarta, p. 179. (Abstract only)

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/56/47.pdf>)

(*Planktonic foraminifera of upper three deep water stratigraphic units of deep marine succession exposed in Kebumen area, C Java. Ten zones, from early Middle Miocene to latest Miocene (~N8- N17?)*)

Szemian, J.M.J. (1933)- Korte agrogeologische beschrijving. In: Toelichting bij blad 30 (Poerwakarta) van de Geologische kaart van Java, 1: 100,000, Dienst van den Mijnbouw, Bandung, p. 36-44.

(*Brief agrogeological description of soils in area of 1933 Purwakarta geological map sheet, Java*)

Szemian, J.M.J. (1934)- Korte agrogeologische beschrijving. In: Toelichting bij blad 36 (Bandoeng) van de Geologische kaart van Java, 1: 100,000, Dienst van den Mijnbouw, Bandung, p. 36-43.

(*Soils of Bandung geological map sheet, Java*)

Szemian, J.M.J. (1934)- Korte agrogeologische beschrijving. In: Toelichting bij blad 58 (Boemiajoe) van de Geologische kaart van Java, 1: 100,000, Dienst van den Mijnbouw, Bandung, p. 56-63.

(*Soils of Bumiayu geological map sheet, Java*)

Takahashi, K. (1982)- Miospores from the Eocene Nanggulan Formation in the Yogyakarta region, Central Java. *Transactions Proceedings Paleontological Society of Japan*, N.S. 126, p. 303-326.

(online at: http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/10069/16852/1/tpps126_303.pdf)

(*Palynology study of 48 palynomorph types in M Eocene lignite at Nanggulan, 17 of which are new*)

Takahashi, R., Y. Shingo, A. Imai, K. Watanabe, A. Harijoko, I Wayan Warmada, A. Idrus, L.D. Setijadji, P. Phoumephone, A. Schersten & L. Page (2014)- Epithermal gold mineralization in the Trenggalek District, East Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 64, 2, p. 149-166.

(online at: <https://booksc.org/book/23529128/68cc4e>)

(*Gold-mineralized quartz veins at Trenggalek district of S Mountains Range in E Java, 100km E of Pacitan, hosted by M Miocene volcanoclastics- volcanics, located near andesitic plugs of 200-300m diameter. Plugs are subalkaline tholeiitic basaltic-andesite to calc-alkaline andesite in composition. Ar-Ar age of vein ~16.3 Ma, crystal tuff in limestone-pyroclastic rock sequence ~15.6 Ma. Gold mineralization in N prospects took place in shallow marine to subaerial transitional environment (130-165m below paleo-water table at Sentul prospect)*)

Tampubolon, R.A., A.S.O. Tampubolon, A.S. Baskoro, R. Lagona & Nadila Novandaru (2014)- Evolusi stratigrafi, analisis fasies dan geokimia dari sedimen Mio-Pliosen di cekungan Banyumas. *Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI)*, Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-245, p. 1-10.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Evolusi-Stratigrafi.pdf)

(Stratigraphic evolution, facies analysis and geochemistry of Mio-Pliocene sediments in the Banyumas basin'. Late Miocene Upper Halang Fm facies associations of deep-sea fan, with immature sands. Kumbang breccia above Halang Fm massive and disorganized fragments derived from volcano. Overlain by Pliocene Tapak Fm with limestones and siliciclastics of shelf and tidal flat facies)

Tampubolon, R.A. & Y. Rizal (2019)- Sedimentary facies of the upper part of the Tapak Formation in Banyumas area, Central Java. *Berita Sedimentologi* 44, p. 5-10.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/fosi/files/2019/10/FOSI_BeritaSedimentologi_BS44-October_2019.pdf)

(Upper part of Tapak Fm in Kali Cimande of Banyumas area example of tidal flat succession, deposited during Pliocene regressive event)

Tang, J.E. (2006)- Provenance of quartz-rich sandstones deposited adjacent to the Tertiary Java Arc, Indonesia. Masters Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, p. 1-299. *(Unpublished)*

(E Java Basin sandstones volcanoclastic to lithic subarkose to quartzose. S Mountains M Eocene-E Oligocene lithic subarkoses and lithic arkoses with detrital zircons from Eocene (37-46 Ma), Late Cretaceous (60-92 Ma), M Triassic (224-240 Ma) and Proterozoic (1084-1998 Ma), suggesting input from volcanic arc and distal cratonic source. Late Oligocene- E Miocene sandstones volcanoclastic litharenites with zircon ages mainly Late Cretaceous (70-85 Ma), indicating minor cratonic input to arc-dominated sediments. W Kendeng Thrust Zone M Oligocene sandstones are volcanic arc-derived lithic arkoses; E Miocene sandstones are lithic subarkoses with recycled orogenic signature from uplift of local basement and older sandstone. Wide range of zircon ages, mainly Cretaceous (64-128 Ma), also Triassic (204-252 Ma) and Proterozoic (1754-2385 Ma). M Miocene quartz arenites from Rembang Uplift Zone most mature sands in basin and derived from craton, with zircons mainly Cretaceous (73-141 Ma), with some Tertiary, Early Mesozoic, Paleozoic and Proterozoic ages)

Tanikawa, W., M. Sakaguchi, H.T. Wibowo, T. Shimamoto & O. Tadaï (2010)- Fluid transport properties and estimation of overpressure at the Lusi mud volcano, East Java Basin. *Engineering Geology* 116, p. 73-85.

(online at: http://bpls.go.id/bplsdownload/library/paper/2010_ENGEO3292_tanikawa_handoko_final.pdf)

(Mudstone of Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene U Kalibeng Fm source of mud at Lusi mud eruption, with lowest permeability of all samples. Permeability of U Kujung Fm limestone two orders of magnitude larger than Lower Kujung Fm limestone. Overpressure mainly caused by thick low-permeability sediments Upper Kalibeng Fm and high sedimentation rate. High overpressure below mudstone almost lithostatic levels. Small stress fluctuations, like Yogyakarta earthquake, may have caused mud eruption)

Tan Sin Hok (1934)- Über mikrosphäre Lepidocyclus von Ngampel (Rembang, Mitteljava). *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie* (IV) 1, 12, p. IV.203- IV.211.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1934-12.pdf>)

('On microspheric Lepidocyclus from Ngampel (Rembang, C Java)'. Large microspheric Lepidocyclus from Lusi River near Ngampel, collected by Ter Haar, assigned to Lepidocyclus papulifera Douville)

Tan Sin Hok (1935)- Über *Lepidocyclus gigantea* Martin von Sud-Priangan (West-Java), Tegal (Mittel-Java) und Benkoelen (Sud-Sumatra). *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie* (IV) 2, 1, p. IV.1- IV.8.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1935-01.pdf>)

('On Lepidocyclus gigantea Martin from S Priangan (W Java), Tegal (C Java) and Bengkulu (S Sumatra)'. Large specimens are microspheric generations of Lepidocyclus)

Tan Sin Hok (1935)- Zwei neue mikrosphäre Lepidocyclus von Java. *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie* (IV) 2, 2, p. IV.9- IV.18.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1935-02.pdf>)

('Two new microspheric Lepidocyclus from Java'. Two M-L Miocene new species described, L. (B) stratifera from Pasean village, C. Java, collected by A.C.D. Bothe and L. (B) omphalus, a stellate form from W Java)

Tan Sin Hok (1942)- The results of an investigation of the eastern part of the Soekaboemi- Tjibadak coalfield during June 6- June 16 1942. Report Geological Survey, Bandung, E42-41, p. 1-4. *(Unpublished)*

(Survey report for coal in W Java, conducted during Japanese occupation, when micropaleontologist TSH was made to work on search of economic minerals)

Tan Sin Hok (1942)- The Oligocene coal area of Tjikarang (Tjimandiri coalfield, sheet 14 Bajah). Report Geological Survey, Bandung, E42-45, p. (Unpublished)
(Survey report for coal in SW Java, conducted during Japanese occupation)

Tan Sin Hok (1943)- Note on the occurrence of *Miogypsinoides* Yabe and Hanzawa in Oligocene deposits. Proc. Imperial Academy (Tokyo) 19, 9, p. 585-586.
(online at: www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/pjab1912/19/9/19_9_585/_pdf)
(During exploration in 1942 of Cimandiri coalfield(s), W Java, a sample from N of mouth of Tjibeuleungbeung contains both Camerina fichteli and Miogypsinoides sp., accompanied by isolepidine-nephrolepidine and eulepidine Lepidocyclines, demonstrating Miogypsinoides first appeared in Oligocene time (Td) (association of Early Oligocene N. fichteli and latest Oligocene Miogypsinoides not commonly accepted, but ??; JTvG))

Taruna, S.Y, L.D. Setijadji & Akmaluddin (2024)- Geology of the Kebasen Paleovolcano in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Proc. International Conference Geological Engineering and Geosciences, Yogyakarta 2023, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1373, p. 012047, p. 1-8.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1373/1/012047/pdf>)
(Volcanic facies of Kebasen district in S Serayu Mts in southern C Java indicate existence of NW-SE orientated composite paleovolcano with diameter of ~8 km, with Kebasen city at SW rim of old volcanic edifice. Mapped as breccia member of Halang Fm. Two volcanic stages: (1) caldera-forming eruptions with pyroclastic breccias and finer tuffs in upper parts; (2) basaltic- andesitic submarine pillow lavas covering caldera floor (transition of calc-alkaline to tholeiitic series). Planktonic foraminifera in distal calcareous sedimentary rocks between volcanic layers indicate E Pliocene (N18) age and upper bathyal- outer neritic paleobathymetry. Kebasen paleovolcano is newly identified submarine caldera-type Pliocene volcano within Sunda Arc in C Java)

Taufani, L., D. Harishidayat, R.C. Rohmana, I. Fardiansyah, Y.S. Purnama & I.B. Indriyanto (2021)- Utilization of digital mapping and outcrop model to assess reservoir characterization and quality index: Study case from Ngrayong Formation in the Randugunting Block, East Java. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-48, p. 1-15.
(Digital outcrop study of M Miocene Ngrayong Fm in NE Java)

Taufiq, M. (2007)- Studi detail foraminifera bentonik besar di Formasi Baturaja. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, p. 720-728.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Studi-Detail-Foraminifera-Bentonik.pdf)
('Detail study of larger benthic foraminifera in the Baturaja Fm'. Larger foraminifera from E Miocene reefal limestones of Baturaja Fm in 3 'AB' wells in NW Java basin (no real well names or locations given; onshore Java?). Incl. Lepidocyclina, Austrotrillina, Spirochlopeus, Miogypsina, Miogypsinoides, Borelis, etc. (zone Te5). Seven ecozones based on LBF clusters. Equivalent of nannoplankton zones NN1-NN2)

Ter Haar, C. (1929)- Boemi-Ajoe District. Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, Bandung, Excursion Guide E4, p. 1-15.
(Fieldtrip guide to locality of Pleistocene fossil vertebrates in Kali Glagah, Bumiayu district of Tegal Residency, C Java, which contain rhinoceros, hippopotamus, Elephas, Cervus, etc. Bone beds dip 25-40° (therefore believed to be possibly of Pliocene age) and underlain by thin-bedded Late Miocene marl- limestone (with Lepidocyclina (Trybliolepidina), volcanic breccia zone and Turritella Marls (mammal fauna now interpreted as E Pleistocene Satir 'island fauna'; age of folding in this area is therefore post ~1.5 Ma; JTvG))

Ter Haar, C. (1933)- Aanteekeningen over de sediment petrografie van Java. De Mijningenieur 14, 8, p. 136-138.
('Notes on the sediment petrography of Java'. New work confirms view of Rutten (1925) that Neogene sediments of S Java are composed of detritus from volcanic arc of S Java, but those from NW and E Java mainly detritus

from old rocks in N (Sundaland). Heavy minerals of Eocene quartz sst of Bayah, SW Java rich in tourmaline, also zircon, anatase, rutile, etc., suggesting erosion of 'old' acid plutonic rocks. M Miocene sandstone from N Bantam with zircon, tourmaline, staurolite, brookite and rare augite (mix of 'old rocks' and volcanic source), from N Rembang area mainly 'old rocks' provenance (zircon, andalusite, staurolite, anatase, brookite). Miocene sandstones from Tegal, C Java and S Mountains, of andesitic origin (augite, hypersthene, hornblende, magnetite). Etc.)

Ter Haar, C. (1935)- Geologische kaart van Java, 1:100,000. Toelichting bij blad 58 (Boemiajoe). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung. p. 1-65.

(Text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identificatie=MMKB31:041775000:00007>)

(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/815935>)

(Geologic map and description of Bumiaya area, SW of Slamet volcano, Pekalongan Residency. With brief agrogeologic description by J. Szemian. Showing complexly folded NE-directed thrusts involving Miocene deep marine Pemali-Rambatan-Lawak- Halang sediments, Pliocene sediments, etc. Includes Plio-Pleistocene Glagah series with freshwater molluscs and vertebrate fossils ('Satir Fauna'; described by H.G. Stehlin (1925), F.H. van der Maarel (1932) and R. von Koenigswald (1932). Partly remapped as Majenang Quadrangle by Kastowo & Suwarna (1996)?)

Thaden, R.E., H. Sumadirdja & P.W. Richards (1975, 1996)- Peta Geologi Lembar Magelang dan Semarang, Jawa (Geologic map of the Magelang and Semarang quadrangles), 11-XIV-B, 11-XIII-E, scale 1: 100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-11. + map.

(online at: https://geologi.esdm.go.id/geomap/image/render/ggl-100k-/ggl_100k_28_med.jpg)

(Map sheet with Semarang city in NE, Sumbing volcano in SW, Merbabu volcano in SE, Cipluk abandoned oil field in NW, etc.)

Thamrin, M. & S. Prayitno (1982)- Heat flow measurements in the Tertiary basin of northwest Java, Indonesia. Proc. 18th Session Committee Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), Seoul 1981, p. 224-235.

Thayib, E.S. (1977)- The status of the melange complex in Ciletuh Area, South-West Java. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 1, 2, p.

(Same as Thayyib et al. 1977, below)

Thayyib S., Endang., E.L. Said, Siswoyo & S. Prijomarsono (1977)- The status of the melange complex in Ciletuh Area, South-West Java. Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 241-253.

(online at: <https://geologi.fitb.itb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/sites/63/2021/09/241.pdf>)

(Structurally complex mixture of ultrabasic rocks (partly serpentinized peridotite, gabbro, pillow basalts), metamorphic rocks (including glaucophane schist, phyllite) and sheared sediments (probably Upper Cretaceous shales) probably melange complex. Possible continuation of Luk Ulo melange, 370 km to E. Overlain by M Eocene- E Oligocene Ciletuh Fm quartz sandstones)

'T Hoen, C.W.A.P. (1918)- Verslag over de uitkomsten van een geologisch-mijnbouwkundig onderzoek in een gedeelte der Residentie Rembang. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 45 (1916), Verhandelingen 2, p. 202-254.

('Report on geological investigations in Rembang Residency, E Java'. Rel. Detailed descriptions of Miocene stratigraphy of area around Ngandang-Lodan anticline, NW Rembang zone. Evaluation of 5-6 thin (<1m) coal horizons in what is now known as M Miocene Ngrayong quartz sandstone Formation, with detailed cross-sections. Similar coal-bearing series in Panowan-Kadjar anticline WSW of Lodan)

'T Hoen, C.W.A.P. (1930)- Geologische overzichtskaart van den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel 1:1,000,000, Toelichting bij Blad XVI (Midden Java). Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 58 (1929), Verhandelingen, p. 1-72.

(map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/815013>)

Explanatory notes for 1929 1: 1 million scale geologic overview map of Central Java.)

Thommeret, J. & Y. Thommeret (1978)- 14C datings of some Holocene sea levels on the north coast of the island of Java. *Modern Quaternary Research in Southeast Asia* 4, p. 51-56.

(Terrace of presumed beach deposits with marine fossils 1.3-2.4 m above present sea level along N coast of Java at Jepara. Dated as 5000- 3650 years B.P. and interpreted as Holocene sea level highstand episode)

Thompson, S., D. Arpandi & F.X.Suyanto (1979)- Thermal maturity and oil generation with reference to the CMS-1 (Java) and Susu Selatan-1 (Sumatra) wells, Indonesia. *Proc. 8th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta*, p. 385-405.

(Liptinitic kerogen yield oil at earlier level of maturity than sapropelic kerogen. CMS-1 well (onshore NW Java) heavy waxy oils generated from liptinitic kerogen. Onset of oil generation at vitrinite reflectance 0.35% and spore colour index 3-3.5. Major oil generation at vitrinite reflectance 0.55%/ spore colour index 5. In Susu Selatan-1 well (N Sumatra), light oils generated from sapropelic kerogen. Optimum oil generation at vitrinite reflectance ~0.8%/ spore colour index 7.5. No heavy oil accumulations in this area)

Tiede, C., A.G. Camacho, C. Gerstenecker, J. Fernandez & I. Suyanto (2005)- Modeling the density at Merapi volcano area, Indonesia, via the inverse gravimetric problem, *Geochem. Geophysics Geosystems (G3)*, 6, 9, p. 1-13.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2005GC000986>)

(3-D model of anomalous density for Merapi and Merbabu by inversion of gravity field)

Tingay, M. (2010)- Anatomy of the 'Lusi' mud eruption, East Java. *Proc. Australian Soc. Exploration Geophysicists (ASEG), 21st Geophysical Conference, Sydney 2010, Extended Abstracts*, 1, p. 1-6.

(online at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1081/22020586.2010.12042009>)

(On 29 May 2006, hot mud started erupting in Porong District of Sidoarjo, E Java. With initial flow rates of ~5000 m³/ day, mud quickly inundated neighbouring villages. After almost four years, 'Lusi' eruption expelled >73 million m³ of mud at av. rate of ~64000 m³ per day and displaced ~40,000 people. Other areas also at risk from subsidence and distant eruptions of gas. Efforts to stem mud flow or monitor its evolution hampered by overall lack of knowledge and consensus on subsurface anatomy of Lusi mud volcanic system)

Tingay, M. (2015)- Initial pore pressures under the Lusi mud volcano, Indonesia. *Interpretation (SEG-AAPG)* 3, 1, p. SE33-SE49.

(manuscript online at: https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/bitstream/2440/98207/3/hdl_98207.pdf)

(Lusi mud volcano at Porong, E Java erupted continuously since May 2006. Analysis of pore pressures immediately prior to Lusi eruption from nearby (150m) Banjar Panji-1 well indicate all sequences >350m below Lusi overpressured, and follow approximately lithostat-parallel pore pressure increase through Pleistocene clastics, Plio-Pleistocene volcanics (1870- 2833 m) and Miocene Tuban Fm carbonates, with pore pressure gradients of 17.2–18.4 MPa/km. Pore pressures in basal carbonates ~23.0 MPa above hydrostatic. 'Textbook disequilibrium compaction overpressure')

Tingay, M. (2016)- What caused the Lusi Mudflow disaster in Indonesia? In: 2nd AAPG/EAGE/MGS Conf. Innovation in geoscience: unlocking the complex geology of Myanmar, Yangon 2015, Search and Discovery Article 41791, p. 1-33. *(Abstract + Presentation)*

(Lusi mudflow S of Surabaya, E Java, has been erupting continuously for 9 years, displaced 40000 people and caused >US\$2.7 billion in damage. Ongoing debate whether the disaster was triggered by drilling kick in Banjar Panji-1 well (1 day earlier, 150m away), or natural event induced by 2006 Mw6.3 Yogyakarta earthquake (2 days earlier, 250km away). This study suggests drilling kick, not earthquake, caused catastrophic shear failure of borehole wall and subsequent reactivation of Watukosek fault)

Tingay, M., O. Heidbach, R. Davies & R. Swarbrick (2008)- Triggering of the Lusi mud eruption: earthquake versus drilling initiation. *Geology (GSA)* 36, 8, p. 639-642.

(Lusi mud volcano in E Java unlikely to be triggered by Yogyakarta earthquake. Blowout in Banjar Panji-1 hydrocarbon exploration well was most likely mechanism for triggering Lusi mudflow)

Tingay, M., O. Heidbach, R. Davies & R. Swarbrick (2009)- The Lusi mud eruption of East Java. AAPG International Conference Exhib., Cape Town 2009, p. 1-24. *(Extended abstract and presentation)*
(Online at: www.searchanddiscovery.net/documents/2009/50187tingay/ndx_tingay.pdf)
(*'Lumpur Sidoarjo' mud eruption probably triggered by drilling of Banjar Panji 1 well in May 2006. Expelling mud up to 170,000 m³/ day. Mud flow now covers >700 ha of land to depths of up to 17m, engulfing 8 villages*)

Tingay, M., M. Manga, M.L. Rudolph & R. Davies (2018)- An alternative review of facts, coincidences and past and future studies of the Lusi eruption. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 95, p. 345-361.
(online at: <http://seismo.berkeley.edu/~manga/tingayetal2018.pdf>)
(*Review of likely causes of Lusi mud eruption in E Java. Drilling reports and data confirm wellbore was not intact, there was subsurface blowout, and there was connection between well and eruption. Yogyakarta earthquake too far away to have initiated new eruption. Strongly favor initiation of eruption by oil well drilling*)

Tingay, M., M.L. Rudolph, M. Manga, R.J. Davies & C.Y. Wang (2015)- Initiation of the Lusi mudflow disaster. *Nature Geoscience* 8, 7, p. 493-494.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279455800_Initiation_of_the_Lusi_mudflow_disaster)
(*MT repeats earlier and quite valid conclusions that the disastrous 'Lusi' mudflow eruption S of Surabaya was probably not triggered naturally but was consequence of Lapindo oil exploration drilling operations*)

Titani, K. (1942)- Oil-fields in Java. *J. Mining Institute of Japan* 58, 685, p. 309-316. *(In Japanese)*
(online at: www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/shigentosozai1885/58/685/58_685_309/_pdf)
(*Brief review of NE Java basin stratigraphy and oil fields. Not much detail*)

Titisari, A.D. (2014)- Geochronology and geochemistry of Cenozoic volcanism in relation to epithermal gold mineralisation in western Java, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne, p. 1-297. *(Unpublished)*
(*W Java hosts low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, with most important deposits in Pongkor, Cibaliung, Cikotok and Papandayan districts. Most volcanics with enriched LILE and LREE compositions characteristic of calc-alkaline arcs, but Papandayan basalts depleted LREE contents typical of island arc tholeiites. 40Ar/39Ar ages volcanic host rocks: Papandayan district ~18 Ma; Cibaliung district ~11 to ~9.5 Ma, Cikotok district ~18 - ~4.5 Ma, Pongkor district 2.7- ~2 Ma. Adularia crystallisation ages similar. Magmatic arc across W Java likely linked to SE Asia tectonic evolution, from E Miocene CCW rotation of Kalimantan to Late Miocene-Pliocene subduction. Three main events: E Miocene primitive tholeiite arc (20-18 Ma), M Miocene mature calc-alkaline arc (13-9 Ma) and Late Miocene- Pliocene evolved high-K calc-alkaline and shoshonitic arc (7-2 Ma). E Miocene Papandayan basement thinned island arc crust. Miocene- Pleistocene mineralisation of Cibaliung, Cikotok and Pongkor associated with calc-alkaline arc built on Sundaland continental crust*)

Titisari, A.D. & S. Kurniawati (2018)- Genesa marmer daerah Besole, Kecamatan Besuki, Kabupaten Tulungagung, Provinsi Jawa Timur berdasarkan karakteristiknya. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 11, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta*, p. 745-751.
(*'The origin of marble in the Besole area, Besuki District, Tulungagung Regency, East Java Province, based on its characteristics'. Besole marble in in E Java, belongs to (M Miocene) Campurdarat Fm, originally wackestone-packstone transformed by contactmetamorphism*)

Titisari, A.D., D. Phillips & Hartono (2014)- Geochemical variations on hosted volcanic rocks of Cibaliung epithermal gold mineralisation, Banten- Indonesia: implications for distribution of subduction components. *J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM)* 6, 1, p. 39-52.
(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/download/7216/5655>)
(*Neogene Sunda-Banda arc hosts various styles of gold mineralisation. Major and trace element data for host basaltic andesites and rhyodacites of Cibaliung epithermal gold mineralisation characteristic of calc-alkaline arcs, with hydrous slab component*)

Titisari, A.D., D. Phillips, Prayatna & E.P. Setyaraharja (2017)- $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ geochronology of volcanic and intrusive rocks in the Papandayan metallic prospect area, West Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 67, 1, p. 53-71.

(online at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/rge.12118/epdf>)

(Papandayan metallic district in W Java, Indonesia with epithermal Au-Ag vein system in Arinem area. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages of basalt (11.7, 18.2 Ma) and andesite (7.7 Ma) samples of Jampang Formation volcanic rocks. Diorite intrusives: Gunung Halang (13.0 Ma), Gunung Lingga (10.8 Ma) and Gunung Buligir (7.4 Ma). Gunung Wayang fine-grained diorite dike 3.95 Ma. Adularia in Arinem vein (18.3 Ma). K-Ar illite ages of Arinem vein (9.4, 8.8 Ma). Ages suggest possibly multiple hydrothermal events)

Titisari, A.D., D. Phillips & E.P. Setyaraharja (2014)- Magmatic arc evolution in the Pongkor epithermal gold mineralisation district. *Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumian 7*, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, P3O-01, p. 488-503.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/136277/1/488-503%20P3O-01.pdf>)

(Pongkor epithermal gold mineralisation on NE flank Bayah Dome (~80 km SW of Jakarta) hosted in basaltic-dacitic volcanic breccias, lapilli tuffs and andesites. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of andesites yielded average age of 2.74 ± 0.03 Ma, but may be age of hydrothermal alteration. Enriched LILE and LREE values characteristic of calc-alkaline arcs. Some andesite samples indicative of high-K calc-alkaline and shoshonite arcs. Temporal evolution from mature arc to evolved arc (high-K calc-alkaline- shoshonite volcanics)

Titisari, A.D., D. Phillips I.W. Warmada, Hartono & A. Idrus (2020)- $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Geochronology of the Pongkor low sulfidation epithermal gold mineralisation, West Java, Indonesia. *Ore Geology Reviews* 119, p. 1-15.

(Pongkor gold deposit 90 km SW of Jakarta typical low sulfidation epithermal gold deposit. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age results for adularia samples from Ciguha vein 1.8, 2.3 Ma and 1.9 Ma, plus one weighted mean age of 1.95 Ma. Adularia from Kubang Cicau veins age of 2.0 Ma. Adularia ages similar to previously reported $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ results, but significantly younger than previously reported K-Ar adularia dating results)

Tjia, H.D. (1961)- Tjataan mengenai stratigraphy Pegunungan Karangbolong, Djawa Tengah. *Proceedings Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)* 1, 3, p. 18-22.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/9813>)

(Notes on the stratigraphy of the Karangbolong Mountains, C Java'. Karangbolong Mts part of Java S Mountains. Oldest rocks 'Old Andesite Fm' composed of Oligocene- Aquitanian andesitic eruptive and intrusive rocks, unconformably overlain by Karangbolong Lst (Tf1-3, with Nephrolepidina, Trybliolepidina, Cyclocypeus spp.). To North uppermost limestone beds overlain by and interfingering with beds of Marl-tuff Mb of Tertiary f3. After this time marine sedimentation in this area came to halt)

Tjia, H.D. (1962)- Topographic lineaments in Nusa Barung, East Java. *Proceedings Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)* 2, 2, p. 89-98.

(online at: <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jmfs/article/view/9797>)

(Nusa Barung island off Puger at S coast of E Java mainly N-S trending karsted limestone ridges, probably of Late Miocene age. Pleistocene S-ward tilting of island ($<4^\circ$), similar to most of S Mountains)

Tjia, H.D. (1964)- Structural analysis of Sheet 30, Purwakarta. *Laporan Kongres Ilmu Pengetahuan Nasional Kedua (Proc. 2nd Nat. Scientific Congress)*, Yogyakarta 1962, B, 4, MIPI, Jakarta, p. 517-527.

Tjia, H.D. (1964)- Paleo-current and initial slope indicators in the Subang area, W. Java. *Contributions Department of Geology, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB)*, 57, p. 63-74.

(Pliocene deposits of Subang area with sedimentary structures indicating currents mostly longitudinal. Some arenites of Lower Pliocene unit deposited by turbidity currents)

Tjia, H.D. (1964)- Slickensides and fault movements. *Geological Society of America (GSA) Bull.* 75, 7, p. 683-686.

(On slickensides in Lokulo area, C Java)

Tjia, H.D. (Tjia Hong Djin) (1966)- Structural analysis of the Pre-Tertiary of the Luk-Ulo area, Central Java. Contributions Department of Geology, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB) 63, p. 1-110.

(‘Analisis struktur daerah Pratersier Lokulo, Djawa’. Doctoral Thesis ITB, promotor Prof. J.A. Katili. The ‘classic’ Lokulo/ Karangsambung area S of Banjarnegara viewed here as part of the ‘Sumatra Orogene’, underwent three horizontal compressional episodes: NW-SE oriented in Pretertiary, N-S oriented during Eocene and N10E-S10W oriented in younger time. Mainly block faulting. Supposed sheet (nappe?) structure on ly in Eocene mass (could be gravity sliding). Overthrust sheets as advocated by Harloff (1933) could not be confirmed. Mesozoic metamorphic rocks and gabbro locally affected by brecciation. Mid-Cretaceous Orbitolina limestone lenses embedded in shale. Eocene with polymict conglomerates and clastics with Nummulites, suggesting Eocene unconformably overlies Pre-Tertiary. Miocene marine sediments with breccia horizons. Etc.)

Tjia, H.D. (Tjia Hong Djin) (1968)- The Lembang Fault, West Java. Geologie en Mijnbouw 47, 2, p. 126-130.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0VEodFA2VGlONm8/view>)

(Lembang fault, 10 km N of Bandung, N-ward facing scarp exposed over 22 km, parallel to Java's longitudinal axis. Former investigators attributed mainly dip slip displacements to this fault, but W part of fault (W of Tjikapundung valley), latest development sinistral strike slip in nature, with horizontal displacement of ~140m. E part of fault between Maribaja and Mount Pulusari is dip slip fault with exposed throws of 130-450m)

Tjia, H.D. (2013)- Morphostructural development of Gunungsewu karst, Jawa Island. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 8, 2, p. 75-88.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/157/157>)

(Review of landforms in karst hills in Miocene limestone of Southern Mountains SE of Yogyakarta, cone-and sinoid-shaped. Km-long linear ridges are relics of paleo-breaker zones. Also circular and spiral landforms, etc. Changes in orientation of inland and coastal ridges interpreted to reflect progressive CCW rotation of Gunungsewu microplate, in accordance with paleomagnetic data)

Tjia, H.D. & V. Tjioe (1964)- Origin of Tjongkang Hill near Tomo, West Java. Bull. Geological Survey Indonesia 1, 2, p. 25-33.

(Tjongkang Hill not a volcanic neck, but exotic block of Lower - Middle Miocene breccias and graywackes that was emplaced by submarine slumping during deposition of U Miocene argillaceous sediments)

Tobing, S.M. (2003)- Inventarisasi bitumen padat dengan 'outcrop drilling' di daerah Ayah, Kabupaten Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Kolokium Hasil Kegiatan Inventarisasi Sumber Daya Mineral- DIM, TA. 2003, p. 26.1-26.3.

(online at: www.dim.esdm.go.id/kolokium%202003/batubara/Prosiding%20Ayah.pdf)

(Investigation of solid bitumen/oil shale in M Miocene Kalipucang Fm, Ayah area, Kebumen Regency, near S coast of C Java. Stratigraphy in area Late Oligocene- E Miocene Gabon Fm andesitic-basaltic volcanics, unconformably overlain by M Miocene Kalipucang Fm, mainly reef limestone, Late Miocene- E Pliocene Halang Fm turbidites and Late E Miocene- M Miocene andesitic intrusives. Solid bitumen/oil shale deposits in Kalipucang Fm in three main layers, 0.35- 3.9m thick, dipping 7- 65° to W-NW. Oil content 7- 50 liters/ ton. Bitumen resources is ~830,000 barrels oil)

Toha, B., M. Datun & Widiasmoro (1986)- Guidebook of Southern Mountains: Turbidite system excursions. Assoc. Indonesian Geol. (IAGI), p. 1-21.

Toha, B., R.D. Purtyasti, Sriyono, Soetoto, W. Rahardjo & P. Subagyo (1994)- Geologi daerah Pegunungan Selatan, suatu kontribusi. Proc. Geologi dan Geotektonik Pulau Jawa sejak akhir Mesozoik hingga Kuartar, Seminar Jurusan Teknik Geologi Fak. Teknik Universitas Gadjah Mada, p. 19-36.

(‘Geology of the Southern Mountains: a contribution’)

Tregoning, P., F.K. Brunner, Y. Bock, S.O.O. Puntodewo, R. McCaffrey, J.F. Genrich, E. Calais, J. Rais & C. Subarya (1994)- First geodetic measurement of convergence across the Java Trench. *Geophysical Research Letters* 21, 19, p. 2135-2138.

(online at: http://web.pdx.edu/~mccaf/pubs/tregoning_java_grl_1994.pdf)

(GPS surveys on Christmas Island and Cijinong, W Java, suggest convergence at 67 ± 7 mm/year orthogonal to trench)

Triwibowo, B. & K. Santoso (2007)- Potensi dan kualitas batuan Formasi Kujung sebagai batuan induk, pada lintasan Kali Wungkal, Tuban, Jawa Timur. *Proc. Simposium Nas. IATMI, UPN, Yogyakarta, TS-03*, p. 1-13.

(online at: http://elib.iatmi.or.id/uploads/IATMI_2007-TS-03_Bambang_Triwibowo,_UPNVY.pdf)

(‘Source rock potential and quality of Kujung Fm rocks in the Kali Wungkal section, Tuban, E Java’. *Samples from Oligocene Kujung Fm marls near Tuban suggest poor source rocks: low TOC and immature*)

Trooster, S.G. (1937)- Note betreffende Ir. Duyffjes “Zur Geologie und Stratigraphie des Kendenggebietes zwischen Trinil und Surabaya”. Report Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM), Tjepoe (Cepu), p.

(Unpublished, but apparently widely available BPM report, discussing the Duyffjes (1936) paper on the stratigraphy of the eastern Kendeng zone, between Trinil and Surabaya, NE Java. (Gerrit Trooster was BPM geologist in Java in 1934-1942, and became Professor of Geology at the University of Utrecht in 1946-1950))

Trooster, S.G. (1937)- Lithologische correlatie van de standaard profielen van het Keninggebied met daaruit af te leiden stratigraphische tectonische conclusies. Report Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM), Cepu, p. (Unpublished)

(‘Lithological correlation of the standard profiles of the Kening area with stratigraphic tectonic conclusions deduced from it’. Unpublished, but apparently widely available BPM report, discussing lithostratigraphy of Rembang zone, NE Java. This became basis of Tertiary formation nomenclature of NE Java in 1950s and later)

Tuakia, M.Z., Rendy, W.D. Santoso, E. Puswanto, F.S. Yuwono, B. Sapiie & A. Dianto (2023)- Outcrop to petrography scale and new age constraint of the Jatisamit Melange in the Luk Ulo area, Central Java, Indonesia. *Australian J. Earth Sciences* 71, 1, p. 100-113.

(Jatisamit Melange is matrix-dominated (younger?) member of Luk Ulo Melange, C Java. Three deformation phases including common boudinage and cleavage through ductile deformation, at low-medium T, during progressively increasing differential stress. Illite crystallinity suggests max. metamorphic T of 150-200 °C, at 4-5 km depth. Calcareous nannofossils ages suggest age of Jasamit/ Luk Ulo Melange matrix late M Eocene-earliest Oligocene, suggesting Luk Ulo Melange matrix is younger than its Cretaceous-Paleocene tectonic block ages? Suggest result of collision of SE margin of Sundaland with Gondwana micro-continent?)

Tuakia, M.Z., B. Sapiie & A.H. Harsolumakso (2015)- Karakteristik dan deformasi pada Satuan Larangan, Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah. *Buletin Geologi (ITB)* 42, 1, p. 41-57. (online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/330202110_Karakteristik_dan_deformasi_pada_Satuan_Larangan_Banjarnegara_Jawa_Tengah)

(‘Deformation characteristics of the Larangan Unit, Banjarnegara, Central Java’. (Larangan rock unit of Prasetyadi (2007) result of tectonic mixing in fault zone due to collision of Gondwana microcontinental plate with E part of Sundaland after Cretaceous-Paleocene subduction. Late Eocene age suggested by fossil content. Complex similar Jatisamit Unit Melange (blocks of sandstones with boudins, phyllite, schist, basalt, etc. in matrix of black scaly clay), with common SW-NE orientation and dip of $\sim 39^\circ$ to SE. Probably formed in (SE-dipping) reverse fault zone at depth 6-9km)

Tun, M.M., I.W. Warmada, A. Harijoko, O. Verdiansyah & K. Watanabe (2014)- High sulfidation epithermal mineralization and ore mineral assemblages of Cijulang prospect, West Java, Indonesia. *J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM)* 6, 1, p. 29-38.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/7215/5654>)

(Cijulang prospect in Garut District, W Java, high-sulfidation epithermal system in andesite lava and lapilli tuff. Mineralization characterized by pyrite-enargite-gold and associated acid sulfate alteration. Two stages: early Fe-As-S stage (with Au) and later Cu-Fe-As-S stage)

Tun, M.M., I.W. Warmada, A. Idrus, A. Harijoko, R. Al-Furqan & K. Watanabe (2014)- Characteristics of hydrothermal alteration in Cijulang area, West Java, Indonesia. *J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM)* 7, 1, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/16917>)

Turkandi, T., Sidarto, D.A. Agustiyanyo & M.M. Purbo Hadiwdjojo (1992)- Geology of the Jakarta and the Thousand Islands Quadrangle, Jawa, Quads. 1209-4, 1210-1, 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung, p. 1-14.

Twiss, W.J. (1921)- Een zinkertsvoorkomen in Zuid-Madioen. *De Mijningenieur* 2, 4, p. 44-51.

(*An occurrence of zinc-ore in South Madiun'. Small zinc mining operation in E Java near Kerpoe village, 2.5km NE of Slahoeng, 10 km S of Balong. Zones (veins?) of pyrite and sphalerite in steeply dipping Miocene clastics and limestones*)

Uhlig, H. (1980)- Man and tropical karst in Southeast Asia. *GeoJournal* 4, 1, p. 31-44.

(*Mainly on 'cone karst' development in Gunung Sewu in S Mountains of Java. Also similar karst in Nusa Penida (S Bali) and N Bone and Maros (S Sulawesi)*)

Ulfah, A.A., Akmaluddin & D.H. Barianto (2023)- Biostratigraphy and climate change in the Late Miocene age based on foraminifera in the Oyo Formation, Oyo river section, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. *J. Tropical Biodiversity and Biotechnology (JTBB; UGM)* 8, 2, jttbb81769, p. 1-18.

(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jtbb/article/view/81769/36248>)

(*Late Miocene (9.8-5.8 Ma) open marine Oyo Fm in Oyo River, Southern Mountains of C Java, 81m thick section of interbedded limestones and calcareous tuffaceous sandstones (overlying the Wonosari Limestone). Biostratigraphic investigation yielded 28 species of planktonic foraminifera, in three biozones (M13a/N16 and M13b-M14 (N17), and general cooling tendency. Seven paleoclimate zones, four warm and three cold zones, comparable to results from other studies in SE Asia and global paleoclimate trends (open marine sediments now well above sea level, suggesting uplift of Southern Mountains in C Java is post-Miocene?- JTvG)*)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. (1930)- Het ontstaan van het Dieng Plateau. *Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen* 3, 3, p. 131-149.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549786)

(*The origin of the Dieng Plateau'. The elevated Dieng Plateau of C Java is not caldera formation or crater bottom, but floor of an old mountain lake, enclosed by circle of young volcanoes*)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. (1945)- Corals from the Upper Miocene of Tjisande, Java. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, 48, p. 340-344.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00017948.pdf>)

(*Reefal limestone lenses in Upper Halang Beds along Cisande River, N of Lurahgung, C Java. Associated with rhinoceros tooth (Aceratherium boschi Von Koenigswald; oldest land mammal fossil known from Java). Twenty-one coral species, 15 could be identified, 47% still living. Percentage suggests Cisande limestone older than coral-bearing localities in Pliocene Sonde beds (Th), probably latest Miocene*)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. (1946)- Corals from a Lower Pliocene patch reef in Central Java. *Journal of Paleontology* 20, 6, p. 521-542.

(*Small hill of Gunung Linggapadang near Prupuk, C Java, is Lower Pliocene patch reef in marly Tapak Beds. Reef comparable to patch reefs in Bay of Jakarta. Well- preserved coral fauna of 70 species*)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. (1946)- Corals from the Upper Kalibeng beds (Upper Pliocene) of Java. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, 49, 1, p. 87-93.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00018197.pdf>)

(*35 coral species from Late Pliocene Upper Kalibeng Beds at Sonde in W part Kendeng zone, E Java, collected by members of Geological Survey*)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. (1950)- Corals from the Putjangan beds (Lower Pleistocene) of Java. *Journal of Paleontology* 24, 6, p. 637-651.

(Forty species of corals from lower Pleistocene Pucangan beds of Kendeng zone, E Java, with only 49% living species. This abnormally low percentage probably due to special character of fauna which consists mainly of solitary 'deep water' corals)

Umbgrove, J.H.F. & J. Cosijn (1931)- Java's zuidkust bij Tji-Laoet-Eureum. *Verhandelingen Kon. Nederlands Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap (KNGMG), Geologische Serie* 9, 2, p. 133-134.

('Java's south coast near Tji-Laut Eureum'. Unusual erosional features on limestone plateau)

Umiyatun, S., R.E.J. Kurniawan, B. Prastitho & Surono (2006)- Studi nanofosil pada satuan batulempung, Formasi Wungkal- Gamping, lintusan Watu Prah, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Proc. 35th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006*, p. 1-11.

(online at: <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/22146/1/3.%20Studi%20Nannofosil%20Pada%20Satuan%20Batulempung%20Formasi%20Wungkal%20%E2%80%93%20Gamping%20Lintasan%20WatuPrah%20Bayat%20Klaten> Etc.)

*('Nannofossil study of the claystone unit of Wungkal- Gamping Fm, Bayat, C Java'. Watuprah section at Jiwo Hills SE of Yogyakarta contains Late Eocene nannofossil zones NP18-NP19 (incl. *Criboecium reticulatum*, *Discoaster saipanensis*, *D. barbadiensis*, etc.)*

Untung, M. (1974)- Bouguer anomaly map of Jawa and Madura, Scale 1:1,000,000 (2 sheets). *Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung*.

Untung, M. (1982)- Sebuah rekonstruksi paleogeografi Pulau Jawa. *Geologi Indonesia (J. Indonesian Association Geologists, Majalah IAGI)* 9, 2, p. 15-24.

Untung, M. & Y. Sato (1978)- Gravity and geological studies in Jawa, Indonesia. *Geological Survey Indonesia and Geological Survey of Japan, Bandung, Special Publ.* 6, p. 1-207.

Untung, M., K. Udjang & E. Ruswandi (1973)- Gravity survey in the Yogyakarta- Wonosari area, Central Jawa. *Geological Survey Indonesia, Publikasi Teknik, Seri Geofisika* 3, p. 1-13.

Untung, M. & G. Wiriosudarmo (1975)- Pola struktur Jawa dan Madura sebagai hasil penafsiran pendahuluan data gayabarat. *Geologi Indonesia (Majalah IAGI)* 2, 1, p. 15-24.

('Structural pattern of Jawa and Madura as a result of preliminary interpretation of gravity data')

Uruma, R., Y. Kohno, K. Watanabe, A. Imai, T. Itaya, L.D. Setijadji & A. Harijoko (2007)- Migration of subduction in Central Jawa, Indonesia. *Proc. 5th Int. Workshop Earth Science and Technology, Fukuoka*, p. 377-384.

Usman, D.N., N. Sulaksana, F. Hirnawan & I. Haryanto (2018)- Gold-silver mineralization in the neo-tectonism of Honje Formation and Cipacar Formation, in Cibaliung Block, Banten Province. *J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET)* 3, 4, p. 231-236.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/download/1852/1434>)

(On Cibitung and Cikoneng Zones of epithermal gold mineralization zones in fractures in latest Miocene Honje Fm andesite and Pleistocene Cipacar Fm tuff, in SW Jawa)

Usman, T.K., A. Bunyamin, E. Purnomo & I. Prasetya (2006)- Formasi Cisubuh sebagai batuan reservoir hidrokarbon di cekungan Jawa Barat Utara dan Jawa Tengah Utara. *Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Pekanbaru 2006, PITIAGI-026*, p. 1-7.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/15/2006_IAGI_Pekan-Baru_Formasi-Cisubuh-Sebagai.pdf)

('The Cisubuh Formation as hydrocarbon reservoir rock in the NW Jawa and North Central Jawa basins'. Late Miocene- Early Pliocene Cisubuh Fm oil bearing in wells Jatirarangon 2 and 3 and Klatung-1)

Usman, T.K., Y. Fahrudi, E. Purnomo & P. Astono (2005)- Potensi batuan induk di daerah Majalengka dan implikasinya terhadap keberadaan hidrokarbon di daerah cekungan Bogor. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) - 30th Annual Conv. HAGI- 14th PERHAPI, Surabaya, JCS2005-G084, p. 1-7.
(*'Source rock potential in the Majalengka area and implications for hydrocarbon rock potential of the Bogor Basin'. Geochemical/ biomarker study of rocks and oils from area near first oil well on Java, Maja 1 in Majalengka area. Oil geochemically similar to E Miocene Cikaramas Fm*)

Usman, T.K., I. Yuliandri, M. Fajar, D. Hilmawan, A. Naskawan, M.J. Panguriseng & W. Sadirsan (2011)- Strike-slip systems on Tanjung-Brebes area and their implication for hydrocarbon exploration. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-116, p. 1-8.
(*On N Central Java basin (N Serayu Basin) pull-apart basin evolution and oil seeps*)

Usman, T.K., I. Yuliandri, M.J. Panguriseng, W.S. Sadirsan & D. Priambodo (2011)- New concept of Paleogene basin evolution of northern West Java. Proc. Joint 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-473, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_New-Concept-of-Paleogene.pdf)

(*NW Java Basin basin evolution tied to S-ward shift of position of Indian Ocean subduction system from Jurassic to present-day. In E Eocene-Oligocene NW Java Basin was back arc system with shallow marine clastics, limestone intercalations and volcanics. Late Oligocene termination of volcanic system in NW Java and start of lacustrine deposition. Late Oligocene Rajamandala Fm is equivalent to Pondok Makmur Fm in NW Java, below Talang Akar Fm and interfingering with U Jatibarang Fm. In E Miocene growth of carbonates in NW Java Basin, with active volcanic sedimentation in Bogor Basin in S. No figures*)

Utoyo, H. (2007)- Petrologi dan geokimia batuan gunung api terubah daerah Ponorogo, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 17, Special Issue (163), p. 35-46.

(*'Petrology and geochemistry of volcanic rocks in the Ponorogo area, East Java'. Volcanics of Late Oligocene-E Miocene Mandalika Fm (= 'Old Andesites?') of Ponorogo area, NE of Pacitan near C-E Java border, mainly andesitic, rhyolitic, dacitic to basaltic in composition, with dykes, pillow lavas, etc. Of calc-alkaline affinity, related to subduction. Presence of molybdenum suggests basement rock possibly of continental granitic type*)

Utami, D.A., D. Noeradi & B. Sapiie (2011)- Sedimentary cycle reconstruction of reef and fragmental limestone in Cikamuning area, Padalarang, West Java, based on shallow well data and outcrop. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-109, p.

(*Four facies associations identified in SW part of latest Oligocene Rajamandal Limestone platform, W of Bandung, W Java, from old to young: coral bindstone to rudstone, prograding rudstone to packstone, well bedded turbiditic packstone to grainstone, and thick-bedded- massive rudstone to grainstone*)

Utoyo, H. (2007)- Alteration and mineralization of ancient caldera in Cupunegara, Subang, West Java. Proc. Joint Convention 32nd HAGI, 36th IAGI and 29th IATMI, Bali 2007, p. 19-31.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/28/2007_IAGI-Bali_Alteration-and-Mineralization.pdf)

(*Ancient caldera of Cupunegara, N of Bandung. Area covered by volcanic pyroxene andesite, with K/Ar ages between 59 ± 2 Ma (Upper Paleocene) and 37 ± 4 Ma (Late Eocene). Altered rocks with pyrite, chalcopyrite, etc.)*)

Utoyo, H., M.H.J. Dirk, S. Bronto & L.B. Kaspar (2004)- K-Ar age of volcanic rocks in Cupunegara, Subang, West Java. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 81-87.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/16/2004_IAGI_Bandung_K-Ar-Age-Volcanic-Rocks.pdf)

(*K-Ar dating of andesites from Cupunegara area NNE of Bandung gave Late Paleocene (59 ± 2 Ma) and Late Eocene (37 ± 4 Ma) ages. Possibly oldest volcanic rocks in region (older than Southern Mountains 'Old Andesite' arc?; JTVG)*)

Utoyo, H. & L. Sarmili (2008)- Petrogenesis endapan pasir besi di Pantai Panggul, Trenggalek. J. Geologi Kelautan 6, 2, p. 104-117.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/154/144>)

('Petrogenesis of iron sand deposits at Panggul beach, Trenggalek'. Magnetite-rich sands along S coast of E Java derived mainly from outcrops of Oligo-Miocene Mandalika Fm volcanics ('Old Andesites) in S Mountains)

Uyeda, S., T. Eguchi, S. Kamal & W.S. Modjo (1982)- Preliminary study on geothermal gradient and heat flow in Java. UN-ESCAP, CCOP, Technical Bulletin 15, p. 15-28.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/items/569114cf-87f5-45c0-954f-0e8e9cd1cca0>)

(Preliminary study of limited number of T measurements in water wells on Java, but most deemed unreliable)

Van Baren, F.A. (1939)- On the occurrence of celestine in Young Tertiary deposits in the Residency Rembang (Java). *Geologie en Mijnbouw*, n.s., 1, 12, p. 288-290.

(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dT-hyKAK5hV6zuPiLO-LD3dbiUTgqKWX/view>)

(Marly soil on Upper Kalibeng Fm in NE Java with 90% of heavy mineral fraction composed of small idiomorphic crystals of celestine (celestite; SrSO₄) (origin not clear))

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1934)- Geologische kaart van Java, 1: 100,000, Toelichting bij Blad 36 (Bandoeng), met eene korte agrogeologische beschrijving van Ing. J. Szemian. Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-95.

(Text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identificatie=MMKB31:041774000:00001>)

(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/813208>)

(Explanatory notes to Geological map of Java, 1: 100,000- sheet 36 (Bandung), with chapter on agrogeology by J. Szemian. Bandung city located on high plain between two E-W trending rows of active volcanoes. Surface formation mainly Pliocene-Recent volcanics and volcanoclastics. Oldest beds Miocene marine sediments. Etc.)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1934)- Ein Beispiel für Sekundärtektonogenese auf Java. *Geologische Rundschau* 25, 3, p. 175-194.

(‘An example of secondary tectogenesis on Java’. On young, linked extensional and compressional structuring in mountains N of Bandung)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1937)- Geologische kaart van Java 1:100,000. Toelichting bij Blad 66 (Karangkobar). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Bandung, p. 1-50.

(Map online at: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/813498>)

(C Java Ungaran region, with original descriptions of Penyaten Fm, etc. Four small areas with Eocene outcrops)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1937)- Examples of gravitational tectogenesis from Central Java. *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV Mijnbouw en Geologie)* 4, 4, p. IV.55- IV.65.

(Example of N-directed Late Miocene folding-thrusting presumably caused by gravitational sliding in Karangkobar region, N of Banjarnegara, northern C Java)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1937)- Igneous geology of the Karangkobar region (Central Java) and its significance for the origin of the Malayan potash provinces. *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV)* 4, 7, p. 115-135.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1937-07.pdf>)

(Continuation of Van Bemmelen 1937 on gravitational tectogenesis of Karangkobar area. Petrography of Late Miocene submarine calc-alkali basaltic rocks and associated feeders of Penjaten volcano, Pliocene volcanic necks (9) and breccias of Bodas- Ligoeng series, and Quaternary calc-alkali volcanism of Djembangan and Dieng Plateau. Successive eruptions in Dieng group with increasing SiO₂ content)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1940)- A limestone block in hypersthene dacite from the Koeda-neck (Kromong Complex, near Cheribon, Western Java). *De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV)* 7, 3, p. IV.37- IV.41.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1940-03.pdf>)

(Kromong Mountains formed by complex of volcanic necks up to 587m high, at N foot of Ciremai volcano, ~20 km W of Cirebon. Volcanic necks probably of Late Pliocene age, intrusive in Miocene limestone and Mio-Pliocene marine sediments (Kaliwangu-series). Limestone with Miocene foraminifera exposed as uplifted

blocks at NE and SE side of complex. At SE side large limestone inclusion on top of dacitic Koeda (Kuda) neck, converted into fine-grained marble, with 1-2 cm reaction rim with secondary minerals)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1941)- Geologische kaart van Java, 1:100,000. Toelichting bij Blad 73 (Semarang) en 74 (Oengaran). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, p. 1-116.

(*Explanatory notes for Semarang and Unguran 1: 100,000 Geologic map sheets, C. Java (final map sheet published by the Dienst van den Mijnbouw; not sure if accompanying map was ever printed)*)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1941)- Granitische intrusies in het Zuidergebergte van West Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 8, 2, p. IV.9- IV.18.

(online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1941-02.pdf>)

(*'Granitic intrusions in the Southern Mountains of West Java'. Two examples: (1) quartz-dioritic intrusion in Tjilajoe (Cilayu) River, 60 km S of Bandung (found by Witkamp, 1939, and (2) Tendjolaoet (Cendyolaut) Ridge granodioritic intrusion 40 km SSW of Tasikmalaya (Verbeek and Fennema, 1896). Both probably part of Oligo-Miocene 'Old Andesites' volcanic arc complex)*)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1947)- The Muriah volcano (Central Java) and the origin of its leucite-bearing rocks. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 50, 6, p. 653-658.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00018362.pdf>)

(*'Mediterranean-type' leucite-bearing rocks of Muriah volcano formed from limestone assimilation by 'Pacific-type' magmas. Volcanics of Rahtawu cauldron large inclusions of contactmetamorphic limestones with Katacycloclypeus annulatus, large Lepidocyclina, etc., belonging to (M Miocene) Rembang layers)*)

Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1949)- Java. In: The geology of Indonesia, Government Printing Office, The Hague, 1A, p. 545-659.

(*Van Bemmelen's major status review of Java geology, as known in the late 1940's)*)

Van Benthem Jutting, T. (1937)- Non marine mollusca from fossil horizons in Java with special reference to the Trinil Fauna. Zoologische Mededelingen 20, p. 83-180.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/149951)

(*Monograph of fresh water molluscs from collections of Dubois, Elbert and Selenka and Bandung Geological Survey, mainly from Latest Pliocene-Pleistocene of Kendeng zone/ Trinil area. Incl. Viviparus, Corbicula, Thiara, Lymnaea, etc.))*)

Van den Abeele, D. (1949)- Lepidocyclininae from Rembang (Java) with a description of *L. wanneri* n.sp. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen 52, 7, p. 760-765.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00018695.pdf>)

(*Lepidocyclinids from E-M Miocene 'orbitoidal limestone (OK)' of Rembang Beds near Sumberan, Bringin and Gegunung oilfields, SE of Rembang, N and NW of Bojonegoro, collected by Wanner. Molluscs from same samples described by Wanner & Hahn (1935). Seven Lepidocyclina species, mainly subgenus Nephrolepidina, some Multilepidina. Lepidocyclina wanneri n.sp. introduced for specimens with multilepidine embryon)*)

Van den Bergh, G.D., W. Boer, H. de Haas, T.C.E van Weering & R. van Whije (2003)- Shallow marine tsunami deposits in Teluk Banten (NW Java, Indonesia), generated by the 1883 Krakatau eruption. Marine Geology 197, p. 13-34.

(*Tsunamiite from 1883 Krakatau eruption sandy layer with abundant reworked shell and other carbonate fragments. Coarse components consist of locally-derived material eroded from seabed. Land-derived components in tsunamiite only close to coast. Along open sea-facing slope of Banten Bay tsunamiite relatively thin (<7cm) but well-preserved)*)

Van den Bosch, C.A. (1929)- De wordingsgeschiedenis van het Tenggergebergte. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 89, p. 389-436.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMTEY01:179529004:pdf>)

(*'The evolution of the Tengger Mountains'. Description and discussion of the origin of the Tengger caldera in E Java, with Bromo, Batok, etc. younger cones, by meteorologist/geophysicist from Batavia (triggered critical discussions by C.G.S. Sandberg, Kemmerling and Van Bemmelen (1930))*)

Van den Hoek Ostende, L.W., J. Leloux, F.P. Wesselingh & C.F. Winkler Prins (2002)- Cenozoic Molluscan types from Java (Indonesia) in the Martin Collection (Division of Cenozoic Mollusca), National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (NNM) Technical Bulletin 5, p. 1-130.

(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/45042)

(*Listing and re-descriptions of Tertiary mollusc type specimens in K. Martin collection at Naturalis Museum, Leiden, mainly from Java. Contains 5700 type specimens of 912 species*)

Vanderkluyzen, L., M.R. Burton, A.B. Clarke, H.E. Hartnett & J.F. Smekens (2014)- Composition and flux of explosive gas release at LUSI mud volcano (East Java, Indonesia). *Geochem. Geophysics Geosystems* 15, 7, p. 2932-2946.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2014GC005275>)

(*LUSI mud volcano in E Java erupting since 2006. Last few years of activity characterized by periodic short-lived eruptive bursts. Gases sampled 98% water vapor, 1.5% CO₂, 0.5% methane*)

Van der Meer Mohr, J.C. (1923)- Notiz uber das Vorkommen von *Pholas orientalis* Gmelin und *Tellina rostrata* L. im Pliozan Java's. *Archiv fur Molluskenkunde* 55, p. 209-212.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Archiv-fuer-Molluskenkunde_55_0209-0212.pdf)

(*'Note on the occurrence of Pholas orientalis Gmelin and Tellina rostrata L. in the Pliocene of Java'. Molluscs from Kromong Mts SW of Cirebon*)

Van der Meer Mohr, J.C. (1923)- Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Pliozan-Fauna Java's, nebst einer petrographischen Notiz bezüglich einiger fossilführenden pliozanen Sandsteinbildungen von Dr. E. Scheibener. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 83, 1923, p. 124-136.

(*'Contributions to the knowledge of Pliocene faunas of Java, with a petrographic note on some fossiliferous Pliocene sandstone deposits by Dr. E. Scheibener'. Shallow marine bivalve and gastropod molluscs collected in 1920-1921 from Sadomas at Tji Waringin, Kromong Mts, at N foot of Ciremai volcano, SW of Cirebon (localities also mentioned by Junghuhn and Verbeek). Sandstones composed entirely of volcanic detritus, with calcite cement*)

Van der Meer Mohr, J.C. (1924)- Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Pliozan-Fauna Java's- II. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 84, p. 199-201.

(*'Contributions to the knowledge of Pliocene faunas of Java'. Brief note with revisions of identifications of Van der Meer Mohr (1923), of molluscs from Kromong Mts, SW of Cirebon*)

Van der Sluis, J.P. & D.R. de Vletter (1942)- Young Tertiary smaller foraminifera from the neighbourhood of Ngimbang, East Java. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen* 45, 10, p. 1010-1015.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00017817.pdf>)

(*129 species of mainly deeper marine foraminifera in Pliocene marls. Samples collected by Rutten in SW corner of 109-Lamongan map sheet. No location map, no stratigraphic context*)

Van der Vlerk, I.M. (1923)- De stratigrafie van het Tertiair van Java. *De Mijningenieur* 4, p. 53-56.

(*'The stratigraphy of the Tertiary of Java'*)

Van der Vlerk, I.M. (1924)- Foraminiferen uit het Tertiair van Java. *Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 1, p. 16-35.

(*Miocene larger forams from W. Java: Lepidocyclina rutteni n. sp. from Tji Lalang beds and Lepidocyclina/Miogypsina/Cyclochypus and Rotalia beccarii atjehensis n. var. from Nyalindung beds near Sukabumi, W Java*)

Van der Vlerk, I.M. & J.A. Postuma (1967)- Oligo-Miocene *Lepidocyclinas* and planktonic foraminifera from East Java and Madura, Indonesia. *Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, B, 70, 4, p. 392-399.

(Composite section of Oligo-Miocene sediments of E Java and Madura with Lepidocyclinas and planktonic foraminifera. Lepidocyclinas 'grade of enclosure' increases systematically from 36% to 65% up section. Oligo-Miocene boundary placed above Globigerina ciperoensis ciperoensis zone)

Van der Werff, W. (1996)- Variation in forearc basin development along the Sunda Arc, Indonesia. *J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences* 14, 5, p. 331-349.

(Sunda Arc fore-arc areas between Sumatra and Sumba. Present forearc basin configuration initially controlled by extension and differential subsidence of basement blocks in response to Late Eocene India-Asia collision. Late Oligocene increase in convergence between SE Asia and Indian Plates associated with new pulse of subduction resulted in basement uplift and formation of regional unconformity along entire Sunda Arc. In Miocene, Sumba and Savu forearc sectors characterized by forearc extension. Forearc basins initially with submarine fan deposits, followed by basin and slope sediments derived from evolving magmatic arc. Incipient collision between Australia and W Banda Arc caused back-arc thrusting and basin inversion. S of Java, increase in size of accretionary prism and convergence rates resulted in folding/ uplift of distal forearc basin strata. Along Sumatra W coast uplift along inner side of forearc along older transcurrent faults. Initial forearc basin subsidence relates to age of subducting oceanic lithosphere. Flexural loading of evolving accretionary prism and across arc strike-slip faulting may result in additional forearc subsidence.)

Van de Velde, J. (1946)- Eenige korte mededeelingen over twee nieuwe goud-zilver bedrijven op Java. *Jaarboek Mijnbouwkundige Vereeniging te Delft 1941-1946*, p. 165-177.

(online at: <http://lib.tudelft.nl/mscans/mscans0428>)

('Brief notes on two new gold-silver projects on Java'. Summary of lecture on Cikotok and Cirotan mines in SW Java (Mijnbouw Maatschappij Zuid-Bantam) and Cikodang mine near Sukabumi (Redjang Lebong Co.))

Van Diest, P.H. (1872)- Rapport van een voorlopig onderzoek van zink-, lood en koperertsen op den berg Sawal, afdeeling Galoe, Residentie Cheribon, eiland Java. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 1872, 1, p. 173-193.

('Report of preliminary investigation of zinc, lead and copper ores on the Sawal Mountain, Cirebon Residency'. Brief survey in 1868 of trachytic rocks in the Priangan area of West Java, SW of Cirebon)

Van Dijk, P. (1867)- Algemeen verslag van het onderzoek naar kolenlagen in de Residentie Djokjakarta door middel van diepe boringen. *Tijdschrift Nijverheid Landbouw Nederlandsch Indie* 13, p. 167-205.

('General report on the survey of coal beds in the Yogyakarta Residency with the use of deep wells')

Van Dijk, P. (1872)- Geologische beschrijving der residentie Djokjakarta. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 1872, 1, p. 151-192.

('Geological description of the Residency Jogjakarta'. Includes one of the first mentions of presence of (Eocene) Nummulites on Java)

Van Dijk, P. (1872)- Beschrijving van het marmer voorkomende in de assistant-residentie Patjitan. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 1, p. 193-215.

('Description of the marble in the assistant-residency of Pacitan'. Investigation of suitability as building stone of 'marble' (crystalline limestone) at East side of Panggul Bay, Southern Mountains of SE Java. With early descriptions of the Miocene limestone geology of the Southern Mountains of Central-East Java. (On 1992 GRDC map this is shown as E Miocene Campurdarat Fm, in area with common andesitic intrusions- JTvG))

Van Dijk, P. (1873)- Steenkolen in het Semarangsche. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 2 (1873), 2, p. 164-174.

('Coal in the Semarang area')

- Van Dijk, P. (1877)- Fossielen op de grens van Bagelen en Djokja. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 37, p. 71-75. (*wrong reference?*)
(*Fossils on the border between Bagelen and Yogyakarta*. *New location of Eocene Nummulites in C Java*)
- Van Dijk, P. (1883)- Onderzoek naar het voorkomen van aardolie in de nabijheid van Poerwodadi. assistent-residentie Grobogan. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 12 (1883), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte 2, p. 359-369.
(*Survey of the occurrence of 'earth oil' near Purwodadi, Grobogan region*. *NE Java. Hill near Ngemba village in Lusi River valley near Purwodadi with steeply dipping Tertiary sediments, including limestone breccia with salt water and oil seeps*)
- Van Dijk, P. (1884)- Over de geologie van het noordelijke, niet-vulkanische gedeelte van de residentie Soerabaja. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 13 (1884), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 5-76.
(*partly in French; without map*) (online at: <https://ia600704.us.archive.org/0/items/jaarboekvanhetm04gebigoog/jaarboekvanhetm04gebigoog.pdf>)
(*On the geology of the northern, non-volcanic part of the Surabaya Residency*. *Partly based on data from 700+m deep artesian well near Gresik*)
- Van Dijk, P. & J.A. Huguenin (1877)- Verslag over de nadere onderzoekingen naar de waarde der bruinkolenlagen in de Afd. Lebak. Res. Bantam. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* I (1877), p. 187-238.
(*Report of more detailed investigations of the value of lignite beds in the Lebak District, Bantam Residency*. *Mainly about the coalfield near Bodjong Manik (Bojonmanik), 30km S of Rangkasbitung, as a follow-up of the report by Jonker (1872). First reports of coal quality, thickness (up to 1-2m thick) and lateral continuity were not favorable, so several shallow wells were drilled in 1875 to test if quality improved with depth (which it did not). Two coal (lignite) beds, upper one thin, lower one up to 2m thick, ~10m apart. Associated tuff beds with silicified tree trunks. Coal of limited interest due to combination of poor coal quality and remote location*)
- Van Es, L.J.C. (1917)- Bijdrage tot de kennis van de stratigrafie van het Tertiair in de Residentie Bantam. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 44 (1915), Verhandelingen 2, p. 133-234.
(*Contribution to the knowledge of the stratigraphy of the Tertiary in the Banten Residency* *West Java. Results of 1915 South Banten fieldwork. Attempt to compare S Banten and S Sumatra stratigraphies (but poor age control). Common andesitic intrusions*)
- Van Es, L.J.C. (1918)- Geologische overzichtskaart van den Nederlandsch-Oost-Indischen archipel (schaal 1:1,000,000)- Toelichting bij Blad XV (Lampongs, Straat Soenda, Bantam). *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 45 (1916), Verhandelingen 2, p. 55-140.
(text online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB31:041768000:00004>) (no map)
(*Regional overview map sheet and explanatory notes off southernmost Sumatra and W Java*)
- Van Es, L.J.C. (1918)- De voorhistorische verhoudingen van land en zee in den Oost-Indischen Archipel, en de invloed daarvan op de verspreiding der diersoorten. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 45 (1916), Verhandelingen 2, p. 255-304.
(*Early paleogeographic map of Indonesia at end Pliocene and its implications for migration of animal species*)
- Van Es, L.J.C. (1920)- Nadere gegevens over het Bodjongmanik kolenveld. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 47 (1918), Verhandelingen 1, p. 150-153.
(*Additional data on the Bojongmanik coal field*; *West Java. Details on coal thickness and composition. Coals thought to be too thin and poor quality for commercial exploitation*)
- Van Es, L.J.C. (1926)- Geologische waarnemingen op Java. I. Djivo en Zuidergebergte. *De Mijnningenieur* 7, 9, p. 153-157.
(*Geological observations on Java I: Jiwo and Southern Mountains*. *Early description of classic Jiwo-Southern Mountains successions N of Gunung Pendoel Miocene andesite intrusion (not much different from Verbeek and Fennema 1996): Pretertiary chlorite schists and crystalline limestones, overlain by Eocene*

conglomerates (mainly quartz pebbles), sandstones, claystones and limestones with Nummulites, Discocyclina, Pellatispira, etc., Early Miocene volcanic breccias. All formations unconformably overlain by near-horizontal 'young-Miocene' limestones with Lepidocyclina ruttieni, Miogypsina, Orbulina, etc. (= Lower Tf; JTvG), suggesting Jiwo Anticline was already folded in Middle Miocene. Possibly 2000m of erosion prior to deposition of M-L Miocene limestone, most of it probably draining North, because more erosion on N flank of anticline)

Van Es, L.J.C. (1926)- Oude exploratiewerken in Zuid-Madioen. De Mijningenieur 7, 11, p. 205-210.
(*'Old exploration works in South Madiun'. Brief review of small mining exploration/ exploitation concessions S of Madiun, E Java. Mainly quartz veins with chalcopyrite in volcanics. Mining concessions: (1) Kesihaan (1908-1925) S of Tegalombo (copper, zinc); (2) Kali Teloe (1908- 1925), N and W of Tegalombo (copper)*)

Van Es, L.J.C. (1929)- Trinil. Excursion Guide E5, Fourth Pacific Science Congress, Java 1929, p. 1-14.
(*Field guide to Trinil hominid site, C Java*)

Van Es, L.J.C. (1935)- De beteekenis en het voorkomen van fosfaat op Java. De Ingenieur in Nederlandsch-Indie (IV) 2, 5, p. IV.37-IV.47.
(*online at: <https://www.stichtingblauwelijn.nl/assets/files/1935-05.pdf>*)
(*'The significance and occurrence of phosphate on Java'. Small phosphate deposits found at many localities on Java, all in present or former cave deposits, and formed from bat excrement*)

Van Gorsel, J.T., D. Kadar, Soenarto, Budianto Toha et al. (1987)- Central Java Fieldtrip June 18-21, 1987. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-29.

Van Gorsel, J.T., D. Kadar & P.H. Mey (1989)- Central Java Fieldtrip 27-30 October 1989. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-67.

Van Gorsel, J.T. & S.R. Troelstra (1981)- Late Neogene planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy and climatostratigraphy of the Solo River section (Java, Indonesia). Marine Micropaleontology 6, 2, p. 183-209.
(*online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229413206_Late_Neogene_planktonic_foraminiferal_biostratigraphy_and_climatostratigraphy_of_the_Solo_River_section_Java_Indonesia*)
(*Late Miocene-Pleistocene planktonic foram biostratigraphy of deep water deposits of Kendeng zone in Ngawi section. Paleoclimate signal inferred from fluctuations in cooler-climate planktonic forams used to correlate with Mediterranean Miocene-Pliocene boundary stratotype*)

Van Heurn, F.C. (1927)- Waarnemingen in verband met het voorkomen van verkiezelde hout in de voormalige Residentie Batavia. Handelingen 21e Nederlandsch Natuurkundig Geneeskundig Congres, Amsterdam, p. 283-285.
(*'Observations regarding the occurrence of silicified wood in the former Batavia Residency'. Fossil wood from Bolang estate 35 km West of Bogor, mainly of Dipterocarpaceae family. See also Krausel 1922, Pfeiffer and Van Heurn 1928*)

Van Regteren Altena, C.O. (1938)- The marine Mollusca of the Kendeng Beds (East Java). Gastropoda, Part. I (Families Fissurellidae-Vermetidae inclusive). Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 10, p. 217-320.
(*online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549598*)
(*First of series of paleontological papers on molluscs from Plio-Pleistocene Kendeng Beds W of Surabaya. Material collected by Geological Survey, Bandung, personnel during Kendeng zone mapping survey (Duyffjes et al.) and by J. Cosijn. Molluscs mainly from Pucangan Fm, some Upper Kalibeng Fm*)

Van Regteren Altena, C.O. (1938)- The marine Mollusca of the Kendeng beds (East Java) - Gastropoda, Part I (Families Fissurellidae- Vermetidae inclusive). Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie, Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen 27, 1, Bandung, p. 241-320.
(*online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB24:079041000:00031>*)
(*Reprint of Van Regteren Altena (1938), Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 10, above*)

- Van Regteren Altena, C.O. (1942)- The marine Mollusca of the Kendeng Beds (East Java) Gastropoda, Part II (Families Planaxidae-Naticidae inclusive). Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 12, 1, p. 1-86.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549625)
(Systematic study of marine molluscs from Plio-Pleistocene Kendeng beds of E Java, dealing with gastropods belonging to families Planaxidae, Potamididae, Cerithiidae, Triphoridae, Epitoniidae, Eulimidae, Pyramidellidae, Amaltheidae, Calyptraeidae, Xenophoridae, Strombidae and Naticidae)
- Van Regteren Altena, C.O. (1943)- The marine Mollusca of the Kendeng beds, East Java, Gastropoda, part IV (Families Cassididae-Ficidae inclusive). Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 13, p. 89-120.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549495)
(Taxonomic descriptions of Plio-Pleistocene gastropods of families Cassididae and Ficidae from Upper Kalibeng and Pucangan formations of Kendeng zone, East Java (part III of this series is by Schilder 1941))
- Van Regteren Altena, C.O. (1950)- The marine Mollusca of the Kendeng beds, East Java, Gastropoda, part V (Families Muricidae-Volemidae inclusive). Leidsche Geologische Mededelingen 15, 1, p. 205-240.
(online at: www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/549261)
(More taxonomic descriptions of Plio-Pleistocene gastropods of East Java)
- Van Regteren Altena, C.O. & C. Beets (1944)- Eine Neogene Molluskenfauna vom Tji Gugur (Priangan), W. Java. Verhandelingen Kon. Nederlands Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap 14 (Gedenkboek Tesch), p. 37-67.
(Rich Neogene mollusc faunas from Priangan, SW of Bandung. No maps or stratigraphic context info)
- Van Regteren Altena, C.O. & C. Beets (1945)- Beschouwingen over de toekomst van het onderzoek der Caenozoische mollusken van Nederlandsch-Indie. Geologie en Mijnbouw 7, 5-6, p. 45-50.
(online at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7j8bPm9Cse0cnhfT3FfV3BWbGM/view>)
(Remarks on the future of research of the Cenozoic molluscs of the Netherlands Indies')
- Van Simaey, S., F. Musgrove, N. Stephens, A. Weidmer, A. Zeiza, R. Sekti, A. Derewetzky & T. Simo (2011)- Early carbonate growth in the East Java Basin, Indonesia: a case study from the Jambaran Field. Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-205, p. 1-13.
(Jambaran Field discovered in 2001. Tall gas column in steep-flanked Oligocene carbonate buildup with ~1000m of relief relative to platform. Main buildup ~10 km long, 1 km wide. Unconformities recognized on well logs and seismic coincide with global Rupelian- Chattian sea level fluctuations, subaerial exposure and meteoric diagenetic events)
- Van Tuijn, J. (1932)- Over de rangschikking der Duizend eilanden. De Mijningenieur 13, 7, p. 132-134.
(On the alignment of the Thousand Islands' (Pulau Seribu, NW of Jakarta). Suggests N-S aligned coral reefs of Pulau Seribu not controlled by underlying anticlinal structure as suggested earlier by Umbgrove (1929), but developed on an Early Quaternary drainage divide)
- Van Valkenburg, S. (1924)- Het district Djampang-Koelon. Jaarboek Topographische Dienst 1924, Batavia, p. 1-9.
(The Jampang-Kulon District'. Geographic- geological observations in SW Java)
- Van Valkenburg, S. & J.T. White (1924)- Enkele aantekeningen omtrent het Zuidergebergte (G. Kidoel). Jaarboek Topographische Dienst 1923, Batavia, p. 3-16.
(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB31:036311000:00007>)
(Some notes on the Southern Mountains (Gunung Kidul)'. Geographic-geological observations in Southern Mountains (Gunung Kidul) SE of Yogyakarta. With schematic maps and cross-sections)
- Vanessa, A. & O. Verdiansyah (2014)- Inklusi fluida pada endapan emas epitermal sulfidasi tinggi Cijulang, Garut, Jawa Barat. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-256, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Inklusi-Fluida-Pada-Endapan.pdf)
(*'Fluid inclusions in high sulfidation epithermal gold deposit Cijulang, Garut, West Java'. High sulfidation epithermal gold deposits in volcanic rocks of Miocene Jampang Fm. Relatively high T (216-320 °C) and salinity 2-5 wt% NaCl at formation*)

Verbeek, R.D.M. (1873)- Note on occurrences of *Nummulites* on Java. *Mitteilungen an Professor H.B. Geinitz, Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaeontologie* 1873, p. 297.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/151147#page/325/mode/1up>)

(Brief note, in German, listing known *Nummulites* occurrences on Java: (1) Junghuhn (1857) locality near Tanglar (Priangan); (2) P. van Dijk (1867) from Yogyakarta area; (3) likely also from limestones in Kidul Mountains S of Klaten (Letter to Prof. H.B. Geinitz in Dresden, mailed from Fort van der Capellen (Batusangkar) in W Sumatra on 10 March 1873))

Verbeek, R.D.M. (1883)- Over de dikte der Tertiaire afzettingen op Java. *Natuurkundige Verhandelingen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam*, 23, p. 1-11

(*'On the thickness of the Tertiary deposits on Java'. Tertiary deposits in area S of Kuningan and S of Cirebon, ~4800m thick*)

Verbeek, R.D.M. (1891)- Voorloopig bericht over nummulieten, orbitoiden en alveolinen in Java en over den ouderdom der gesteenten waarin zij optreden. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 51, 2, p. 101-138.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122303#page/114/mode/1up>)

(*'Preliminary note on Nummulites, orbitoids and alveolinids in Java and on the age of the rocks in which they occur'. Only 6 areas of Java with Early Tertiary in outcrop, 5 of which have Eocene sediments unconformably overlying Pretertiary metamorphics. Includes first descriptions of Eocene Nummulites from Java (Nummulites javanus (3 varieties, incl. Karangsambung), N. bagelensis, Assilina, Discocyclina spp. (Nanggulan, etc.), Alveolina javana (Somowongso, Bagelen); also Timor. Also mention of Cretaceous larger foram Orbitolina from Luk Ulo melange, C Java (smaller species than in W Kalimantan). Eocene Alveolina timorensis n.sp. from Timor sample in Bandung not figured (viewed as younger synonym of Alveolina (Fasciolites) oblonga by Bakx (1932))*)

Verbeek, R.D.M. (1897)- Kort geologisch overzicht van Java. *Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap* 2, 12, p. 173-186.

(online at: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hxhgly;view=1up;seq=193>)

(*'Brief geological overview of Java'. No maps, figures*)

Verbeek, R.D.M. (1898)- Die Geologie von Java. *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* 44, 2, p. 25-34.

(online at: https://zs.thulb.uni-jena.de/receive/jportal_jpvolume_00146687)

(*'The geology of Java'. Brief overview of the geology in German, with 1:2,250,000 scale map*)

Verbeek, R.D.M. & R. Fennema (1881)- Nieuwe geologische ontdekkingen op Java. *Verhandelingen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurkunde*, 21, p. 47-90. (online at: https://books.google.com/books/about/Nieuwe_g%C3%A9ologische_ontdekkingen_op_Java.html)

(*'New geological discoveries on Java'. First report of Pre-tertiary rocks on Java, in three areas: (1)*

metamorphic rocks of S Serayu Mts/ Lok Ulo, N of Kebumen, associated with serpentinite and red chert, steeply dipping, roughly E-W strike (Junghuhn had called these Tertiary; Verbeek noted similarities with Sumatra old slates); (2) metamorphic rocks on three of 'Zutphen islands' in Sunda Straits and (3) Gedeh Mt near Jasinga, at border of Bogor and Bantam Residencies. Also first record of leucite-bearing volcanics of Muriah volcano, N coast of C Java)

Verbeek, R.D.M. & R. Fennema (1882)- Nieuwe geologische ontdekkingen op Java. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 41, p. 5-48.

(*'New geological discoveries on Java'. Same paper as 1881 paper above*)

- Verbeek, R.D.M. & R. Fennema (1896)- Geologische beschrijving van Java en Madoera. J.G. Stemler, Amsterdam, 2 vols, p. 1-1135. + Atlas.
(*'Geological description of Java and Madura'. Classic, comprehensive geologic description of Java and Madura, with oversized atlas of geologic maps. First to recognize Paleogene sediments and Pre-Tertiary schists in Central Java, and locally great thickness of Tertiary sediments. Ten areas with Eocene sediments had been identified among the more widespread Neogene rocks, including 2 in Banten, 4 in Priangan. Etc.*)
- Verbeek, R.D.M. & R. Fennema (1896)- Geologische kaart van het gebergte bij Djiwo (Residentie Soerakarta). (map from book 'Geologische beschrijving van Java en Madoera', scale 1:20,000).
(online at: <https://library.si.edu/image-gallery/101380>)
(*'Geologic maps of the mountains near Jiwo (Surakarta Residency)'. Classic area in C Java just North of the Southern Mountains scarp, with Cretaceous? Pretertiary phyllites, schists, serpentinites and crystalline limestone, overlain by M-L Eocene marine clastics and Nummulites-Assilina-Discocyclina limestones, etc.*)
- Verbeek, R.D.M. & R. Fennema (1896)- Description geologique de Java et Madoura. J.G. Stemler, Amsterdam, p. 1-1183.
(online at: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bd6t541909293/f9.item>)
(*'Geological description of Java and Madura'. French edition of the Verbeek and Fennema (1896) milestone book on the geology of Java, above*)
- Verdiana, P.R.M., Y. Yuniardi & A.A. Nur (2014)- Petrologi dan petrografi satuan breksi vulkanik dan satuan tuf kasar pada Formasi Jampang, daerah Cimanggu dan sekitarnya, Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 12, 3, p. 171-179.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/8378/3894>)
(*'Petrology and petrography of volcanic breccias and coarse tuff of the Jampang Formation, Cimanggu and surrounding areas, West Java'*)
- Verdiansyah, O. (2016)- Geochemical correlation between mafic and felsic igneous rock from Godean, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Int. J. Geology and Earth Sciences (IJGES) 2, 4, p. 55-63.
(online at: <http://new.ijges.com/uploadfile/2020/0303/20200303104357728.pdf>)
(*Miocene magmatism in Godean hills area, 20 km W of Yogyakarta, C Java, with several types of island arc igneous rocks: andesite, microdiorite intrusion, dacite subvolcanics to lava, and subvolcanic basalt*)
- Verstappen, H.T. (1953)- Djakarta Bay, a geomorphological study on shoreline development. Doct. Thesis, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Drukkerij Trio, s-Gravenhage, p. 1-101. (*Unpublished*)
- Verstappen, H.T. (1954)- Het kustgebied van Noordelijk West Java op de luchtfoto. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 71, p. 146-152.
(*'The coastal region of northern West Java on air photos'. Geomorphical study of alluvial plain along N coast of W Java, which formed in last 5000 years, during lowering of sea level of 5-6m. With beach ridges, river levess, etc.*)
- Verstappen, H.T. (1956)- Landscape development of the Ujung Kulon Game Reserve. Penggemar Alam 36, Bogor, p. 37-51.
(*Geomorphology study of poorly studied Ujung Kulon peninsula of SW Java. Not much on geology. Common travertine terraces in rivers of (Pliocene?)Marl Plateau, which appears to be tilted to NE*)
- Verstappen, H.T. (1957)- Short note on the dunes near Parangtritis (Java). Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 84, 1, p. 1-6.
- Verstappen, H.T. (1988)- Old and new observations on coastal changes of Jakarta Bay: an example of trends in urban stress on coastal environments. J. Coastal Research 4, 4, p. 573-587.
(*Rapid urbanization led to substantial changes and deterioration of coastal environments of Jakarta Bay since 1950s. Groundwater extraction results in land subsidence of 4-5 mm/year. Etc.*)

Von Baumhauer, E.H. (1866)- Sur le fer meteorique de Prambanan dans le district de Soerakarta (Ile de Java). Archives Neerlandaises des Sciences Exactes et Naturelles, Haarlem, 1, p. 465-468.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/156255#page/490/mode/1up>)

(*'On the iron meteorite of Prambanan in the Soerakarta (Solo) District'. Analys of piece of iron meteorite kept in craton of the Susuhunan of Solo, found in September 1784 near Prambanan temple. Composed of iron (96.71%), nickel (2.86%) and traces of cobalt, silica (0.43%)*)

Von Baumhauer, E.H. (1884)- Over den op 3 Oktober 1883 te Ngawi in Midden-Java gevallen meteoriet. Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie 13 (1884), Wetenschappelijk Gedeelte, p. 331-342. (also in Verslagen Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurkunde, (3), 1, 1885, p. 8-18)

(online at: http://www.meteoritehistory.info/VMAW/1883_Ngawi.pdf)

(*'On the meteorite that fell at Ngawi in Central Java on 3 October 1883'. Two pieces piece of stone meteorite that exploded over Central Java, largest piece 202 grams. Covered with black-brown melt crust from travel through atmosphere. External parallel scratches possibly formed when hot meteorite hit soil. Thin section shows aggregate of rounded olivine, pyroxene (enstatite) aggregates, iron, etc. Stored in Leiden Geological Museum (Member of the very low-iron LL Ordinary chondrite group; on same day a 1.19 kg meteorite fell at Karang-Modjo in Magetean District of Java, most likely from same fall)*)

Von Ettingshausen, C. (1883)- Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Tertiärflora der Insel Java. Sitzungsberichte Kaiserlichen Akademie Wissenschaften Wien, Mathematische-Physikalische Klasse, 1, 87, 1, p. 175-194.

(online at: www.zobodat.at/pdf/SBAWW_87_0175-0193.pdf)

(*'Contribution to the knowledge of the Tertiary flora of the island of Java', by Austrian botanist Constantin Freiherr (Baron) von Ettingshausen. Tertiary flora of Java more closely related to Tertiary floras of Europe than to Present-day flora of Java (?)*)

Von Hochstetter, F. (1864)- Geologische Ausflüge auf Java. In: Gesammelte Reiseberichte von der Erdumsegelung der Fregatte Novara 1857-59, I.e. Geol. Theil, Vienna, 2, p. 113-152.

(online at: https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/MON-GEO_0032_0113-0152.pdf)

(*'Geological excursions on Java'. Report of Hochstetter's trips on Java during stop in Batavia of the Austrian 'Novara Expedition', in May 1858. VH climbed volcanoes Gedeh and Tangkuban Prah. Met with Franz Junghuhn in Lembang. Surveyed trachyte and limestones west of Bandung*)

Von Koenigswald, G.H.R. (1935)- Vorläufige Mitteilungen über das Vorkommen von Tektiten auf Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 38, 3, p. 287-289.

(online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00016689.pdf>)

(*'Preliminary note on the occurrence of tektites on Java'. Tektites (glass pebbles associated with meteorite impacts) rel. widespread in SE Asia (Indochina, Billiton, also Java). This paper reports on occurrence of tektites at base of M Pleistocene Trinil beds, associated with Trinil fauna. No locality details (Verbeek earlier reported some tektites from Jepara near Semarang; reportedly also present near Bojonegoro)*)

Von Koenigswald, G.H.R. (1957)- Tektites from Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, B 60, p. 371-382.

(*Description of large collection of tektites from Pleistocene Trinil beds of C Java, probably of extraterrestrial origin. Proposal to call these 'javanites' (now known to be part of the very large Australasian tektite strewn field tied to a Pleistocene asteroid impact near Laos-Cambodia around 700-800 ka; JTVG)*)

Von Koenigswald, G.H.R. (1963)- Rims, flow ridges and flanges in Javanese tektites. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, B 66, p. 206-208.

(*Mild ablation features (partial melting in Earth's atmosphere) on Pleistocene tektites from Sangiran*)

Von Koenigswald, G.H.R. (1978)- Tektite studies XII: Minute tektites from Central Java. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, B 81, p. 55-60.

- Von Richthofen, F. (1862)- Bericht über einen Ausflug in Java. Zeitschrift Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, Berlin, 14, p. 327-356.
(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/148846#page/339/mode/1up>)
(Report on a trip on Java'. Summary of geological fieldtrip to W Java volcanoes and South coast by famous German geologist Von Richthofen with Franz Junghuhn, famous Java naturalist. Also comments of geology of Timor, Sulawesi, etc. Not much new; no figures)
- Von Richthofen, F. (1874)- 3. Beobachtungen an dem gehobenen Korallenriff Udjung Tji Laut-oron an der Südküste von Java. Zeitschrift Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, Berlin, 26, p. 239-250.
(online at: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035474918;view=1up;seq=255>)
(Observations on the Udjung Tji Laut-oron raised coral reef on the East coast of Java'. 12-15m uplift of recent coral reef near mouth of Tji-Laut-oron river)
- Von Staff, H. & H. Reck (1911)- Einige neogene Seeigel von Java. In: M.L. Selenka & M. Blankenhorn, Die Pithecanthropus-Schichten auf Java, Engelmann, Leipzig, p. 41-45.
(Some Neogene sea urchins from Java'. Echinoids from Pliocene? marls in Trinil area, C Java, collected by Selenka 1907 expedition)
- Vorstman, A.G. (1929)- Tertiaire vischotolieten van Java. Wetenschappelijke Mededeelingen Dienst Mijnbouw Nederlandsch-Indie 5, p. 1-16.
(Tertiary fish otoliths from Java'. Descriptions of otoliths from Late Eocene of Nanggulan, E Miocene Nyalindung beds and Late Miocene Tjilangang beds in Bandung survey collections)
- Wachjudin, S., R.A. Kuhnel & S.J. van der Gaast (1990)- The characteristics of bentonite from the Karangnunggal deposit, West Java, Indonesia. Applied Clay Science 5, 4, p. 339-352.
(New discovery of bentonite in S Mountains of W Java)
- Wagner, D. (2007)- Tomographic investigation of the crust of Central Java. Doktor Thesis Math.-Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät Christian-Albrechts-Universität, Kiel, p. 1-123.
(online at: <https://d-nb.info/1019754621/34>)
(Tomographic velocity survey, mainly around Merapi volcano, C Java. Low velocity under Sumbing, Merapi and Lawu with reduction in seismic velocities of >30 % in upper crust coincides with gravity low and extends to >50 km deep in upper mantle; interpreted as partially molten material in crust)
- Wagner, D., I. Koulakov, W. Rabbel, B.G. Luehr, A. Wittwer, H. Kopp et al. (2007)- Joint inversion of active and passive seismic data in Central Java. Geophysical J. International 170, p. 923-932.
(130 seismographic stations onshore and off C Java and operated for >150 days. Inversion images show strong low-velocity anomaly (-30%) in backarc crust N of active volcanoes. In upper mantle beneath volcanoes a low-velocity anomaly inclined towards slab, probably paths of fluids and melted materials in mantle wedge. Crust in forearc appears strongly heterogeneous. Onshore part two high-velocity blocks separated by narrow low-velocity anomaly, interpreted as weakened contact zone between two rigid crustal bodies. Recent Java earthquake at lower edge of this zone. Focal strike slip mechanism consistent with orientation of this contact)
- Wagner, D., W. Rabbel, B.G. Luehr, J. Wassermann, T.R. Walter, H. Kopp et al. (2008)- Seismic structure of Central Java. In: D. Karnawati, S. Pramumijoyo et al. (eds.) The Yogyakarta earthquake of May 27, 2006, Star Publishing, Belmont, California, p. 2.1-2.11.
(C Java tomographic data reveals two low velocity anomalies, one at foot of volcanic arc, on NE-SW trending zone that separates forearc in two rigid blocks, and was likely epicenter of 2006 earthquake. Aftershocks mostly in Gunung Kidul Mountains, in zone semi-parallel to and 10-15 km E of Opak River fault)
- Wagner, T., A.E. Williams-Jones & A.J. Boyce (2005)- Stable isotope-based modeling of the origin and genesis of an unusual Au-Ag-Sn-W epithermal system at Cirotan, Indonesia. Chemical Geology 219, p. 237-260.
(Late Pliocene Cirotan low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit in Bayah Dome of SW Java complex polymetallic assemblages and progressive enrichment in Sn-W and Au-Ag in late stages of mineralization. Five

ore/ alteration stages. Metallogenic model explains enrichment in Sn and W by increased recycling of slab-derived sedimentary material during Pliocene subduction)

Wahab, A. & D. Martono (1985)- Application of oil geochemistry for hydrocarbon exploration in Northwest Jawa. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 635-657.
(Analysis of potential source rocks in NW Java shows Lower Cibulakan (Talang Akar) Fm sediments are main hydrocarbon source in area. Distribution of mature source rocks delineated by applying Lopatin method)

Wakita, K. (2000)- Cretaceous accretionary-collision complexes in Central Indonesia. J. Asian Earth Sciences 18, p. 739-749.

(Cretaceous accretionary-collision complexes formed by accretionary or collision processes, forearc sedimentation, arc volcanism, back arc spreading. Oceanic plate subducted under Cretaceous arc from S, carried microcontinents from Gondwanaland. Accretionary wedge with fragments of oceanic crust (chert, siliceous shale, limestone, pillow basalt). Jurassic shallow marine allochthonous formation emplaced by collision of continental blocks. Collision exhumed high-P metamorphics from deeper part of pre-existing accretionary wedge. Cretaceous tectonic units rearranged by Cenozoic thrusting and lateral faulting during successive collision of continental blocks and rotation of continental blocks in Indonesian region)

Wakita, K., Munasri & B. Widiyoko (1991)- Nature and age of sedimentary rocks of the Luk-Ulo melange complex in the Karangsambung area, Central Java, Indonesia. In: E.P. Utomo et al. (eds.) Proc. The Silver Jubilee LIPI- Symposium on the Dynamics of subduction and its products, Yogyakarta-Karangsambung 1991, Research and Development Center for Geotechnology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Bandung, p. 64-79.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291800613_Nature_and_age_of_sedimentary_rocks_of_the_Luk_Ulo_Melange_Complex_in_the_Karangsambung_area_central_Java)

(Luk Ulo tectonic melange complex along Luk Ulo River, Karangsambung, includes fault-bounded tectonic slices of dismembered ophiolite, metamorphics (schists, phyllite, marble, igneous rocks (rhyolite, dacite, pillow basalts), and sediments (limestone, reddish-brown chert, siliceous shale, pebbly shale, shale, volcanoclastic sandstone with graded bedding and conglomerate). Melange unconformably overlain by Eocene-Oligocene Karangsambung Fm and younger rocks. Five Early to latest Cretaceous radiolarian assemblages I-V. Incl. Late Cretaceous age of radiolarite above pillow basalt)

Wakita, K., Munasri & B. Widoyoko (1994)- Cretaceous radiolarians from the Luk-Ulo Melange complex in the Karangsambung area, Central Java, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Earth Sciences 9, 1-2, p. 29-43.

(Five assemblages of Cretaceous radiolarians in shale and chert of Luk-Ulo Melange in Karangsambung area: I- Early Cretaceous ('up to Barremian'), II- Middle Cretaceous (Barremian-Albian?), III- early Late Cretaceous, IV- Late Cretaceous (Coniacian- M Campanian) and V- Late Cretaceous (Late Campanian-Maastrichtian). Siliceous- argillaceous rocks were deposited throughout Cretaceous time, and accreted at subduction trench in M- Late Cretaceous or earliest Paleocene. Fragmentation and mixing with schist and quartz porphyry must have occurred in Paleocene)

Waldron, H.H. (1962)- Geology of Djatiluhur damsite and vicinity, West Java, Indonesia. In: Short Papers in geology, hydrology, and topography, Articles 120-179, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Professional Paper 450-D, p. D21-D23.

(online at: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/0450d/report.pdf>)

(Brief review and map of folded Miocene marine clastic sediments with many andesitic intrusions at future Jatiluhur damsite, Bogor zone, W Java)

Waltham, A.C., P.L. Smart, H. Friederich, A.J. Eavis & T.C. Atkinson (1983)- The caves of Gunung Sewu, Java. Cave Science 10, p. 55-96.

(On caves in C Java Southern Mountains M Miocene Wonosari Limestone)

Waltham, D., R. Hall, H.R. Smyth & C.J. Ebinger (2008)- Basin formation by volcanic arc loading. In: A.E. Draut, P.D. Clift & D.W. Scholl (eds.) Formation and applications of the sedimentary record in arc collision zones. Geological Society of America (GSA), Special Paper 436, p. 11-26.

(Paper quantifies flexural subsidence from loading by volcanic arc. Good fit of model to Halmahera Arc and E Java. Loads generated by arc sufficient to account for subsidence in basins within ~100 km of active volcanoes at subduction plate boundaries, if plate is broken. Basins will be asymmetrical with coarse volcanoclastic material close to arc and volcanoclastic turbidites farther away. Density contrast between arc and underlying crust required to produce arc basins means they are unlikely to form in young intra-oceanic arcs)

Wandono, M. Ramdhan, A.N. Aulia, A.B. Pangestu, E. Hidayat, Syuhada, S. Widiyantoro, N. Rawlinson et al. (2025)- Seismic velocity structure beneath the western Java region, Indonesia, from local earthquake tomography. J. Volcanology Geothermal Research 468, 08472, p.

(Most recent Seismic P-wave tomography model of West Java, from BMKG earthquake and arrival time catalog, clearly imaging subduction zone, active faults, and volcanic arc. Subducting slab dip angle increases eastward, corresponding to increasing age of subducting Indian ocean lithosphere in that direction. Etc.)

Wanner, J. (1938)- *Balanocrinus sundaicus* n.sp. und seine Epoke aus dem Altmiocaen der Insel Madura. Beitrage zur Palaontologie des Ostindischen Archipels XV, Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie Geologie Palaontologie, Beilage Band 79 B, p. 385-403.

('Balanocrinus sundaicus n.sp. and its...from the Early Miocene of Madura Island'. New crinoid species from blue-grey marls, collected by Weber near Bawarukem River, northern C Madura. Associated with *Miogypsina thecidaeformis*, *M. kotoi*, eulepidinid *Lepidocyclina*, *Katacyclochypeus* (= more likely Middle Miocene?; JTvG))

Wanner, J. & E. Hahn (1935)- Miocaene Mollusken aus der Landschaft Rembang (Java). Zeitschrift Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, Berlin, 87, 4, p. 222-273.

('Miocene molluscs from the Rembang area (Java)'. Molluscs from area N and NNW of Bojonegoro (Sedan, Butak, Ngampel, Ngandong and Lodan). Mainly from M Miocene orbitoid-Cyclochypeus Lst (later called OK Limestone and Ngrayong Beds) and some from overlying Globigerina Marls series (later subdivided into Wonocolo, Ledok and Globigerina Marls Fms.). Wanner notes N to S facies changes. Richest mollusc localities on Dermawu-Mahindu and Gegunung anticlines. Molluscs mainly gastropods, 68 species, half of them new)

Wardhana, D.D., Kamtono & K.L. Gaol (2016)- Struktur tinggian di sub cekungan Majalengka berdasarkan metode gayaberat. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 26, 2, p. 85-99.

(online at: http://jrisetgeotam.com/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/278/pdf_88)

('Structural highs in the Majalengka subbasin based on gravity method'. Majalengka sub-basin in E part of Bogor Basin, NE of Bandung, covered by thick volcanic deposits, but with oil and gas seeps. Gravity model show NW-SE reverse faults and E-W and SW-NE shear faults. Depth of basement 2700-5000m. Kadipaten-Majalengka and Ujungjaya-Babakan Gebang structural highs may have hydrocarbon traps)

Warmada, I W. (2003)- Ore mineralogy and geochemistry of the Pongkor epithermal gold-silver deposit, Indonesia. Dissertation Technical University Clausthal, Germany, p.

Warmada, I.W. (2006)- Karakteristik mineralogi dan proses pengendapan emas pada endapan emas-perak epitermal Gunung Pongkor, Jawa Barat. Media Teknik 28, 4, p. 32-36.

(Pongkor epithermal gold-silver deposit in W Java largest low-sulfidation deposit on Java. Formed in Pliocene (2.05 Ma). More than nine subparallel quartz-adularia-carbonate veins. Formation T ~220°C)

Warmada, I.W., B. Lehmann & M. Simandjuntak (2003)- Polymetallic sulfides and sulfosalts of the Pongkor epithermal gold-silver deposit, West Java, Indonesia. The Canadian Mineralogist 41, 1, p. 185-200.

(online at: http://rruff.info/doclib/cm/vol41/CM41_185.pdf)

(Pongkor gold-silver deposit Late Pliocene age (2.05 Ma) and largest low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposit in Indonesia. Nine major subparallel quartz-'adularia'-carbonate veins with low sulfide content. Sulfides dominated by pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena. Gold occurs as Au-Ag alloy and uytenbogaardtite (Ag₃AuS₂))

Warmada, I.W., B. Lehmann, M. Simandjuntak & H.S. Hemes (2007)- Fluid inclusion, rare-earth element and stable isotope study of carbonate minerals from the Pongkor epithermal gold-silver deposit, West Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 57, 2, p. 124-135.

(Pongkor gold- silver deposit near Bayah, SW Java, is largest low-sulfidation epithermal metal deposit in Indonesia, and is of Late Pliocene age (2 Ma). Nine subparallel, ~N-S trending quartz -adularia -carbonate veins with low sulfide content. Fluid inclusions indicate temperatures of 180-220°C and meteoric water origin)

Warmada, I.W., M.T. Soe, J. Sinomiya, L.D. Setijadji, A. Imai & K. Watanabe (2005)- Petrology and geochemistry of intrusive rocks from Selogiri area, Central Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 2nd Int. Symposium Earth Resources Engineering and Geological Engineering Education (SEED)*, Yogyakarta 2005, p. 163-169.

(online at: <http://warmada.staff.ugm.ac.id/Articles/petrology-geochem-slgr.pdf>)

(Selogiri gold prospect in W part of S Mountains, C Java, porphyry copper-gold deposit, overprinted by low sulfidation epithermal gold quartz deposits. Intrusions dated as ~21.7 Ma (microdiorite; Jogmec) and ~12.5-11.9 Ma. Selogiri deposit formed during one or two intrusion periods, and short period of hydrothermal activities but did not create economic ore deposit)

Warmada, I.W., I. Sudarno & D. Wijonarko (2008)- Geologi dan fasies batuan metamorf daerah Jiwo Barat, Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah. *Media Teknik (UGM)* 30, 2, p. 113-118.

('Geology and facies of metamorphic rocks in the West Jiwo area, Bayat, C Java'. Bayat area with metamorphic rock outcrops, intruded by igneous rocks (mainly diabase dikes). Phyllite, schist, gneiss and meta-sandstone widespread, locally also glaucophane schist, serpentinite and amphibolite. Three main metamorphic facies: greenschist, blueschist with transition to glaucophane greenschist, and amphibolite facies. Interpreted protolith of metamorphic rocks was melange of mafic/ultramafic rocks, pelitic rocks, carbonates and quartz sandstones)

Weeda, J. (1958)- Oil basins of East Java. In: L.G. Weeks (ed.) *Habitat of oil*, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Special Publ. 18, p. 1359-1364.

(In E-W trending E Java Tertiary basin 132 MBO produced since 1888 from 20 fields. Thick Miocene section, folded into 2 E-W trending zones in Plio-Pleistocene. Bulk of oil produced from M Miocene Ngrayong Sst (this was before Cepu oilfield discovery in Oligo-Miocene Kujung Fm Limestone; JTvG). Three oil types: (1) asphaltic oil from shallow Lidah and Kruka fields S of Surabaya from Pliocene U Globigerina Fm; (2) rel. light paraffinic oil from Upper Rembang and Lower Wonocolo sands in Ledok and nearby fields, and (3) heavy paraffinic oil in M Miocene Ngrayong sst at Kawengan)

White, J.D. (1924)- Geologische en bodemkundige excursie door het Djokjasche Zuidergebergte (3 October 1923). *Verslag 4e Vergadering Vereniging van Proefstion Personeel Buitenzorg* 1924, p. 81-103.

('Geological and soil science excursion through the Southern Mountains SE of Yogyakarta', led by Head of Soil Science Laboratory in Bogor)

White, J.V., A.N. Derewetzky, G.C. Geary, V.K. Hohensee, E.M. Johnstone, C. Liu, A.C. Pierce & J. Stevens (2007)- Temporal controls and resulting variations in Oligo-Miocene carbonates from the East Java Basin, Indonesia: examples from the Cepu area. *Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, p. 549-559.

Five high-relief carbonate buildups drilled in Cepu area of E Java: Sukowati, Banyu Urip, Jambaran, Cendana and Kedung Tuban. Gross differences despite having all grown from a common, broad, probable E Oligocene carbonate platform. Timing of deposition of buildups established through robust Strontium isotope dating program (turns out to include bad dates, probably due to carbonate diagenesis; JTvG . Carbonate deposition on buildups progressively terminated through time from W to E)

Whitten, T., R.E. Soeriaatmadja & A.A. Suraya (1996)- The ecology of Java and Bali. *The ecology of Indonesia Series II*, Periplus Ed., Singapore, p. 1-968.

(Not much on geology)

Wibisono (1971)- Neogene planktonic foraminifera from Kawengan, East Java, Indonesia. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 1, 1, Jakarta, p. 1-69.

Wibowo, A.W., A. Prasetyo, W.A. Syukur, A.B. Mulyawan, E.A. Wibowo & H. Hadisaputro (2011)- Study of early-Mid Miocene carbonate facies and distribution: implications for exploration opportunities in southern Cipunegara sub-basin, North West Java basin, West Java. Proc. Joint 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-013, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Study-of-Early-Mid-Miocene.pdf)

(Onshore NW Java Cipunegara Sub-basin with small E-M Miocene (Upper Cibulakan Fm, 'mid-Main') coral reefal buildups along W-E trend in S part of basin. Reef sizes between 4- 40 km² and 50-200m thick)

Wibowo, A.W., A. Pujianto, W. Hindadari, A.W. Soedjono & D.N. Susanti (2014)- Stratigraphic plays in active margin basin: fluvio-deltaic reservoir distribution in Ciputat half graben, Northwest Java Basin. AAPG International Conference Exhib., Istanbul 2014, Search and Discovery Article10656, p. 1-7. (Extended Abstract)

(online at: http://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2014/10656wibowo/ndx_wibowo.pdf)

(Oligocene synrift, 'pre-Talang Akar Fm' fluvio-deltaic clastic deposits in N-S trending Ciputat half-graben. Hydrocarbon-bearing in probable stratigraphic traps. Seismic attributes suggest N-S channel(s))

Wibowo, A.W., A. Pujianto, W. Hindadari & D.N. Susanti (2013)- Study of clastic reservoir distribution in active margin basin: stratigraphic play in Ciputat half-graben (Northwest Java Basin). Proc. Joint Convention 38th Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI) - 42nd Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Medan, p. 1-3.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/8/2013_IAGI_Medan_Study-of-Clastic-Reservoir.pdf)

(NW Java Basin series of N-S half graben, such as Ciputat, Pasibungur, and Cipunegara subbasins, formed during onset of rifting in M-L Eocene (?), Graben filled by lacustrine-fluvial sediment, Etc)

Wibowo, H. (2006)- Spatial data analysis and integration for regional-scale geothermal prospectivity mapping, West Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis Int. Inst. Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Enschede, p. 1-106.

(online at: www.itc.nl/library/papers_2006/msc/ereg/wibowo.pdf)

Wibowo, H.T., B.P. Istadi & W. Somantri (2012)- The structural geology at Lusi mud volcano, Indonesia. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-GD-06, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_The-Structural-Geology.pdf)

(Lusi Mud volcano in Renokenongo village, Porong District, E Java, at E end of Kendeng Zone in S part of E Java inverted back-arc basin formed in Oligocene- E Miocene. Rapid deposition of thick organic rich sediment as part of Brantas delta. NE-SW fault can be interpreted as oblique-sinistral strike slip fault or NW-SE fault as dextral strike slip. Continuous topographic changes along active fault zone)

Wibowo, H.T., B. Prastistho, C. Prasetyadi & D.F. Yudiantoro (2022)- Reanalysis LUSI stratigraphic based on cutting of Banjarpanji#1 well. J. Earth and Marine Technology (JEMT) 3, 1, p. 11-18.

(online at: <https://ejurnal.itats.ac.id/jemt/article/view/3602/2582>)

(Basal ~3000' interval of infamous Lapindo Banjarpanji 1 well that caused disastrous Lusi mud eruption interpreted as compact Volcanic Sandstone, with planktonic foraminifera indicating Middle Miocene age (zones N10-N13) (authors not familiar with work of Kadar et al. ?)

Wibowo, U.P. & R. Kapid (2014)- Biostratigrafi nannoplankton daerah Rajamandala. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 15, 4 (2013), p. 185-194.

(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/57/59>)

('Nannoplankton biostratigraphy of the Rajamandala area'. Brief review of nannofossils from 26 samples of Eocene- Miocene of Rajamandala area. Not much detail on sample localities or stratigraphic succession)

Wicaksana, H.I., A. Kurniasih & H. Nugroho (2017)- Ichnofossils analysis from Selorejo Formation in Gadu and Temengeng stratigraphic section Sambong, Blora, Central Java. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Ichnofossils-Analysis-from-Selorejo.pdf)
(UNDIP paper on trace fossil assemblages in Late Pliocene (N20-21), glauconitic Selorejo Fm of NE Java. Four classes of ichnofossils: *Thalassinoides*, *Arenicolites*, *Planolites* and *Rhizocorallium*. Interpreted as deposited in wave and storm dominated shallow marine environments)

Wicaksono, R.A., S.S. Angkasa, F.F. Azmalni, A.D. Kahfi & Alfardi A.P. (2009)- Deep hydrocarbon play in Banyumas sub-basin, Central Java: opportunities and risks. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Semarang, PITIAGI2009-149, p. 1-9.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/26/2009_IAGI_Semarang_Deep-Hydrocarbon-Play.pdf)
(Mainly literature review. Oil seeps in N Serayu Mountains. Banyumas basin formed in Eocene -Oligocene) In Oligo-Miocene intra arc basin, dominated by volcanoclastic rocks. Change from intra-arc basin to fore-arc basin after volcanic arc moved to N after lower thrusting angle of oceanic crust than angle in Paleogene. M-L Miocene reservoirs targeted by old wells and Jati-1, but much mechanical trouble)

Wicaksono, R., L. Fauzielly & L. Jurnaliah (2019)- Bereubahan lingkungan pengendapan berdasarkan kelimpahan foraminifera bentonik besar pada batugamping klastik Formasi Rajamandala. Padjadjaran Geoscience J. 3, 1, p. 67-77.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/geoscience/article/view/20844>)
(‘Changes in depositional environment based on the abundance of large benthic foraminifera in the clastic limestone of the Rajamandala Formation’. Larger forams around Oligocene-Miocene larger forams, suggesting mainly forereef environments)

Widagdo, A. (2008)- Fase-fase tektonik pembentuk ruang mineralisasi emas di daerah Selogiri- Wonogiri. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 4, 1, p. 23-29.

(online at: <https://dinarek.unsoed.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/dinarek/article/view/130/130>)
(‘Tectonic phases of gold mineralisation in the Selogiri- Wonogiri area’. Selogiri prospect with metallic minerals pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, magnetite, ilmenite, gold, etc. Four extensional tectonic phases in the study area, with metal mineralization generated by epithermal processes filling ~N-S trending fractures formed during extensional phase II (E Miocene))

Widagdo, A. (2024)- Struktur geologi pembentuk urat emas di Selogiri-Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah. Buku Monograf, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, p. 1-79.

(online at: http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/45615/7/Struktur%20Geologi%20Pembentuk%20Urat%20Emas_311190003_Retno%20Anjarwati.pdf)
(‘Geological structures forming gold veins in Selogiri-Wonogiri, Central Java’ (booklet). The Gajah Mungkur ‘Old Andesite’ Late Oligocene- E Miocene volcanic complex near Wonogiri, E of Yogyakarta, has gold vein mineralization. Multiple extensional tectonic phases (polyphases).

Widagdo, A. & A.A. Permana (2021)- Extensional fault pada daerah compressive tectonic zone sebagai batas cekungan di Jawa Tengah Selatan. Jambura Geoscience Review 3, 1, p. 40-45.

(online at: <https://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jgeosrev/article/view/8121/2696>)
(‘Extensional fault in a compressional tectonic zone as a basin boundary in South Central Java’ On NNE-SSW trending and W-dipping normal fault boundary of S Serayu Mountains at E part with Kulon Progo Tertiary volcanic mountains)

Widagdo, A. & S. Pramumijoyo (2004)- Tectonic phases of structural forming and its relationship with mineralization in Selogiri area, Wonogiri, Central Java. Proc. 1st Int. Symposium on Earth Resources Engineering and Geological Engineering Education (SEED), Yogyakarta 2004, p. 25-28.

Widagdo, A., S. Pramumijoyo & A. Harijoko (2018)- Morphotectono-volcanic of Tertiary volcanic rock in Kulon Progo mountains area, Yogyakarta-Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy, Yogyakarta 2018, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 212, 012051, p. 1-12.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/212/1/012051/pdf>)

(Study of Kulon Progo Mts complex, C Java, where some circular structures of volcanoes are still intact, but others are not)

Widagdo, A., S. Pramumijoyo & A. Harijoko (2018)- Tectonostratigraphy-volcanic of Gajah-Ijo-Menoreh Tertiary volcanic formations in Kulon Progo mountain area, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Conf. Earth Science, Mineral, and Energy, Yogyakarta 2018, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 212, 012052, p. 1-11.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/212/1/012052/pdf>)

(Kulon Progo Mountains formed by three Oligocene-Miocene volcanic bodies, with each volcano with different tectonic control and stratigraphy. Four periods of volcanism in Kulon Progo: Late Eocene, Early Oligocene (Gajah collapse volcano; related to Paleogene rifting), Late Oligocene (Ijo at S part of Gajah Volcano; Old Andesites) and Late Miocene (Menoreh; covers Gajah volcano and Jonggrangan Fm; related to Neogene Compressional Wrench that produces sinistral fault)

Widagdo, A., S. Pramumijoyo & A. Harijoko (2019)- Relation of lineaments and volcano-stratigraphy of Tertiary volcanic rocks in Kulon Progo Mountains Area, Yogyakarta-Indonesia. E3S Web of Conferences 76, 04008, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2019/02/e3sconf_icst2018_04008.pdf)

Widagdo, A., S. Pramumijoyo & A. Harijoko (2020)- Kontrol struktur geologi terhadap kemunculan Formasi Nanggulan di daerah Kecamatan Naggulan Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. Jurnal Geosapta 6, 2, p. 97-101.

(online at: <https://ppjp.ulm.ac.id/journal/index.php/geosapta/article/view/8282>)

(Eocene Nanggulan Fm exposed on E side of Kulon Progo Mts, controlled by secondary fault on NE-SW trending fault system).

Widagdo, A., I Gde Sukadana & F.D. Indrastomo (2022)- Geological structure control on the formation of metal mineralization at quartz veins in Jendi Village, Wonogiri Regency, Central Java. Eksplorium 43, 2, p. 89-102.

(online at: <https://ejournal.brin.go.id/eksplorium/article/view/8141/6247>)

(Quartz vein mineralization near Wonogiri, south C Java, controlled by right slip fault of NW-SE trend that forms transtension zone with N-S trend. N-S veins generally thick, long/continuous, and have high meta content)

Widarmayana, I.W.A., N. Anggraini, N. Stephens & F. Musgrove (2014)- Banyu Urip and other Cepu Block fields- nucleation of early carbonate buildups into isolated platforms. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-336, p. 1-12.

(Cepu Block early carbonate growth in Rupelian in two main depositional environments, shallow water carbonate on horst blocks and deeper water carbonate in graben areas. Early carbonate mounds coalesced into larger carbonate platforms that then rapidly grew vertically to become Cepu Block oil-gas fields. Coalesced buildups tend to be located along larger fault systems, resulting in dominant ENE-WSW orientation of fields)

Widarto, D.S., E. Widiyanto, Sardjito, E. Purnomo & E. Biantoro (2009)- Gravity and magnetotelluric studies of the South Losari oil prospect, Central Java, Indonesia. Proc. 9th SEGJ Int. Symposium Imaging and interpretation, Sapporo, p. 1-4.

(Gravity anomaly patterns suggest S Losari basement configuration controlled NW-SE trending Riedel shears and step-over splays, which subdivided study area in two depressions)

Widi, B.N. & H. Matsueda (1998)- Epithermal gold-silver tellurides-deposit of Cineam, Tasikmalaya District, West Java, Indonesia. Direktorat Mineral Resources Indonesia, Special Publ. 96, p. 1-19.

- Widianto, V., A. Priksawan, S.F. Yuflih, R. Kusumawardana, A. Angela, A. Subandrio & C. Prasetyadi (2016)- Ancient Oligo-Miocene volcanoes morphology affect on carbonate facies growth of Wonosari Formation in South East Java. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 638-644.
(*E-M Miocene Wonosari Fm limestone in Gedangan and Blitar areas of SE Java developed on slopes of Mandalika island arc volcanoes, causing volcanoclastic sediment influx into shallow carbonate facies*)
- Widianto, E., D. Santoso, I.T. Taib & W.G.A. Kadir (2004)- Basin boundaries determination in West Java using 2-D gravity modeling. *Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)* 33, p. (in Indonesian)
- Widiarto, F.X., J. Setyoko, H. Humaida & A. Zaennudin (2010)- Sidik jari hidrokarbon dalam lumpur Porong, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur. Proc. 39th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-187, p. 1-22. (also in: *Majalah Geologi (IAGI)*, 2010, 25, 3, p. 187-207) (online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Sidikjari-Hidrokarbon-dalam-Lumpur-Porong.pdf)
(*Hydrocarbon fingerprinting from Porong mud, Sidoarjo, East Java'. Well-documented paper on analysis of oil and gas traces in mud from LUSI mud eruption S of Surabaya. Oil biomarkers suggestive of restricted marine or lacustrine source. Gas non-associated gas from marine source rock, with variable amounts of CO₂*)
- Widijono, B.S. (2011)- Anomali gayaberat dan mendala tektonik Jawa Timur dan sekitarnya. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 21, 6, p. 321-333.
(*'Gravity anomalies and tectonic terrains of North Java and its surrounding area'. Tectonic zones of East Java well imaged by gravity anomalies. Southern Mountains zone anomalies 100-130 mGal, Quaternary volcanoes zone 0-100 mGal, Kendeng Zone 0-40 mGal, Randublatung- Rembang Zone 0-25 mGal, Norht Java offshore 25-50 MGal*)
- Widijono, B.S. & B. Setyanta (2007)- Anomali gaya berat, kegempaan serta kelurusan struktur geologi daerah Jogjakarta dan sekitarnya. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 17, 2, p. 74-90.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/281/252>)
(*'Gravity anomalies, seismicity and geological structure lineaments of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas'. Gravity modelling indicate presence of strike slip, thrust and normal faults in basement and Tertiary rocks*)
- Widijono, B.S. & Subagio (2009)- Anomaly gaya berat sebagai salah satu petunjuk keterdapatan gejala struktur geologi daerah Jogjakarta dan sekitarnya. Proc. Workshop Geologi Pegunungan Selatan, Yogyakarta 2007, Pusat Survei Geologi, Bandung, Special Publ. 38, p. 105-122.
(*Gravity anomalies and geological structure of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas*)
- Widiyantoro, S. (2003)- Constraints on upper mantle structure and seismicity beneath the Sunda Strait from teleseismic data. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) and 28th HAGI Annual Conv., Jakarta, p. 1-6.
(*Sunda Strait area of active extension, marking transition from oblique subduction along Sumatra to near-perpendicular subduction along Java. Seismic tomography and seismicity pattern under Krakatau suggest (1) mantle plume ascending toward Krakatau volcano; and (2) columnar cluster of earthquakes below Krakatau trending almost vertically from Wadati-Benioff zone*)
- Widiyantoro, S. (2006)- Learning from the May 27, 2006 Yogya-Central Java destructive earthquake. Proc. 31st HAGI Annual Conv., Semarang 2006, p. 1-5. (Extended abstract).
(*Shear-wave seismic tomograms to explore buried structural features beneath Java. S-wave tomographic model suggests buried fault also exists below E Java*)
- Widiyantoro, S., E. Gunawan, A. Muhari, N. Rawlinson, J. Mori, N.R. Hanifa, S. Susilo, P. Supendi, et al. (2020)- Implications for megathrust earthquakes and tsunamis from seismic gaps south of Java Indonesia. *Nature Scientific Reports*, 10, 15274, p. 1-11.
(online at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-72142-z.pdf>)

(Relocation of earthquakes and inversions of GPS data reveal clear seismic gaps S of Java, which may be sources of future megathrust earthquakes and trigger tsunamis up to 20m along S coast)

Widiyantoro, S., H. Harjono, F. Lianto, Fauzi & Wandono (2004)- Seismisitas dan struktur kecepatan gelombang seismik di sepanjang Pulau Jawa. Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI), Yogyakarta, p.

('Seismicity and velocity structure along Java island'. Changes in seismic wave properties of subducting slab in E-W direction across Java and seismic gap below Central Java region)

Widiyantoro, S., P. Supendi, A. Ardianto, A.W. Baskara, C.A. Bacon, R. Damanik, N. Rawlinson et al. (2022)- Implications for fault locking south of Jakarta from an investigation of seismic activity along the Baribis Fault, northwestern Java, Indonesia. Scientific Reports 12, 1, 10143, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-13896-6.pdf>)

(Recent borehole seismic deployments along Baribis Fault in NW Java reveal fault may be active. Seismicity in the E part of fault significantly higher than in W, suggesting western Baribis Fault is locked, and that neighbouring areas (including S Jakarta) may be highly vulnerable to future sizeable earthquakes)

Widiyantoro, S., Z. Zulhan, A. Martha, E. Saygin, P. Cummins, A.D. Nugraha & I. Meilano (2015)- Towards crustal structure of Java Island (Sunda Arc) from ambient seismic noise tomography. EGU General Assembly, Vienna 2015. (Poster)

(P- and S-wave tomography velocity model under Java from ambient seismic noise. Area of low gravity beneath Kendeng zone associated with low velocity zone. Southern Mountain range high gravity anomaly related to high velocity anomaly)

Widjajanti, N., C. Pratama, I.H. Azizi, Yulaikhah, M.F. Abiyyu, S.A. Rahman, M.N. Cahyadi, E. Aprianti & O. Prayog (2024)- Strain accumulation along the Eastern Java back-arc thrust system inferred from a dense Global Navigation Satellite System network. Geosciences (MDPI) 14, 12, p. 1-16.

(online at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3263/14/12/3460>)

(Back-arc thrust in E Java region part of Baribis–Kendeng fault system and may connect to Flores back–arc thrust. However, remarkable lack of known large earthquakes in E Java back-arc thrust. Recent GNSS observations to investigate crustal and strain accumulation along E Java back-arc thrust system revealed varying values of compression and extension throughout region)

Widodo, R.W. (2018)- Evolution of the Early Miocene carbonate Baturaja Formation in Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station, USA, p. 1-188.

(online at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/333659243.pdf>)

(E Miocene Baturaja Fm carbonates prolific hydrocarbon reservoirs in onshore NW Java Basin. Generally 120-300m thick and deposited on ramp setting, Composed mainly of red algae and large benthic foraminifera, with relatively little coral, possibly linked to E Miocene global warm conditions with higher carbon productivity and higher CO₂. Reservoir porosity influenced by meteoric diagenesis, especially in carbonate mound settings. Subaerial exposure episodes indicated by negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ shifts and extensive moldic porosity. Also burial dissolution porosity)

Widodo, R.W. (2022)- Porosity creation of the Baturaja Formation by meteoric and burial diagenesis: study case in Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 51st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Makassar, p. 1-6.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/71/PITIAGI-22-P-Abs-122.pdf>)

(E Miocene Baturaja Formation in Melandong area, onshore NW Java Basin, Indonesia. Porosity mainly secondary. Two possible scenarios for origin of dissolution porosity in red algal-large benthic foraminiferal packstone-grainstones: (1) meteoric dissolution and (2) burial dissolution based on CO₂ degassing)

Widodo, W., Ernowo, R.N. Pratama, M.R. Noor, D. Widhiyatna, E. Putra, A. Idrus et al. (2025)- Integrating PCA and fractal modeling for identifying geochemical anomalies in the Tropics: the Malang-Lumajang volcanic arc, Indonesia. Geosciences (MDPI) 15, 470, p. 1-30.

(online at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3263/15/12/470>)
(On geochemical stream sampling in Southern Mountains of East Java)

Widyastuti, S., Abdurrokhim & Y.A Sendjaja (2016)- Asal sedimen batupasir Formasi Jatiluhur dan Formasi Cantayan daerah Tanjungsari dan sekitarnya, Kecamatan Cariu, Kabupaten Bogor, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 14, 1, p. 25-32.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/9813/pdf>)

('Provenance of the Jatiluhur and Cantayan Fm sandstones in the Tanjungsari and surrounding area, Cariu district, Bogor, W Java'. M-L Miocene sandstones in Bogor Trough: (1) Jatiluhur Fm (feldspathic wacke, derived from plutonic igneous rock, from Dissected Arc terrane) and Cantayan Fm (lithic arenite, derived from volcanic rock, from Transitional Arc- Undissected Arc terrane). Both units derived from magmatic arc terrane)

Wiedicke, M., H. Sahling, G. Delisle, E. Faber, S. Neben et al. (2002)- Characteristics of an active vent in the fore-arc basin of the Sunda Arc, Indonesia. Marine Geology 184, p. 121-141.

(Fluids venting at anticlinal structure at ~2910m water depth in forearc basin SW of Java, with water methane anomalies, elevated heat flow, vent-macrofauna (tube worms, bivalve Acharax), carbonate precipitation at sea floor and methane- rich pore fluids in sediment. Bottom-simulating reflectors (BSR) rise steeply towards vent, and lack of BSR below vent suggests perforation of hydrate-stability zone. Position on structure linked to oblique subduction suggests venting may be common along compressional /transpressional zones (Ujung Kulon FZ, Mentawai FZ) in NW fore arc of Sunda margin)

Wiedicke, M. & W. Weiss (2006)- Stable carbon isotope records of carbonates tracing fossil seep activity off Indonesia. Geochem. Geophysics Geosystems 7, 11, Q11009, p. 1-22.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2006GC001292>)

(Stable isotopes of carbonates in 20m long sediment cores from 1690-2995m water depth in forearc basin off SW Java (Ujung Kulon) and SW Sumatra (Bengkulu) display significant ^{13}C depletion, interpreted to be caused by methane seepage and associated authigenic carbonate precipitation near seafloor. Seep activity most intense between 3-7 kyr B.P. and 27-33 kyr B.P. Probable tectonic control of seepage. Benthic foraminifera at seep sites dominated by 5 species: *Chilostomella oolina*, *Globobulimina pacifica*, *Hoeglundina elegans*, *Uvigerina peregrina* and *Bulimina striata*. Epifauna mainly *Pyrgo murrhina*, *Oridorsalis umbonatus*, *Cibicidoides wuellerstorfi* and *Sigmoilinopsis schlumbergeri*)

Wijayanti, H.D.Kusuma & M.I. Novian (2017)- Late Oligocene-Miocene sediment character in Gunung Jonggol, Eastern Part of West Progo Mountains. Joint Conv. HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Late-Oligocene-Miocene-Sediment-Character-in-Gunung-Jonggol_compressed.pdf)

(G. Jonggol section in West Progo Mts, Southern Mountains of C Java. Starts with Oligocene (N3) calcareous tuff, overlain by 100m of andesite breccias. Overlain by volcanoclastic sandstones gradually changing to E Miocene coral limestones (N5-N6) (Fig. 4 shows LBF *Lepidocyclina* and *Miogypsina*))

Wijayanti, H.D.K., O. Verdiansyah, M.I. Novian, N.I. Setiawan & K. Rohman (2016)- Protolith of Joko Tuo marble, Bayat, Central Java; contribution to paleoenvironment and age of metamorphic rock. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 319-322.

(online at: <https://repository.itny.ac.id/id/eprint/1080/1/IAGI%202016%20HERNING%20DYAH.pdf>)

(Low-metamorphic marble and phyllite form basement outcrop in Joko Tuo area, E Jiwo Hills, C Java. Presence of marble blocks with well-preserved mid-Cretaceous larger foraminifera *Orbitolina* sp. in foliated chlorite-biotite-graphite)

Wijono, S. (1985)- Stratigrafi dan rekonstruksi lingkungan pengendapan purba endapan karbonat Formasi Oyo di G. Tugu, Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten, Jawa Tengah. Media Teknik 7, 2, p. 11-15

('Stratigraphy and reconstruction of the depositional environment of the Oyo Formation carbonate deposits in Mt. Tugu, Bayat, Klaten Regency, Central Java'. M-L Miocene Oyo Fm marls-calcareenites are slope deposits)

Wijono, S. (1987)- Hubungan beberapa parameter sedimen dengan populasi foraminifera bentonik pada Formasi Ledok, Jalur Kedung Planangan, Kab. Blora, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p.

('Relations between some sediment parameters and the benthic foraminifera population in the Ledok Formation, Kedung Planangan, Blora district, C Java')

Willumsen, P. & D.M. Schiller (1994)- High-quality volcanoclastic sandstone reservoirs in East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 101-118.

('Late Pliocene-Pleistocene volcanoclastic reservoirs in 1993 Porong 1 and WD 8 wells and in outcrops good reservoir qualities')

Wiloso, D.A. (2019)- Korelasi minyak-batuan induk untuk menentukan asal minyak di cekungan Jawa Timur bagian barat. J. Teknologi Technoscientia (AKPRIND) 12, 1, p. 27-36.

(online at: <https://journal.akprind.ac.id/index.php/technoscientia/article/view/1843/1435>)

('Oil-source rock correlation to determine the origin of oil in the western part of the East Java basin. Oils from Kedung Jati and Galeh oil seeps can be correlated to Ngimbang Fm source rock in Rembang-1 well')

Wiloso, D.A., B.W. Seubert, E.A. Subroto & E. Hermanto (2008)- Studi batuan induk hidrokarbon di cekungan Jawa Timur Bagian Barat. Proc. 37th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 476-489.

('Study of hydrocarbon source rocks in the W part of the E Java basin'. Eocene Ngimbang clastics Fm in Rembang-1 good source rock richness, early mature, and potential to produce oil and gas from Types II and III kerogen. C27-C28-C29 ternary plots from four oil seeps and source rock from three wells show correlation between oil from terrestrial source and Ngimbang clastics Fm')

Wiloso, D.A., E.A. Subroto & E. Hermanto (2009)- Confirmation of the Paleogene source rocks in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia, based from petroleum geochemistry. AAPG International Conference Exhib., Cape Town 2008, Search and Discovery Article 10195, p. 1-33. *(Abstract + Presentation)*

(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.net/documents/2009/10195wiloso/images/wiloso.pdf)

(Geochemical analyses of sediments from 5 exploration wells (incl. Rembang 1, Padi-1), and four oil seeps indicate correlation between oils and thermally mature, organic-rich Late Eocene Ngimbang Fm)

Winantris, L. Fauzielly & L.Jurnaliah (2018)- Climate changes record of Bandung paleolake. Int. J. Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology (IJASEIT) 8, 6, p. 2504-2509.

(online at: <https://ijaseit.insightsociety.org/index.php/ijaseit/article/view/5769>)

(Changes in composition and quantity of pollen of forest plants, herbaceous pollen, Pteridophyta spores and freshwater algae in Quaternary of core hole in Bandung Basin reflect climate changes. Coldest conditions in lowest zone (20 -19m depth, carbon dating >11,800 years BP). Warmest T at 10 m depth, similar to current conditions)

Winantris (2019)- Palynospore pada lapisan batubara Formasi Bayah, Rangkasbitung, Provinsi Banten. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 17, 3, p. 161-166.

(online at: <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/23994/pdf>)

(Coal of Bayah Formation in SW Java exploited by community mining. Palynology of coal from Sindang Ratu village show age markers Proxapertites operculatus, P. cursus, Polygalacidites clarus and Verrucatusporites usmensis, suggesting Late Eocene age and freshwater swamp environment with Dicopopollis malesianus)

Winantris, M.F. Rosana & K. Sena (2023)- Age and depositional environment of the sandstone unit of Ciletuh Formation in Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 10, 1, p. 73-82.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/850/389>)

(Palynology of samples from M Eocene Ciletuh Fm sandstones at Ciletuh Bay, SW Java. Two clusters:(1) dominated by Proxapertites operculatus and P. cursus, with Palmaepollenites kutchensis, foraminiferal test linings, etc.; (2) dominated by Podocarpus pollen. with plant debris, foram test linings and dinoflagellate cysts, deposited in distal marine environment. Ages of all samples late M Eocene (Morley Zone E6))

Winardi, S., B. Toha, M. Imron & D.H. Amijaya (2010)- The potency of Nanggulan Formation shale as hydrocarbon source rock. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-310, p. 1-13.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_The-Potency-of-Eocene.pdf)

(In *W Indonesia Eocene shale generally considered as potential source rock. 11 samples of Eocene Nanggulan Fm shale with Nummulites and Discocyclina, outcropping at Nanggulan/ Kulonprogo 25 km W of Yogya, analyzed. Seven samples TOC >1%. Kerogen type III amorphous-humic. Maturity level of samples immature (highest Ro 0.39%, Tmax 422°C and TAI 2). At higher levels of maturity Nanggulan Fm shale has source rock potential. In adjacent Yogyakarta Low, Nanggulan Fm modeled to be late mature, generating gas since 0.4 Ma*)

Winardi, S., B. Toha, M. Imron & D.H. Amijaya (2013)- The potential of Eocene shale of Nanggulan Formation as a hydrocarbon source rock. Jurnal Geologi Indonesia 8, 1, p. 13-23.

(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/152/152>)

(Similar to Winardi et al. (2010) paper, above)

Winarno, T., J. Marin & W.W. Jati (2020)- Effect of porphyritic andesite intrusion on the formation of contact metamorphism aureole in Selo Gajah Hill Clastic Limestone, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 5, 2, p. 101-108.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/4098/2529>)

(At Selo Gajah Hill, Jari Village, Bojonegoro Regency, limestone intruded by porphyritic andesite. Contact metamorphism in carbonate wall rocks created hornblende hornfels and pyroxene hornfels. Two metamorphic zones: inner vesuvianite zone with radius of 40-140 m from intrusion body and monticellite zone with radius from 25- 75 m from outside of vesuvianite zone)

Winarto (2022)- Paleogeomorfologi Formasi Cibodas dan catatan temuan fosil gigi hiu di daerah Gunung Sungging dan sekitarnya, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 23, p. 61-69.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/681>)

(*'Paleogeomorphology of the Cibodas Formation and Note of the discovery of shark teeth fossils in Gunung Sungging and surrounding area, Sukabumi Regency, West Java'. On locality with common large shark teeth fossils-Otodus megalodon in calcarenite-tuffaceous sandstones of Pliocene Cibodas Fm (source of many shark teeth fossils now on international fossil market ?(2023)' JTVG)*)

Winarto, J.B., W.A. Nurlathifah, A. Djafar, A.D. Sipayung, R.A.P. Sari & H. Insani (2022)- The surficial basin sediment investigation and its concerned vertebrate fossils in Sirtwo Island, western part of Saguling Dam, West Java, Indonesia. Indonesian J. Earth Sciences (InJoES) 2, 1, p. 1-15.

(online at: <https://journal.moripublishing.com/index.php/injoes/article/view/288/102>)

(*Investigation of Late Pleistocene ancient Lake Bandung sediments, exposed during low lake level at Saguling Dam in 2021. With vertebrate fossils including Bovid, Rusa and Elephas maximus*)

Wirasantosa, S. & K. Karta (1995)- Seismic reflection study of a fore-arc basin and accretionary prism South of West Java. In: J. Ringis (ed.) Proc. 31st Session Committee Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), Kuala Lumpur 1994, 2, p. 261-266.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4198bc42-86c9-49fe-843e-60aebea03e54/content>)

(*Single channel seismic profiles off SW Java. Fore-arc basins with 0.2- >1.5 sec of sediment, with two sequences separated by Late Miocene unconformity. Fore-arc sediments normally faulted adjacent to Sunda Strait and Pelabuhan Ratu Bay*)

Witkamp, H. (1916)- De kalkbergen van Koeripan. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 33, 3, p. 417-423.

(*'The limestone mountains of Kuripan'. Group of three 30m high limestone hills near Ciseeng, W of Parung, W Java are sinter cones formed by hot spring activity*)

- Witkamp, H. (1939)- Een voorkomen van granodioriet in Zuid-Priangan. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (2) 56, p. 638-653.
(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMUBA13:001695001:pdf>)
(*'An occurrence of granodiorite in South Preanger', SW Java. Rare occurrence of granodiorite in Java, along Tjilajoe (Cilayu) River, 60km S of Bandung*)
- Witkamp, H. (1940)- Nog iets over de vulkaanruines bij Plered. De Tropische Natuur 29, 3, p. 56-58.
(online at: <https://www.delpher.nl/nl/boeken/view?identifier=MMKB31:036301000:00001>)
(*'More about the volcano ruins near Plered', near Krawang, W Java. Brief review of earlier geological work on steep, eroded 'volcanic ruins' Gunung Parang, Gunung Bongkok, etc.*)
- Wittwer, A. (2010)- Investigating the crustal and upper mantle structure of the central Java subduction zone with marine wide-angle seismic and gravity data. Ph.D. Thesis, Christian-Albrechts-Universitat, Kiel, p. 1-148.
(online at: https://macau.uni-kiel.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/dissertation_derivate_00003637/Andreas_Wittwer_Diss.pdf)
- Wiyoga, S.A. & N.I. Basuki (2010)- A microfacies study of carbonate rocks of the Citarate Formation, Cilograng Area, Lebak District, Banten. Proc. 34rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-SG-029, p. 1-7.
(*Outcrop study of ~180m thick Early Miocene Citarate Fm limestone 10 km NW of Pelabuhan Ratu*)
- Wiyoga, S.A. & N.I. Basuki (2010)- Diagenetic pattern in the Citarate carbonate rocks, Cilograng area, Lebak District, Banten. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, p. 1-8.
(*E Miocene Citarate Fm limestones 10 km NW of Pelabuhan Ratu. Regional M Miocene deformation formed NNE-WSW trending faults and E-W folds. Diagenesis include early marine cementation by fibrous aragonite, compaction, aragonite dissolution, precipitation of equant-grained calcite cement in phreatic environment, dissolution to form moldic porosities, dolomitization, formation of stylolites and fractures, and precipitation of late ferroan calcite during burial*)
- Wiyono, J., F. Rakhmanto, F. Andriyani, A. Susilo & A.M. Masdar (2007)- Characterization of carbonate reservoir at "X" Field using attribute and seismic inversion: examples from the Cepu area. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, SG-12, p. 1-11.
(*Seismicinterpretation study of X Field (= Sukowati Field; JTVG). In Kujung Fm carbonate buildup, Tuban Block, NE Java basin*)
- Wolbern, I. & G. Rumpker (2016)- Crustal thickness beneath Central and East Java (Indonesia) inferred from P receiver functions. J. Asian Earth Sciences 115, 1, p. 69-79.
(*Earthquake data recorded in C and E Java suggests average crustal thickness of ~34 km. Support for presence of ophiolitic basement in center of island related to Meratus suture zone comes from shallowing of Moho to ~30 km (or less) under Kendeng zone, while to N and W Moho at anomalous depths to 39 km. Observed thick anomalies W and NW of Kendeng zone line up along hypothetical boundary between continental SW Borneo fragment and Meratus suture and may indicate crustal thickening caused by overthrusting in former collision zone. No clear evidence for postulated Muria-Progo lineament*)
- Woolfolk, E.R. & D.N. Tit (1939)- Geological report on the oil possibilities of the Banjoemas and Kedoe districts, South Central Java. Geological Survey, Bandung, Open File report E39-57, p. 1-13.
(*Stanvac 1938 survey report. Ten anticlines mapped in marine Tertiary section in S Central Java. Two main volcanic breccia horizons and several unconformities. No surface oil or gas seeps encountered*)
- Wu, C.Q., Z.W. Zhang, M.F. Rosana, Q. Shu, C.F. Zheng, J. Xua, X. Lia & Z. Jin (2019)- The continental crust contributes to magmatic hydrothermal gold deposit in Ciemas, West Java, Indonesia: constraints from Hf Isotopes of zircons and in situ Pb isotopes of sulfides. Ore Geology Reviews 112, 103010, p. 1-15.
(*Multistage porphyry-epithermal metallogenic systems in Late Eocene- E Miocene and Late Miocene- E Pleistocene magmatic belts of Java. In W Java common low-sulfidation type epithermal deposits, in E Java*

porphyry deposits. Newly discovered Ciemas deposit in W Java M Miocene (~17 Ma) porphyry-epithermal Au deposit. Zircons suggest M Miocene arc magmatism with intense crustal contamination, with mineralization materials mainly from ancient continental crust of Sundaland)

Wu, C.Q., Z.W. Zhang, C.F. Zheng & J.H. Yao (2014)- Mid-Miocene (~17 Ma) quartz diorite porphyry in Ciemas, West Java, Indonesia, and its geological significance. *International Geology Review* 57, 9-10, p. 1294-1304.

(Miocene quartz diorite porphyry from Ciemas area, SW Java, belongs to calc-alkaline-high K calc-alkaline series and formed by M Miocene arc magmatism. Porphyry, dacite and andesite rocks similar compositions. Zircon ages of andesite, amphibolite tuff breccia and quartz diorite porphyry 17.5, 16.9 and 17.1 Ma)

Xia, Y., J. Geersen, D. Klaeschen, B. Ma, D. Lange, M. Riedel, M. Schnabel & H. Kopp (2021)- Marine forearc structure of eastern Java and its role in the 1994 Java tsunami earthquake. *Solid Earth (EGU)* 12, 11, p. 2467-2477.

(online at: <https://se.copernicus.org/articles/12/2467/2021/se-12-2467-2021.pdf>)

(Previously unrecognized shallow subducting seamount ('island arc backstop') seen on seismic profile crossing the 1994 Mw 7.8 Java tsunami earthquake rupture area. Seamount subduction associated with overriding plate uplift, back-thrusting at landward slope of forearc high and formation of splay faults branching off landward flank of subducting seamount are observed)

Xia, Y., D. Klaeschen, H. Kopp & M. Schnabel (2022)- Reflection tomography by depth warping: A case study across the Java trench. *Solid Earth (EGU)*, 13, p. 367-392.

(<https://se.copernicus.org/articles/13/367/2022/se-13-367-2022.pdf>)

(Mostly non-geological discussion of seismic velocity picking, with line across Java forearc as case study)

Xia, Y., H. Kopp, D. Klaeschen, J. Geersen, Bo Ma & M. Schnabel (2023)- Seamount and ridge subduction at the Java margin, Indonesia: effects on structural geology and seismogenesis. *J. of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth* 128, 9, e2022JB026272, p. 1-23.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1029/2022JB026272>)

(Java- Lesser Sunda margin with multi-scale subducting oceanic basement relief. Large-scale subducting features cause landward shift of deformation front, shortening of accretionary wedge, and seafloor steepening at relief's trailing edge. Small-scale subducting ridges primarily impact frontal prism (over-steepening at trench and localized slope failure). Ridge and seamount subduction induce frontal erosion and basal erosion offshore Lombok and Bali, respectively. P-wave velocity models indicate rigidity of upper plate's base along E Sunda margin significantly lower than worldwide trend)

Xie, F., Z. Wang, D. Zhao, R. Gao & X. Chen (2023)- Seismic imaging of the Java subduction zone: New insight into arc volcanism and seismogenesis. *Tectonophysics* 854, 229810, p.

(manuscript online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369515725_Seismic_imaging_of_the_Java_subduction_zone_New_insight_into_arc_volcanism_and_seismogenesis)

(New P-wave velocity model of crust and upper mantle down to 600 km beneath Java. Fewer intra-slab Vp anomalies at ~100-200 km than other parts of slab, which may reflect dehydration embrittlement and slab hole. Low-Vp anomalies below subducting Australian slab probably due to slab hole (with seismic gap), where subslab hot materials flow into mantle wedge (and generate K-rich back-arc volcanism and reduce large earthquakes (Mw ≥ 8.5) in Java?). Tomographic results also support hot finger model for arc magmatism in Java)

Yabe, H. & K. Asano (1937)- Contributions to the paleontology of the Tertiary formations of West Java. Part I. Minute foraminifera from the Neogene of West Java. *Science Reports Tohoku Imperial University, Ser. 2 (Geol.)* 19, p. 87-127.

(online at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10097/30268>)

(Shallow marine benthic foraminifera from samples collected by Chitani in 1935 in M Miocene- Pliocene, in Banten and Bogor areas. With stratigraphic columns of NW Java Mio-Pliocene. No locality details)

- Yabe, H. & K. Asano (1937)- New occurrence of *Rotaliatina* in the Pliocene of Java. Chishitsugaku Zasshi (= J. Geological Society Japan) 44, 523, p. 326-328.
(online at: www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/geosoc1893/44/523/44_523_326/_pdf)
(Brief note describing new Pliocene rotalid foram species from Bojong and Cilegong, Banten, W Java. Derived from *Rotalia schroeteriana* and named *Rotaliatina globosa* (now assigned to *Asanoina* Finlay 1961))
- Yabe, H. & M. Eguchi (1941)- On some simple corals from the Neogene of Java. Proc. Imperial Academy (Tokyo) 17, 7, p. 269-273.
(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/pjab1912/17/7/17_7_269/_pdf)
(Description of small Miocene and Pliocene corals (*Heterocyathus*, *Fungia*), collected by Chitani in Banten and Bogor areas, W Java)
- Yaman, F., T. Ambismar & T. Bukhari (1991)- Gas exploration in Parigi and pre-Parigi carbonate buildups, NW Java Sea. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 319-346.
(*M Miocene Parigi and Pre-Parigi buildups with large quantities of gas. Reservoirs uniformly distributed vugular, mouldic and intragranular porosity. Gas is dry, interpreted to be thermogenic and sourced from deeper Talang Akar shales and coals. Migration of gas through vertical fault migration from Talang Akar into higher sections. Absence of oil implies heavier hydrocarbon fractions either stripped during migration or prevented from accumulating in buildups due to presence of earlier migrated gas*)
- Yang, F.Z., L. Luo, D. Jia, H.Q. Zhu, L. Wu & X. Li (2011)- Cenozoic tectonic evolution of the East Java Basin, Indonesia. Acta Metallurgica Sinica 17, 2, p. 240-248.
(online at: <http://geology.nju.edu.cn/EN/abstract/abstract9358.shtml>)
(In Chinese, with English summary. *E Java Basin two rift phases and two compressional events. Eocene back-arc rifting basin resulted from N-ward subduction of Indo-Australian plate under Sundaland. Subduction changed direction to NE-SW in Oligocene, inducing 2nd phase of E-W extension and rifting. Collision of Roo Rise ocean plateau, S of E Java, at ~15 Ma caused inversion structures and formation of major oil traps. Part of Australian continental slope collided with Banda Arc at ~3.5-2 Ma, causing 2nd compressional deformation phase in basin*)
- Yokoyama, I., I. Surdjo & B. Nazhar (1969)- Volcanological survey of Indonesian volcanoes, Part 4. A gravity survey in Central Java. Bull. Earthquake Research Institute (Tokyo University) 48, 2, p. 303-315..
(online at: <https://repository.dl.itc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/record/33330/files/ji0482010.pdf>)
(*N-S gravity traverse across/ around Merapi-Merbabu volcanoes*)
- Yoni, D.R., Afrilita, N. S. Rangkuti, & D.P. Yodira. (2025)- Petrographic study of the Jampang Formation rock unit, Cibenda Area, Ciemas District, Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia. J. Ilmiah Dinamika Rekayasa (UNSOED) 21, 2, p.
(online at: <https://jurnaldinarek.id/index.php/jidr/article/view/31>)
(*Early(?) Miocene Jampang Fm in SW Java andesitic breccias, lavas and volcanoclastic sandstones. Evolution from marine environment to tectonic and magmatic arc activity in Cibenda area*)
- Yu, Y, X.L. Huang, S.L. Chung, Jie Li, Y.M. Lai, I. Setiawan & M. Sun (2022)- Molybdenum isotopic constraint from Java on slab inputs to subduction zone magmatism. Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta 332, p. 1-18
(*Mo-Sr-Nd-Hf-Pb isotopic data for Continental Arc Basalt and Back Arc Basalt from Java, to investigate role of slab inputs in Mo isotopic variation of Sunda arc magmatism. Upwelling of asthenosphere mantle through slab window enhanced melting of subducted sediments in Java. Compositional heterogeneity of Java Continental Arc Basalts along arc strongly controlled by thermal status and structure of subducted slab. Most of Java basalts lighter Mo isotopic compositions than depleted mantle*)
- Yudha, D.S., M.A. Prabowo, R.A. Suriyanto & D.H. Barianto (2020)- The diversity of ray-finned fishes (Actinopterygii) in Plio-Pleistocene Java. J. Tropical Biodiversity and Biotechnology (JTBB) (UGM) 5, 2, p. 149-156.

(online at: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jtbb/article/view/43694/28392>)

(At least 8 species of actinopterygians fish fossils fragments in Pleistocene sites across Java, belonging to three orders. Fish species reflect gradual evolution of Java Island from marine paleoenvironments in Plio-Pleistocene into lowland river environments near mangrove swamps and estuaries. Fish from Bandung lake site reflect lacustrine environment)

Yudha, D.S., R. Ramadhan, R.A. Suriyanto & M.I. Novian (2018)- The diversity of sharks fossils in Plio-Pleistocene of Java, Indonesia. Proc. 5th Int. Conference on Biological Science, Yogyakarta 2017, AIP Conference Proceedings 2002, 020013, p. 1-12.

(online at: https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article-pdf/doi/10.1063/1.5050109/14060056/020013_1_online.pdf)

(Study of Plio-Pleistocene shark teeth from Java, mainly from Sangiran and Cirebon. 11 genera identified)

Yudha, D.S. & R. A. Suriyanto (2016)- Marine-mollusc fossils (Mollusca: Bivalvia and Gastropoda) and their paleoenvironmental interpretation from the situs manusia purba Sangiran area. Proc. Int. Conf. on Biological Science (ICBS), Yogyakarta 2015, AIP Conference Proceedings 1744, 020012, p. 1-12.

(online at: <https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article/1744/1/020012/777714/Marine-mollusc-fossils-Mollusca-Bivalvia-and>)

(Shallow marine- intertidal bivalves and gastropods from Lower Pleistocene Pucangan Fm in Sangiran, C Java)

Yulianto, E., L.M. Hutasoit, H. Pindratno, W.S. Sukapti & K. Hirakawawa (2006)- Plio-Pleistocene boundary in Jakarta: micropaleontological analysis. Unpublished? 7p.

(online at: <http://www.geocities.ws/ekoy001/foram-rev-2-web.htm>)

(Plio-Pleistocene boundary below Jakarta varies in depth. In Blok-M core, boundary at ~162 m depth, marked by Top Stenochlaeniidites papuanus at 162m, coinciding with Graminae abundance above boundary)

Yulianto, E., W.S. Sukapti, E.Y. Patriani & R. Setiawan (2024)- Organic thermal maturity based on Color Index of Halang Formation, Banyumas Basin, Central Java, Indonesia. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG) (Lemigas) 47, 3, p. 215-230.

(online as: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1636/pdf>)

(Palynomorphs and foraminifera from claystone of turbiditic Halang Fm in Banyumas Basin, C Java. Pollens, spores, dinoflagellates and diatom in mostly black to dark brown in color (TAI 3- 4, Ro 1.0- 2.0%). Foraminifera tests mostly dark gray and brown. Foraminifera indicate Late Miocene- E Pliocene (N17-N19) age and deposited in a lower slope/ bathyal environment. Microfossils colors indicate high degree of thermal maturity, mature or dry gas (barren) level. High level of thermal maturity of relatively young sediments may be related to post-depositional volcanic activities)

Yulianto, E., W.S. Sukapti & R. Setiawan (2019)- Palinostratigrafi, paleoekologi dan paleoklimatologi Plistosen Awal berdasarkan studi palinologi Formasi Pucangan di daerah Sangiran. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 20, 3, p. 133-141.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/461/404>)

(‘Palynostratigraphy, paleoecology and paleoclimatology of Early Pleistocene based on a pollen study of the Pucangan Formation in the Sangiran area’. Co-occurrence of Phyllocladus hypophyllus and Podocarpus imbricatus in Pucangan Fm indicates Pleistocene age (Monoporites annulatus Peak Zone). Depositional setting savannah with sparse swamp, riparian and lowland forest, sparse mangroves on muddy sea-land interface and heterogenous montane forests in highlands. During deposition savannah flourished on new emerged land due to regression. Frequent volcanic eruptions during deposition of upper units destroyed heterogenous montane forest and led to homogenous Casuarina junghuniana forest)

Yulianto, I., R. Hall, B. Clements & C. Elders (2007)- Structural and stratigraphic evolution of the offshore Malingping Block, West Java, Indonesia. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association, IPA07-G-036, p. 1-13.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/yulianto_etal_2007%20SW%20Java_IPA.pdf)

(SW Java offshore Malingping Block series of extensional basins and highs, from W to E: Ujungkulon High, Ujungkulon Low, Honje High, W Malingping Low. Three major structural trends. Late Eocene movement on W-

dipping NNE-SSW normal faults formed Ujungkulon Low. NE-SW faults parallel to Cretaceous subduction margin in Java interpreted as interaction between E-W extension and basement fabric. In shelf edge area, E-W trending normal faults active in Late Eocene and Early Oligocene. Reefal limestone build-ups on highs in Late Oligocene- E Miocene. E Miocene movements on E-dipping faults created full-graben geometry of Ujungkulon Low. E Miocene volcanism suggested to have terminated carbonate deposition. Minor inversion in E Miocene but little other evidence for contraction. Major Late Pliocene uplift period, resulting in regional unconformity, followed by renewed subsidence)

Yulianto, M.N., R. Galena & C. Prasetyadi (2011)- Karakteristik sesar anjak dan pemodelan struktur geologi menggunakan metode balances cross section daerah Kedungjati, Jawa Tengah (Kendeng Barat) dan daerah Ngawi, Jawa Timur (Kendeng Timur). Proc. Joint. 36th HAGI and 40th IAGI Annual Conv., Makassar, JCM2011-1305, p. 1-11.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/10/2011_IAGI_Makassar_Karakteristik-Sesar-Anjak.pdf)
(Balanced cross-section restorations in W and E Kendeng zones near Kedungjati and Ngawi, C-E Java)

Yulihanto, B. (1993)- Lembah torehan Miosen Atas dan perenannya dalam terbentuknya perangkap stratigrafi di daerah Cepu dan sekitarnya. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 770-780.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-\(6-9-Des-1993\)-164-176.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/53/22nd-Volume-2-(6-9-Des-1993)-164-176.pdf))

'The Upper Miocene incised valley and its role in the formation of stratigraphic traps in the Cepu area and surroundings'. Cepu area M-U Miocene sequence stratigraphy. Seismic evidence for N-S trending incised valley(s) at Late Miocene Ledok Fm level and sand-rich section in Kawengan field)

Yulihanto, B., B. Situmorang & L. Sriwahyuni (1994)- Peranan tektonik tarikan pada perkembangan runtunan pengendapan Tersier di bagian Barat Kawasan daratan cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 123-132.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/11.pdf>)

('The role of extensional tectonics on the development of Tertiary depositional sequences in the western part of the onshore NE Java Basin'. Oligocene- E Miocene extensional phase created NE-SW trending half-grabens. Second extensional phase in M Miocene. Late Pliocene basin inversion, NE-SW wrench faults and regional uplift)

Yulihanto, B., S. Sofyan & S. Musliki (1996)- Miocene- Pliocene Northeast Java Basin sequence stratigraphy. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Post-symposium fieldtrip, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Fieldtrip guidebook, p. 1-65.

(Outcrops of mainly Miocene clastics around Semarang, Cepu and Kendeng zone)

Yuniarni, R. (2014)- Karakteristik petrologi dan geokimia ofiolit Cikepuh, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-067, p. 1-17.

(online at: www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Geochemical-and-Petrology-Characteristic.pdf)
('Geochemical and petrologic characteristics of Cikepuh ophiolite, Sukabumi District, W Java'. Ultramafic rocks in Cikepuh River at Cibenda Village, Ciemas Subdistrict, SW Java, part of ophiolite complex. In outcrop mainly as blocks up to dozen meters in base of flaky clays, i.e. in melange, thrust over continental l metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. Petrology characteristic of Mid Oceanic Ridge. Also radiolarian chert and basalt in area. Ophiolite rocks within tholeiite series, sourced from upper mantle with low Neubium (Nb; 0.07 and 6.11 ppm)

Yuniarni, R. (2024)- Ciri petrologi dan geokimia batuan terobosan Gunung Sepikul, Trenggalek, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 25, 2, p. 107-116.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/742>)

(Petrological and geochemical characteristic of Gunung Sepikul intrusive rocks, Trenggalek, East Java' Mt Sepikul in southern E Java is Miocene diorite-granodiorite intrusion of lowpressure adakite HAS type)

- Yuningsih, E.T. (2011)- Compositional variations of Au-Ag Telluride minerals of Arinem deposit, West Java. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG)* 21, 3, p. 151-161.
(online at: <http://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/142/139>)
(*Epithermal gold-silver veins in Arinem area S of Papandayan volcano in SW Java contain Te bearing minerals (hessite (Ag Te), petzite (Ag Au Te), stutzite (Ag Te), tetradymite (Bi Te S), altaite (Pb Te)*)
- Yuningsih, E.T. (2016)- Host rock and mineralized ores geochemistry of Arinem vein, Arinem deposit, West Java- Indonesia. *Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD)* 14, 2, p. 205-222.
(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/9813/pdf>)
- Yuningsih, E.T. & H. Matsueda (2014)- Genesis and origin of Te-bearing gold-silver-base metal mineralization of the Arinem deposit in western Java, Indonesia. *J. Mineralogical and Petrological Sciences* 109, p. 49-61.
(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/jmps/109/2/109_130118a/_pdf)
(*Arinem epithermal gold-silver-base metal deposit near SW Java coast S of Bandung hosted by Arinem vein system which cuts Late Oligocene- M Miocene volcanic rocks. M Miocene quartz diorite-andesitic intrusions most likely source of metals. Three main stages of ore mineralization in quartz-illite-calcite veining*)
- Yuningsih, E.T. & H. Matsueda & M.F. Rosana (2014)- Epithermal gold-silver deposits in Western Java, Indonesia: gold-silver selenide-telluride mineralization. *Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG)* 1, 2, p. 71-81.
(online at: <http://ijog.bgl.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/180/177>)
(*Gold-silver ores of W Java reflect major Mio-Pliocene metallogenic event. Two types of mineralization: W-most W Java (Pongkor, Cibaliung, Cikidang, Cirotan, etc. dominated by silver-arsenic-antimony sulfosalt, E part of W Java (Arinem, Cineam) dominated by silver-gold tellurides*)
- Yuningsih, E.T. & H. Matsueda & M.F. Rosana (2016)- Diagnostic genesis features of Au-Ag selenide-telluride mineralization of Western Java deposits. *Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG)* 3, 1, p. 71-81.
(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/246/206>)
(*Ore mineralogy of westernmost part of W Java (with Pongkor, Cibaliung, Cikidang, Cikotok and Cirotan silver-gold deposits) characterized by dominance of silver-arsenic-antimony sulfosalt with silver selenides and rarely tellurides over argentite, whereas E part of W Java (Arinem and Cineam) deposits dominated by silver-gold tellurides*)
- Yuningsih, E., H. Matsueda, E.P. Setyaraharja & M.F. Rosana (2012)- The Arinem Te-Bearing gold-silver-base metal deposit, West Java, Indonesia. *Resource Geology* 62, p. 140-158.
(*Arinem area, SW Java, Late Miocene (8.8–9.4 Ma) gold-silver-base metal vein system. Arinem vein hosted by Latest Oligocene-M Miocene Jampang Fm (23-11.6 Ma) andesitic volcanics and overlain unconformably by Pliocene-Pleistocene andesitic-basaltic volcanics*)
- Yusuf, M.F., S.U. Choiriah, W.A. Humairoh, S.A. Gutierrez, K. Idea & D.F. Amri (2025)- Porosity analysis of Pliocene Limestone from the Mundu Formation based on core and petrographic analysis. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA (JPPIPA)* 11, 8, p. 282-291.
(online at: <https://jppipa.unram.ac.id/index.php/jppipa/article/view/12315/8109>)
(*Analysis of porosity of Pliocene Mundu Fm limestone in Gunung Pegat area, Lamongan, Rembang zone of NE Java. Mainly Pliocene planktonic foraminifera-dominated deeper marine packstones and wackestones. Core analysis gave porosity range of 1.5- 22.1% (av. 13.6%). Lithofacies and diagenesis control reservoir quality*)
- Yuwono, F.S. & Akmaluddin (2015)- Biostratigrafi nanofosil gampingan Formasi Kepek jalur Sungai Rambutan, Kec. Paliyan, Kab. Gunungkidul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Pros. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan* 8, Jurusan Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 391-399.
(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/135459/1/>...)
(*'Calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of the Kepek Formation in the Sungai Rambutan section, Kec. Paliyan, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta Special Area'. Kepek Fm 55m thick and youngest formation of Java Southern Mountains stratigraphy. First appearances of Discoaster asymmetricus and Pseudoemiliana lacunosa*

allow subdivision into 3 biozones: *Sphenolithus neobabies* (NN 13), *Discoaster asymmetricus* (NN 14) and *Pseudoemiliana lacunosa* (NN 15), of E Pliocene age (~5.1- 3.8 Ma). Equivalent to N19 planktonic foram zone)

Yuwono, N.T. (1992)- Fasies batugamping terumbu Formasi Paciran, Rembang, Tuban, Jawa Timur. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), 2, Yogyakarta, p. 487-506.

('Reefal limestone facies of the Paciran Formation, Rembang, Tuban, East Java'. Plio-Pleistocene (and latest Miocene?) carbonate platform, NE Java, locally equivalent/interfingering with Mundu-Lidah Fms)

Yuwono, N.T. & Suratman (1990)- Aspek stratigrafi dan petrografi endapan turbidit (studi kasus: Formasi Kerek dan Anggota Banyak daerah Kedungjati, Jawa Tengah. Proc.19th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 149-174.

(online at: [https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/47/19th-\(11-13-Des-1990\)-Book-I-157-182.pdf](https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/47/19th-(11-13-Des-1990)-Book-I-157-182.pdf))

('Aspects of stratigraphy, sedimentology and petrography of turbidite deposits (case study of Kerek Formation and Banyak Member in the Kedungjati area, C Java'. Late Middle- Late Miocene submarine fan deposits SE of Semarang. Kerek Fm ~1300m thick claystones tuffaceous sandstone planktonic foram zones N13-N16 (M-L Miocene), overlain by Late Miocene Banyak Fm >720m thick debris flow sandstones with slumped beds, from upper fan setting, zones N17-N18 (latest Miocene). Sands graywackes with >25% lithics, mainly andesitic volcanics)

Yuwono, Y.S. (1987)- Contribution a l'etude du volcanisme potassique de l'Indonesie. Exemples du sud-ouest de Sulawesi et du volcan Muria (Java): Ph.D. Thesis, Universite de Bretagne Occidentale, vol. 1, p. 1-285 and vol. 2, p. 1-158. *(Unpublished)*.

('Contribution to the study of potassic volcanism of Indonesia; examples from SW Sulawesi and of the Muria volcano (Java)')

Yuwono, Y.S. (1997)- The occurrence of submarine arc-volcanism in the accretionary complex of the Luk Ulo area, Central Java. Buletin Geologi (ITB) 27, 1, p. 15-25.

(Eocene tholeiitic island arc volcanics at Karangsambung area, here named 'Dakah Volcanics' (see also Setiawan et al. 2011))

Zacchello, M. (1984)- The Eocene mollusc fauna from Nanggulan (Java) and its palaeogeographic bearing. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 36, p. 377-390.

Zacchello, M. (2001)- The Eocene stratigraphic sequence of Nanggulan and the levels reported by K. Martin. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 49-53.

(M Eocene Nanggulan Fm of C Java ~300m thick and subdivided into ten levels. Lowest level NG1 with lignite, without marine fauna, overlain by deepening-upward facies clastic succession. With listings of molluscs species and comparison to the 21-level stratigraphy of Oppenoorth & Gerth (1929))

Zahra, H., A. Idrus, T. Handayani, E. Ernowo, S. Suwahyadi & D.N. Sunuhadi (2023)- Mineralogy and provenance of iron sand deposits from Cipatujah and Cikalong, Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. *Iraqi Geological J.* 56, 2D, p. 187-200.

(online at: <https://igj-iraq.org/igj/index.php/igj/article/view/1597/1638>)

(Recent iron-rich sands from S coast of W Java with magnetite (up to 67%), ilmenite, hematite, pyroxene, etc. Most likely derived from Miocene Jampang Fm and Young Formation of Mt Cikuray volcano)

Zaim, Y. (1978)- Paleogeografi daerah Bumiayu, Jawa Tengah. Thesis, Inst. Teknologi Bandung (ITB), p.

('Paleogeography of the Bumiaya area, Central Java'. Plio-Pleistocene deposits with vertebrate fossils (for more Zain papers see Quaternary hominids chapter))

Zainudin, A. & D.H. Amijaya (2016)- Hubungan kekerabatan minyak bumi pada antiklin Gabus di daerah Grobogan dan antiklin Kawengan di daerah Bojonegoro, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara berdasarkan data biomarker. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 139-148.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273483/>)

('The relationship of oils from the Gabus anticline in Grobogan and Kawengan anticline in the Bojonegoro area, NE Java Basin based on biomarker data'. Oils from Gabus (Ledok Fm) and Kawengan (Wonocolo Fm and Ngryong Fm) anticlines are related. API Gravity 24-30 °API, viscosity 2034-71 mm²/ s. Pr /Ph ratio 5.48-11.54, suggesting non-marine rocks with terrestrial Type III kerogen (high land plants. Some biodegradation)

Zakaria, R., (2016)- Sedimentology of open coast tidal flat deposits for reservoir analogs based on outcrop data: a case study of the Ngrayong Formation, Kadiwono Area, Central Java. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Sedimentology-of-Open-Coast-Tidal-Flat-Deposits.pdf)

(Tidal signatures in outcrops of M Miocene Ngrayong sandstones in Rembang zone. NE Java. Coarsening-upward sequence. Good reservoir quality. No location info.)

Zamparini, M. (2001)- Some molluscs and foraminifers from the Eocene-Oligocene of Nanggulan (Java, Indonesia). *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche*, Padova, 53, p. 54-56.

Zaputlyaeva, A., A. Mazzini, A. Caracausi & A. Sciarra (2019)- Mantle-derived fluids in the East Java sedimentary basin, Indonesia. *J. of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth* 124, 8, p. 7962-7977.

(online at: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/2018JB017274>)

(Gas geochemistry from hydrocarbon fields and surface seepage sites near Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex and around Lusi mud eruption site. Mainly dry thermogenic gas. Presence of noble gases with mantle-derived He signature comparable to fluids emitted at Lusi and Arjuno-Welirang fumaroles)

Zaputlyaeva, A., A. Mazzini, M. Blumenberg, G. Scheeder, W.M. Kurschner, J. Kus, M.T. Jones & J. Frielin (2020)- Recent magmatism drives hydrocarbon generation in northeast Java, Indonesia. *Nature Scientific Reports* 10, 1786, p. 1-14.

(online at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-58567-6.pdf>)

(Oil generation may be accelerated by rapid reactions when carbon-rich sediments are exposed to migrating magmatic fluids. Lusi eruption in NE Java surface expression of present-day deep interaction between volcanic and sedimentary domains, with ongoing generation of hydrocarbons induced by recent magmatic intrusion from neighbouring Arjuno-Welirang volcanic complex)

Zeiza, A., F. Hakiki, F. Musgrove, I. Kerscher, I. Maura & S. Wertanen (2016)- Effects of pervasive hydrothermal dissolution on the giant Banyu Urip Field. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-G-585, p. 1-12.

(Development drilling campaign in Banyu Urip field, Cepu Block, E Java confirmed most predictions of carbonate reservoir, except well-test derived average permeabilities and productivity higher than predicted. Overlying deep water sand units nearly perfectly pressure connected and of high quality. More fracture swarms in tight drowning cap facies than in higher porosity Platform Interior. Dissolution occurred millions of years after carbonates deposition and drowning as result of hydrothermal fluids)

Zeiza, A., N. Stephens & P. Glenton (2017)- A novel approach to the Banyu Urip 3D geologic model update. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-546-G, p. 1-13.

(Updated geologic model of Oligo-Miocene carbonate and clastic reservoirs of Banyu Urip oil-gas field, Cepu Block, E Java. 46 wells drilled. Permeability from logs higher than core-based (matrix) permeability. Best quality reservoir in platform-interior zones (av. porosity 26%). Drowning-cap dominated by deeper water facies with av. porosity ~15%. Margin zones cemented, recrystallized and rel. tight (av. porosity 9%))

Zeiza, A.D., H. Tanjung, K.P. Laya & W.A. Ramadhan (2007)- Carbonate mound deposit of Gunung Bodas, Bogor as part of analogue model for prospective mud mound hydrocarbon reservoirs in Miocene carbonates. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA07-SG-001, p. 1-6.

(Gunung Bodas limestone hill in Bogor zone in Limestone member of M Miocene Bojongmanik Fm. Three major carbonate facies: massive coral-algal reef, back reef and mound facies)

Zeiza, A., S. van Simaëys, F. Musgrove, R. Sekti & F. Hakiki (2012)- The impact of differential subsidence rates in shallow water carbonate reservoir quality: an example from the East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 36th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA12-G-026, p. 1-13.

(Carbonate reservoir quality in Cepu fields better in Miocene than in Oligocene. Diagenetic leaching controls reservoir quality. Reservoir quality correlated to subsidence rates: high rates in U Oligocene and U Burdigalian meant less time for fresh water lens to leach carbonates and enhance reservoir quality)

Zetra, Y., R.Y.P. Burhan, A.W. Firdaus, Z.V. Nugrahaeni & T. Gunawan (2021)- Characteristics of Cepu Block oil, Wonocolo Formation, East Java Indonesia: study aliphatic biomarkers. Proc. 4th Int. Seminar on Chemistry, Surabaya 2020, AIP Conference Proceedings 2349, 1, 020040, p. 1-14.

(online at: <https://aip.scitation.org/doi/pdf/10.1063/5.0052284>)

(Biomarkers in crude oil samples from Wonocolo Formation in Cepu Block old oil well W110, at depth of 400m. indicate low maturity, oxic depositional environment and derived from terrestrial higher plants, bacteria and algae)

Zetra, Y., R.Y.P. Burhan, Sulistiyono, A. Firmansyah & D. Salsabila (2023)- Organic geochemical characteristics of Ngrayong Formation Polaman sediment rock, Northeast Java Basin-Indonesia. Indonesian J. of Chemistry (UGM) 23, 6, p. 1567-1583.

(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/ijc/article/view/83534/37759>)

(Samples of shale from Polaman quarry at base of M Miocene Ngrayong Fm quartz sandstones outcrop with organic material from bacteria, algae, and vascular plants, dominantly terrigenous organic matter. Low maturity of samples; Ngrayong Fm coal deemed to have potential to produce oil and gas)

Zhafira, D. & I.B. Indriyanto (2021)- Re-assessment of oil family and its implication to unlock new exploration opportunity in Pati Trough, North East Java Basin. Proc. HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI Joint Convention Bandung (JCB) 2021, p. 410-423.

(online at: <https://www.iatmi.or.id/proceedings-of-jcb-joint-convention-bandung-2021/>)

(SW-NE trending Pati Trough (inverted rift?) in W part of onshore NE Java Basin. Analyses of oil samples from (unnamed) wells and seeps reveal two types of source facies, terrestrial-fluviodeltaic and estuarine-marine. Probably not all sourced from Ngimbang Fm. Oils not fully mature. Also indications for biogenic gas contribution, possibly from Ngrayong Fm coaly sediments)

Zhang, Z., C. Wu, X. Yang, C. Zheng & J. Yao (2015)- The trinity pattern of Au deposits with porphyry, quartz-sulfide vein and structurally-controlled alteration rocks in Ciemas, West Java, Indonesia. Ore Geology Reviews 64, p. 152-171.

(online at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169136814001577>)

(Ciemas ore deposit in SW Java associated with E Miocene andesite, dacite and quartz diorite. Host rocks with zircon ages ~17.1- 17.5 Ma. Au deposition primarily during late magmatic activity and belongs to metallogenic system from porphyry to epithermal type)

Zheng, C., Z. Zhang, C. Wu & J. Yao (2014)- Sulfur isotope composition of Ciemas gold deposit in West Java, Indonesia. Acta Geologica Sinica (English Ed.) 88, Suppl. 2, p. 852-853. (Abstract)

(Ciemas Miocene high sulphidation epithermal deposit in Sukabumi province, W Java. Sulfur isotopes uniform and small positive $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values, suggesting magmatic origin mixture of mantle-type and slab-derived sedimentary components)

Zheng, C., Z. Zhang, C. Wu & J. Yao (2017)- Genesis of the Ciemas gold deposit and relationship with epithermal deposits in West Java, Indonesia: constraints from fluid inclusions and stable isotopes. Acta Geologica Sinica (English Ed.) 91, 3, p. 1025-1040.

(Two volcanic belts in West Java: (1) late Miocene- Pliocene belt, generating Pliocene-Pleistocene epithermal deposits; (2) late Eocene- E Miocene belt generating Miocene epithermal deposits. Data from Ciemas gold

deposit E of Ciletuh Bay (hosted in 'Old Andesites') indicate mixing of magmatic fluid with meteoric water. Miocene epithermal ore deposits in S part of West Java more affected by magmatic fluids and higher degree of sulfidation than those of Pliocene-Pleistocene)

Zhou, Z., W. Peng, H. Sun, X. Fu & W. Zhu (2024)- Three-stages tectonic evolution controls the differential distribution of hydrocarbons in the West Java backarc basin. *Nature Scientific Reports* 14: 18737, p. 1-10.
(online at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC11319467/pdf/41598_2024_Article_69831.pdf)
(*W Java basin hydrocarbon mainly controlled by distribution of source rocks in Eocene-Oligocene 'subsidence period'. Three-stage tectonic development. Weakening of crust and magmatism facilitate high heat flow in back-arc area. Study delineates distribution of various types of oil and gas across various blocks*)

Ziegler, K.G.J. (1918)- Kort bericht over het voorkomen van een granietgesteente in het stroomgebied van de Tji Hara, District Tji Langkahan, Afdeeling Lebak, Residentie Bantam. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 45 (1916), *Verhandelingen* 2, p. 48-54.
(*Brief report on the occurrence of granitic rock on Java, along Cihara River, S Banten, SW Java. Interpreted as Neogene intrusive into Eocene sediments*)

Ziegler, K.G.J. (1920)- Verslag over de uitkomsten van mijnbouw-geologische onderzoekingen in Zuid-Bantam. *Jaarboek Mijnwezen Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* 47 (1918), *Verhandelingen* 1, p. 40-140.
(*'Report on the results of mining geological investigations in South Bantam'. Extensive report, mainly on Eocene coal fields Bojongmanik, Bayah, Cimandiri in SW Java. With descriptions of minor oil seeps*)

Zollinger, H. (1846)- Bijdragen tot de kennis van de gebergte-sijstemen in het Oostelijk Java. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie* 8, 1, p. 125-190.
(online at: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b2878433&seq=141>)
(*'Contributions to the knowledge of the mountain systems in Eastern Java', Extensive descriptions of E Java mountains chains by Swiss naturalist Heinrich Zollinger. No maps*)

Zulfakriza, Z., E. Saygin, P.R. Cummins, S. Widiyantoro, A.D. Nugraha, B.G. Luhr & T. Bodin (2014)- Upper crustal structure of Central Java, Indonesia, from transdimensional seismic ambient noise tomography. *Geophysical J. International* 197, 1, p. 630-635.
(online at: http://seismo.berkeley.edu/~thomas/Publi/GJI_Java2.pdf)
(*Ambient Noise Tomography collected during Merapi Amphibious Experiment in C Java in 2004. Tomographic images show shallow structures not evident in previous studies. Strong negative velocity under volcanic arc and Kendeng basin, surrounded by relatively high group velocities that may represent crustal blocks accreted to Sundaland core in Late Cretaceous*)

Zulkarnain, I., E.T. Sumarnadi & R. Handoyo (1995)- Karakterisasi batuan serpentinit Karangsambung, Jawa Tengah sebagai bahan baku refraktori. In: Y. Kumoro et al. (eds.) *Proc. Seminar Sehari Geoteknologi dalam industrialisasi, Hasil-hasil Penelitian Puslitbang Geoteknologi LIPI*, p. 218-228.
(*'Characterization of serpentinite rock of Karangsambung, Central Java, as refractory raw materials'*).

Zwierzycki, J. (1926)- De geologie van de omgeving van de stad Bandoeng. *Gids voor Bandoeng*, p.
(*'The geology of the surroundings of the city of Bandung'*)

Zwierzycki, J. (1935)- Geologische beschrijving der petroleumterreinen van Java. *Indonesia Geological Survey, Bandung, Open File Report E35-13*, p. 1-46. (*Unpublished*)
(*'Geological description of the oil fields of Java'. Rel. detailed descriptions of BPM (Royal Dutch-Shell) oil fields on NE Java, including information never published elsewhere*)

III.2. Java Sea (incl. Sunda-Asri Basins, offshore NW Java basin)

Adhyaksawan, R. (2002)- Seismic facies and growth history of Miocene carbonate platforms, Wonocolo Formation, North Madura Area, East Java Basin, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station, p. 1-136. (*Unpublished*)

Adhyaksawan, R. (2003)- Seismic facies and growth history of Miocene carbonate platforms, Wonocolo Formation, North Madura area, East Java Basins, Indonesia. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 163-184.

(Miocene Wonocolo Fm in Java Sea N of Madura area numerous isolated carbonate platforms over ~3000 km² area. Five growth phases. Platforms in W larger than E and record history of platform initiation, backstepping, progradation, coalescence into composite platforms, and termination. Eastern platforms: 1) smaller, 2) more widely spaced, 3) steeper platform margins, 4) largely aggradational stratal geometries, 5) slightly thicker than W platforms, and 6) tops at greater burial depths than W platforms. Most differences attributed to faster subsidence rates in E from 12-6 Ma, probably related to differential loading by volcanic arc)

Aditiyo, R., D. Nugroho, N.I. Basuki, R. Agustiana & A. Prasetya (2022)- Diagenetic controls on carbonate reservoir quality of Kujung I Formation in KE-2 Field, East Java Basin, East Java. Jurnal Geosains Terapan (UI) 5, 1, p. 1-5.

(online at: <https://geosainsterapan.id/index.php/id/article/view/80>)

(Brief review of carbonate facies and diagenesis of E Miocene Kujung I limestone reservoir in KE-2 oil-gas field in Java Sea, in S part of N Madura Platform)

Ageng, C., Hairunnisa, D. Hidayat, D. Nugroho & N.I. Basuki (2014)- Facies analysis, rock type, and property distribution in upper interval of Baturaja Formation, Krisna Field, Sunda Basin. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-055, p. 1-19.

(E Miocene Baruraja Fm carbonates in Krisna field five lithofacies. Reservoir formerly interpreted as reef complex, but lithofacies and seismic facies indicate two facies associations: skeletal mound and slope to basin)

Albab, A. & N.C.D. Aryanto (2017)- Seismic facies of Pleistocene-Holocene channel-fill deposits in Bawean Island and adjacent waters, Southeast Java Sea. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 32, 1, p. 31-39.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/373/287>)

(Sparker seismic profiles in SE Java Sea around Bawean show widespread Pleistocene incised lowstand paleo-channels, with late Pleistocene-Holocene (partial) fill. Older paleo-channels buried by up to 50m sediments. Width of main paleo-channels ~4 km. Two channel types: U-shaped channels in W part and V-shaped channels in E. Internal structure of incised-channels consist of chaotic reflectors at bottom, overlain by parallel-subparallel and almost reflection-free, homogenous sediments)

Aldrich, J.B., G.P. Rinehart, S. Ridwan & M.A. Schuepbach (1996)- Paleogene basin architecture of the Sunda and Asri Basins and associated non-marine sequence stratigraphy. In: C.A. Caughey et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 261-287.

(Nearly symmetric, fault bounded extension in Sunda and Asri basins early history, followed by shift to more asymmetric rift. Early Sunda Basin fill consists of Banuwati Fm and Zelda Mb of Talang Akar Fm. Banuwati Fm of Sunda Basin records overall transgressive event and culminates in widespread deposition of Banuwati Shale which is main source rock in Sunda Basin. Well log sequence stratigraphy and core study of non-marine Banuwati Fm in Sunda Basin identified alluvial fan, fluvial and shallow lacustrine facies)

Ardila, L.E. (1983)- The Krisna High: its geologic setting and related hydrocarbon accumulations. Proc. Offshore South East Asia Conference 6, Singapore 1983, SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX), p. 10-23.

(Krisna Field 1976 discovery on W flank Sunda basin, Java Sea. Mainly stratigraphic trap. Old basement High fringed by E Miocene Baturaja reefal buildup)

Ardila, L.E. & I. Kuswinda (1982)- The Rama Field: an oil accumulation in Miocene carbonates, West Java Sea. Proc. ASCOPE/CCOP Workshop, Surabaya 1982, Technical Paper TP/2, p. 341-382.

Arifin, L. & I.W. Lugra & P. Raharjo (2009)- Zona sesar di perairan Kalimantan Selatan (LP 1611). J. Geologi Kelautan 7, 1, p. 11-21.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/166/156>)

('Fault zones in the waters S of Kalimantan'. Shallow seismic data indicate young NE-SW fault structures in Java Sea NE of Bawean, now probably inactive. Directions coincide with Muria-Meratus Tectonic Zone)

Arisandy, M., B. Abrar & W. Bahri (2015)- Limestone diagenesis reservoir quality of CD Carbonate Formation East Java Basin. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-038, p. 1-13.

(Oligocene Ngimbang Fm ('CD') carbonates in 'Block P' E Java Sea, W of N Madura High, N of BD Ridge. Common larger foram wackestones, some coal floatstone, Most porosity is secondary. Two main diagenetic phases: (1) E-M Oligocene platform aggradation phase (keep up) with multiple times of exposure and dissolution by meteoric water; (2) Late Oligocene transgression (drowning) phase without exposure)

Armon, J., W.E. Harmony, S. Smith, B. Thomas, R. Himawan, B. Harman et al. (1995)- Complementary role of seismic and well data in identifying upper Talang Akar stratigraphic sequences- Widuri field area, Asri basin. In: C.A. Caughey et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 289-309.

(Four parasequences in uppermost Talang Akar Fm in Widuri field, off SE Sumatra).

Ascaria, N.A., L. Prasetya, B. Priyanto, L.C. Lamba & H. Darman (2024)- Paleogene carbonate first trap play in the Northeast Java Basin using a sub-basin approach. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-278, p. 1199-1221.

(Paleogene underexplored in NE Java Basin (with Eocene- E Oligocene rifting episodes). Paleogene carbonate build-ups mapped from seismic character in Ngimbang Low in Pagerungan sub-basin area. Paleogene carbonate can be divided into reefal lower part and carbonate debris in upper part of sequence. Oligocene carbonate porosity av. 15%. H-1 well encountered Ngimbang Eocene carbonate with reported good porosity and permeability with strong indications of karstification. Carbonate reservoir dominated by muddy limestone. First Paleogene trap from kitchen area highest chance of success. Etc.)

Asjhari, I. (2000)- Fast track exploration, development, production, and facilities to maximise return in the Poleng Field, Offshore Madura, Indonesia. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 1, p. 71-84.

Atkins, D. (2005)- Integrating geology and petrophysics into seismic interpretation for reservoir definition and improved field development: a case study from the Banuwati Field. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 283-296.

(Study of gas-bearing Baturaja Fm carbonate buildup at Banuwati field, Sunda basin)

Atkinson, C.D., G.C. Gaynor & C.L. Vavra (1993)- Sedimentological and reservoir characteristics of the upper Cibulakan sandstones (main interval) in cores from the B-Field, offshore northwest Java. In: C.D. Atkinson et al. (eds.) Clastic rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia: a core workshop, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 59-90.

(M Miocene Upper Cibulakan Fm reservoirs ~75% of hydrocarbons discovered in ARCO NW Java PSC. B-Field produced 150 MMBO from B28/29 "Main" interval (N13-N14; E Tortonian). B28 interval is interbedded sandstones, shales and thin limestones. Ten depositional facies, reflecting series of deltaic to nearshore sub-environments, mostly mouth-bar, channel and channel fringe settings. Sandstone distribution influenced by syn-depositional structuring: thickest pay on flanks of field and thin dramatically over crest of structure. Highest oil rates from wells in elongate, channel sandstone bodies off main crest of structure)

Atkinson, C., M. Renolds, A. Clarke & S. Sampurno (2004)- Why look in deepwater when elephants prefer the shallows? The Biliton Basin revisited. In: R.A. Noble et al. (eds.) Proc. Deepwater and Frontier Exploration in Asia and Australasia Symposium, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 225-249.

(Tertiary Biliton basin, W Java Sea, one of the country's last remaining unexplored frontiers. Typical Eocene-Oligocene rift basin on SE margin of Sunda craton, NW of Karimundjava Arch. NE-SW trending, two depocenters with depth to metamorphic basement >4000m. M Miocene erosion-uplift episode)

Atkinson, C.D. & S.W. Sinclair (1992)- Early Tertiary rift evolution and its relationship to hydrocarbon source, reservoirs and seals in the offshore northwest Java Basins, Indonesia. AAPG 1992 Int. Conference, Sydney, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 76, p. 1088.

(Abstract only. Offshore NW Java basins originated by Late Eocene- E Oligocene rifting of S margin of Sunda Platform. N-S half-grabens fragment low-grade schist and igneous terrane. Most grabens show hanging-wall blocks dipping E. Oligocene largely nonmarine rift-fill deposits overlain by U Oligocene- Lower Miocene post-rift paralic- marine succession. In syn-rift phase block rotation and truncation episode noted. Half-grabens excellent hydrocarbon generation and accumulation systems)

Aveliansyah, P. Ponco, W. Triono & U.A. Saefullah (2016)- Pre-Talang Akar Formation: new hopes for hydrocarbon exploration in the Offshore North West Java Basin. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-146-G, p. 1-14.

(Offshore NW Java Basin with mature conventional plays of Parigi, Main, Massive, Baturaja and Talang Akar Fms. Pre-Talang Akar Fm rel. underexplored. KL Field produced 11 BCF gas from Late Eocene carbonate (33-37 Ma; dated only by Sr isotopes; recrystallized and fractured, previously considered Pretertiary basement)). Jatibarang volcanism 3 phases: ~58 Ma, ~50 Ma and ~35 Ma. Cretaceous basement, incl. granites and schists-argillites)

Aveliansyah, Rinaldo, P. Ponco & U.A. Saefullah (2017)- Stratigraphic play concept potential in offshore North West Java Basin. Case study: Talang Akar Formation in BZZ area. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Stratigraphic-Play-Concept.pdf)

(Deeper play potential in stratigraphic traps in early rift sediments onlapping against basement highs in Talang Akar Fm, BZZ area, Arjuna basin, offshore NW Java)

Azisyarlina, D., L.N. Wati, A.M. Mushwil, Z.L. Allo'labi, F. Rifdahana & D.F. Badaruddin (2024)- Identifikasi potensi batuan induk pada sumur Parang G-1 berdasarkan analisis geokimia dan analisis stratigrafi di Cekungan Biliton. Geosains Kutai Basin 7, 2, p. 45-56.

(online at: <https://jurnal.fmipa.unmul.ac.id/index.php/geofis/article/view/1329/662>)

('Identification of source rock potential in the Parang G-1 wellbased on geochemicals and stratigraphic analysis in the Biliton Basin'. Main hydrocarbon source rock in Parang G-1 well (Ashland, 1974) in Talang Akar Fm, but all samples immature for hydrocarbon generation? Talang Akar Fm thickness 1300', underlying massive sand Talang Akar Fm 1000' and basal Non-Marine Clay Layer1800'. (small Biliton Basin in Java Sea supposed to contain Eocene- E Oligocene rift fill, Late Oligocene- M Miocene post-rift sag, Late Miocene- Pliocene- Pleistocene rocks orogenic, but no data, See aso Widodo et al., 2019 and Sampurno et al. (2016); JTVG))

Aziz, S., S. Hardjoprawiro & S.A. Mangga (1993)- Geological map of the Bawean and Masalembo Quadrangle, Java, 1610-1, 1710-1, 1710-4, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(Bawean Island in Java Sea widespread Pleistocene Balibak Fm volcanics, underlain by E Miocene Gelam Fm limestones and Late Miocene- Pliocene Kepongan Sst. Masalembo and Keramian islands Quaternary volcanics only)

Basden, W.A., J.V.C. Howes & S. Wibisana (1999)- Integrated evaluation of a paleo gas-water contact and residual gas zone in the Sirasun Field, East Java, East Indonesia. In: C.A. Caughey & J.V.C. Howes (eds.) Proc. Conference Gas habitats of SE Asia and Australasia, Jakarta 1998, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 153-168.

(Strong seismic DHI beneath Sirasun gas field, E Java Sea N of Bali, cutting across lithologic boundaries and coinciding with base of residual gas zone 10m below current free water level)

Basden, W.A., H.W. Posamentier & R.A. Noble (1999)- Structural history of the Terang and Sirasun Fields and the impact upon timing of charge and reservoir performance, Kangean PSC, East Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 269-286.

(Terang-Sirasu- Batur structure offshore N Bali (E of Madura) with late charge of 0.9- 1.5 TCF biogenic gas. Reservoirs Late Miocene and Plio-Pleistocene sands and globigerinid limestones. Structuring Pleistocene (1.5 Ma) and recent inversion of Cretaceous-Oligocene extensional faults after (E?-) M Miocene early inversion)

Ben-Avraham, Z. (1973)- Sonobuoy refraction measurements in the Java Sea.. United Nations ECAFE, CCOP, Technical Bulletin 7, p. 39-53.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/02824758-88df-4f2d-a237-e8aa33c9b57e/content>)

(Forty sonobuoy oblique reflection-refraction profiles from Java Sea show differences between refraction velocities of E and W Java Sea areas, probably due to differences in basement type and sedimentary columns)

Berger, P. & R.E. Crumb (1990)- An integrated approach for the evaluation of shaly-sands reservoirs, North West Java. Proc. 8th Offshore South East Asia Conference, Singapore 1990, SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) Proc. 9, p. 133-142.

(On log analysis procedures in shaly sands in Miocene Main/ Massive Formations, Arjuna basin)

Bhatti, M.A., M. Iqbal & M.R. Khan (2008)- Multiple phases of tectonic inversion, East Java Sea Basin Indonesia, and potential analogues in Pakistan. Pakistan J. Hydrocarbon Research 18, p. 65-77.

(E Java Sea Basin two phases of extension, followed by tectonic inversion)

Bianchi, N. & H. Harsian (2016)- The passive thermal contribution of a dormant pre-Cenozoic giant of the East Java Sea: implications for exploration of the Kangean area. Proc. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) 2016 Technical Symposium, Jakarta, IPA 4-TS-16, p. 1-13.

(Large E-W trending pre-Cenozoic faulted synform of 200x50 km in Kangean area below base Cenozoic unconformity nucleated Paleogene extensional features, inverted in late Neogene to form Central High. Three thermal domains, controlled by burial depth of basement: in N and S, where basement near base Cenozoic unconformity, heat flows of 70-80 mW/m². In C domain, where basement is deeper, heatflows <70 mW/m², in axis of synform-60 mW/m². Presence of pre-Cenozoic basin thus has negative impact on maturation of Eocene Ngimbang Fm source rocks)

Bianchi, N., H. Harsian, F. Febianto, R. Hariutama & D. Juliana (2018)- On the provenance of the Sepanjang oils: evidence from 3D petroleum system modeling. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-23-G, p. 1-15.

(Petroleum system of Kangean area, E Java Sea, controlled by heat flow distribution, overpressure occurrence, and Late Neogene erosion. Charging of Sepanjang Field from late Neogene depocenter that formed in W-C part of Southern Basin as result of uplift and erosion of Central High. Depocenter activated E-ward oil expulsion ring of Paleogene Ngimbang source rock, already overmature to W. Oil remains contained in Ngimbang reservoir complex, thanks to thick overpressured overburden and absence of vertical conduits)

Bianchi, N., H. Harsian, D. Juliana, R. Hariutama & Heri (2016)- CSI (Cenozoic Systems Investigation) Kangean - an alternative hydrocarbon charging model for the Pagerungan Field. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-49-G, p. 1-15.

(Basin modeling in Kangean area, E Java Sea. N Platform is immature, and Pagerungan Field gas originated from high maturity pod of Paleogene Ngimbang mudstones to S, corresponding with Central High, a Paleogene extensional structure, inverted in Late Neogene. Coaly organo-facies not activated)

Bishop, M.G. (2000)- Petroleum systems of the Northwest Java province, Java and offshore Southeast Sumatra. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Open File report 99-50-R, p. 1-34.

(online at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1999/ofr-99-0050/OF99-50R/index.html>)

Brandsen, P.J.E. & S.J. Matthews (1992)- Structural and stratigraphic evolution of the East Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 417-453.

(Key E Java sea paper, describing Neogene inversion of Paleogene extensional basins. Widespread uplift/inversion in Middle Miocene (~N11/N12). Oldest sediments overmature Upper Cretaceous, overlying Lower Cretaceous? accretionary complex)

Budiarso, H. (1996)- Distribusi gas CO₂ dan upaya mengurangi resiko eksplorasi pencairan hidrokarbon di Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 447-458.

(On CO₂ gas distribution in NW Java basin)

Bukhari, T., J.G. Kaldi, F. Yaman, H.P. Kakung & D.O. Williams (1992)- Parigi carbonate buildups, Northwest Java Sea. In: C.T. Siemers et al. (eds.) Carbonate rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia: a core workshop, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 6-1 to 6-10.

(Parigi Limestone Late Miocene zones N17/NN11, forming N-S trending buildups up to 1100' thick in NW Java basin onshore and offshore. Eight carbonate lithofacies, up to four transgressive marine episodes. Porosity mainly primary interparticle, with local enhancement by dissolution)

Burbury, J.E. (1977)- Seismic expression of carbonate buildups, NW Java Basin. Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 239-268.

(Offshore NW Java Basin with carbonates at four stratigraphic levels. Widespread carbonate deposition in Oligocene-lower Miocene and late M Miocene time intervals, more localized deposition during two intervals in lower to middle Miocene. Carbonate build-ups developed in each of these times. Size, shape and disposition of build-ups, except those developed during late middle Miocene, related to tectonic framework, depositional history and local structural features of the basin)

Burollet, P.F., R. Boichard, B. Lambert & J.M. Villain (1986)- The Paternoster carbonate platform. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association 15, 1, p. 155-169.

(Recent sediment samples from E Java Sea all m-c grained carbonate sand from coral, red algae, molluscs and foraminifera. In some sheltered lows abundant Halimeda calcareous algae, representing 80% of sediment. Corals source of bioclasts on or near reef islands, elsewhere sand mainly forams)

Bushnell, D.C. & M.D. Temansja (1986)- A model for hydrocarbon accumulation in Sunda basin, West Java Sea. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 47-75.

Butterworth, P.J. & C.D. Atkinson (1993)- Syn-rift deposits of the Northwest Java Basin: fluvial sandstone reservoir and lacustrine source rocks. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Core Workshop, Clastic Rocks and Reservoirs of Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 211-229.

Butterworth, P.J., R. Purantoro & J.G. Kaldi (1996)- Sequence stratigraphic interpretations based on conventional core data: an example from the Miocene upper Cibulakan Formation, offshore Northwest Java. In: C.A. Caughey et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 311-325.

C&C Reservoirs (1996)- Bima Field, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-20.

(Part of series of unpublished multi-client oilfield summaries)

C&C Reservoirs (1996)- Krisna Field, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-27.

(Unpublished)

C&C Reservoirs (1996)- Rama Field, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-16.

(Unpublished)

C&C Reservoirs (1998)- Ardjuna-B Field, NW Java Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-26.
(Unpublished)

C&C Reservoirs (2001)- Pagerungan Field, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-27.
(Part of series of unpublished multi-client oilfield summaries. East Java Sea gas field discovered in 1985, producing since 1994, with recoverable reserves of 1.8 TCF Gas. Trap M-L Miocene W-E trending elongate inversion-related anticline, not filled to spill. Reservoir ~300 ft thick M-U Eocene Ngimbang Clastics Fm, two fluvial sandstone reservoirs separated by 7' shale seal unit (Lower Coal/Shale Member)

C&C Reservoirs (2002)- Cinta Field, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-24.
(Unpublished)

C&C Reservoirs (2002)- Widuri Field, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Reservoir evaluation report, p. 1-40.
(Unpublished)

Cahyono, A.A. & A. Felder (2010)- Well placement optimization for a thin oil rim development in the Ujung Pangkah Field, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-E-079, p. 1-7.

(Java Sea Ujung Pangkah field E Miocene Kujung-I carbonate reservoir with 60-90' oil column and >250' gas cap. Trap combination rim shelf morphology and young Madura inversion. Lower part of reservoir highly porous reefal limestone, upper part lower porosity red-algal dominated reef)

Carter, D.C. (2003)- 3-D seismic geomorphology: insights into fluvial reservoir deposition and performance, Widuri Field, Java Sea. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 87, 6, p. 909-934.

(Seismic images of 4 reservoir intervals in Widuri Field show meandering fluvial depositional patterns)

Carter, D.C., J. Armon, W.E. Harmony, R.S. Himawan, P. Lukito, I. Syarkawi & P.C. Tonkin (1998)- Channel and sandstone body geometry from 3-D seismic and well control in Widuri field, offshore SE Sumatra, Indonesia. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 155-173.

Carter, D.C., W.E. Harmony, L. Harvidya, G. Juniarto, S. Lestari & A. Purba (2001)- Seismic interpretation methodology for fluvial sandstone reservoirs in Widuri field, offshore SE Sumatra, Indonesia. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 153-183.

Carter, D.C. & M. Hutabarat (1994)- The geometry and seismic character of Mid-Late Miocene carbonate sequences, SS Area, Offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 323-338.

(M Miocene Paprigi and Pre-Parigi ~N-S trending linear buildups)

Carter, D.J., D. Mandhiri, R.K. Park, I. Asjhari, S. Basyuni, S. Birdus et al. (2005)- Interpretation methods in the exploration of Oligocene-Miocene carbonate reservoirs, offshore northwest Madura, Indonesia. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 179-214.

(Kodeco 2000-2005 oil- gas discoveries in Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm carbonate in Kujung I reefal buildups and Kujung II-III platform carbonates. Kujung I discoveries KE-23B, KE-40, KE-24 and KE-30 in 2001-2001 followed by discovery of Kujung III interval in KE-40 in 2002. Seven further Kujung I discoveries in 2002- 2004. S Poleng largest discovery and doubled size of Poleng field, 30 years after discovery)

Cornelis, W. (1924)- Overblijfselen van rivierbeddingen in de Java-zee. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 84, p. 115-157.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMTEY01:179527002:pdf>)

('Remnants of river courses in the Java Sea'. Bathymetric profiles in parts of W and E Java Sea. Not a lot of data)

Crumb, R.E. (1989)- Petrophysical properties of the Bima Batu Raja carbonate reservoir, offshore N.W. Java. Proc. 18th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 161-208
(Bima Batu Raja carbonate buildup reservoir undercompacted mudstone, wackestone and packstone with porosity up to 40%. Laboratory cut-offs (used to determine net-pay) unusually high at 26% porosity and 10 md permeability because rock believed to contain non-interconnected porosity)

Cucci, M.A. & M.H. Clark (1993)- Sequence stratigraphy of a Miocene carbonate buildup, Java Sea. In R.G. Loucks & J.F. Sarg (eds.) Carbonate sequence stratigraphy, recent developments and applications, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Memoir 57, p. 291-303.
(Late Eocene Miocene Gunung Putih carbonate complex in E Java Sea WSW-ENE trending asymmetric buildup, with aggradational N side inferred to lie on paleowindward side. Late Oligocene erosional event, Late Miocene drowning of reef)

Cucci, M.A. & M.H. Clark (1996)- Carbonate systems tracts of an asymmetric Miocene buildup near Kangean Island, E. Java Sea. In: C.A. Caughey, D.C. Carter et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta 1995, p. 231-251.

Darmawan, F.H., S.B. Mustaffa, A.K. Wijaya, M.N. Juliansyah & G. Kaeng (2019)- Facies and stratigraphic controls on velocity Anomalies in the North Madura Platform, Offshore East Java Basin. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA19-G-65, p. 1-10.

Darmawan, F.H., S. Shahar, T. Kurniawan, M.J.B. Hoesni, A.B. Abu Bakar, M. Mazied, M.A.B. Ismail, G. Kaeng & A.H. Wong Abdullah (2018)- North Madura platform charging and entrapment modeling study: an effort to understand hydrocarbon filling history in Bukit Tua field. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-50-G, p. 1-15.
(Presence of oil and gas fields in N Madura Platform attributed to long distance migration from Central Deep and Madura Basin kitchen areas. In Bukit Tua and Jenggolo Field complex, oils initially trapped in lowest part of N Madura Platform (Ngimbang Fm, CD Carbonate). As charging of oil continued, top seal breached and oil filled overlying Kujung II clastics and carbonates. Later gas generation was able to breach Kujung II)

Darmawan, F.H., I.Wayan Ardana, C.S. Lee & A.K. Wijaya (2016)- Unravel the Oligocene-Miocene depositional architectures in the North Madura Platform using seismic stratal volume. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-629-G, p. 1-12.
(online at: https://www.cgg.com/sites/default/files/2020-11/cggv_0000026372.pdf)
(Oligocene-Miocene seismic horizon interpretations N of Madura Island. Showing small patch reefs in Kujung2 carbonate, meandering channel at end of Tuban stage, channel and delta lobe in Ngrayong Sst. etc.)

Darmawan, H.I. & A.K. Wijaya (2022)- Characteristics of Eocene carbonate reservoir- A case study of Ngimbang Carbonate in North Madura Platform, East Java Basin. Proc. 46th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA22-G-62, p. 1-19.
(Newly drilled 'EJ7' well (2021) on N Madura Platform, offshore NE Java basin demonstrated good reservoir quality in buildup(?) in underexplored Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate Fm. Porosities up to 25-30% mainly secondary, tied to karstification. Not much detail on age, thickness, etc. (Fig. 12 shows Sphaerogypsina, but none of the more typical Eocene larger foram marker genera?; JTvG)

Darmawan, H.I., A.K. Wijaya, R.B. Kahar, T. Setiawan & K.A.B.L. Rosli (2024)- Journey of exploration discovery in the emerging play within East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-406, p. 1509-1516.
(Case study study of 2021 'X-1' offshore NE Java Basin exploration discovery well in North Madura Platform area, confirming Late Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate play with isolated carbonate buildup, with better reservoir quality than surrounding wells in same play. Lost circulation at penetration of Ngimbang carbonate target, where severe karstification was observed from drilling as well as from logs and well-test data)

- De Groot, C. (1851)- Bijdragen tot de geologische en mineralogische kennis van Nederlandsch Indie, I. Eiland Bawean. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie* 2, 1, p. 263-274.
(online at: <https://ia801900.us.archive.org/10/items/natuurkundigtijd1850koni/natuurkundigtijd1850koni.pdf>)
(*'Contributions to the geological and mineralogical knowledge of the Netherlands Indies, I. Island Bawean'. Most of island composed of volcanic rocks, incl. tuffs, columnar basalts, porphyry. Some Tertiary limestones (with E-M Miocene larger forams; see Van Bemmelen 1949, p. 321), pure white quartz sandstones (used in factory in Surabaya) and non-commercial Pliocene? lignitic coal. (but: Hochstetter 1858, p. 291: fossils collected by De Groot included Terebratula, Pecten and Spondylus that looked rather like Cretaceous to him) With one map*)
- De Oliveira Martins, W. & R. Fainstein (2001)- Tectonics and stratigraphy of East Java Sea North of Madura Island, Indonesia. In: 7th Int. Congress Brazilian Geophysical Society (Salvador 2001), p. 1018-1021.
(*Extended Abstract. E Java Sea basin M Eocene- E Miocene extension led to development of NE-SW trending tilted horst blocks and grabens. M Miocene and younger inversion structures. Late Miocene wrench-associated structures, E Pleistocene compressional phase. Central Depression is inverted half-graben. Pre-Ngimbang Megasequence mud-dominated with some siltstone-sandstone and rare late Cretaceous marine microfossils*)
- Dinkelman, M.G., J.W. Granath, P.A. Emmet & D.E. Bird (2008)- Deep crustal structure of East Java Sea back-arc region from long-cable 2D seismic reflection data integrated with potential fields data. *Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-153*, p. 1-6.
(*JavaSpan regional deep seismic imaging in East Java Sea overview*)
- Djuanda, H. (1985)- Facies distribution in the Nurbani carbonate build-up, Sunda Basin. *Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2*, p. 507-533.
(*E-M Miocene Nurbani reef Batu Raja carbonate build-up on W flank Sunda Basin. Sub-commercial 1983 oil-gas discovery. Basal transgressive platform limestone with several successive carbonate build-ups. Three lithofacies: (1) reef front skeletal packstones- wackestones along E flank, (2) lagoonal back-reef mudstones-marly limestones and (3) narrow band of reef core coral- algal boundstone. Best reservoir in skeletal packstones and wackestones with extensive mouldic and vuggy porosity, and with some fracturing*)
- Dorobek S.L. & R. Adhyaksawan (2003)- Conditions conducive to coalescence of isolated platforms in the Miocene Wonocolo Formation, North Madura area, East Java Basin, Indonesia. *AAPG Annual Convention, Salt Lake City 2003. (Abstract only)*
(*M-U Miocene (~12-6 Ma) Wonocolo Fm offshore N Madura numerous isolated carbonate platforms, with up to five growth phases. In W part of area individual platforms larger in plan view than age-equivalent platforms to E and show initial development of several closely spaced isolated platforms that coalesce at middle of growth history into larger composite platforms. Leeward (E) margins of W-most platforms greatest amounts of progradation and filling of interplatform troughs. Smaller platforms in E part of study area steeper sided, farther apart, and largely aggradational geometries, possibly due to faster subsidence rates in E*)
- Dorojatun, A., A. Kusnin, M. Hutabarat, R.K. Suchecki & S.G. Pemberton (1996)- Geological reservoir heterogeneity of Talang Akar depositional system in the Jatibarang Sub-Basin, Offshore NW Java, Indonesia. *Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2*, p. 357-373.
(*Talang Akar reservoirs in Jatibarang sub-basin along N border fault heterogeneous, coarse-grained sandstones to sandy mudstones deposited in fluvial-delta setting. Deposits historically regarded as alluvial-fan facies including highly anisotropic braided-stream fill and debris flows. Sedimentology and ichnology used to re-interpret these deposits as coarse-grained fluvial-deltaic to marginal marine with deposition along N border fault related to changes of base level or relative sea level that includes tectonic movements*)
- Easley, D., F. Yustiana & A. Hidayat (2011)- Seismic lineament analysis of a fractured limestone reservoir in the Ujung Pangkah Field. *Proc. 35th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA11-G-105*, p. 367-375.
(*Ujung Pangkah field in E Java Sea mainly fractured limestone reservoir of E Miocene age that has undergone several stages of deformation. Paleogene extensional faulting may have lasted through Kujung Fm deposition.*)

Late Early Miocene NNE-SSW compression seen from seismic isochrons, with field developing northerly tilt as well as inversion of older normal faults. N of Ujung Pangkah Fld also E-W trending left lateral strike-slip movement)

Ebanks, W.J. & C.B.P. Cook (1993)- Sedimentology and reservoir properties of Eocene Ngimbang clastics sandstones in cores of the Pagerungan-5 Well Pagerungan Field, East Java Sea. In: C.D. Atkinson et al. (eds.) *Clastic rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia*, IPA Core Workshop Notes, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 9-36.

(Sedimentological descriptions of Eocene gas-bearing fluvial clastics of Pagerungan field, E Java Sea)

Emery, K.O., E. Uchupi, J. Sunderland, H.L. Uktolseja & E.M. Young (1972)- Geological structure and some water characteristics of the Java Sea and adjacent continental shelf. United Nations ECAFE, CCOP, Technical Bulletin 6, p. 197-223.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/handle/20.500.12870/5064>)

(Report on 1971 Woods Hole marine geological- geophysical survey of Java Sea and part of Sunda Shelf. Identified NE trending basement ridges, etc.)

Emmet, P.A. (1996)- Cenozoic inversion structures in a back-arc setting, Western Flores Sea, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis Rice University, Houston, p. 1-277.

(online at: <http://scholarship.rice.edu/handle/1911/16969>)

(Geophysical-geological study of marginal basin in W Flores Sea. Underlying crust transitional between Sunda craton continental crust to W and Banda back-arc oceanic crust to E. Half-grabens began to form in M Eocene by extensional reactivation of thrusts in peneplained Cretaceous accretionary prism basement complex. Extension and regional subsidence continued until E Miocene, when compression began to invert extensional faults of half-grabens as thrusts. Inversion most dramatic during Late Miocene and Pliocene and continues today. Paleogene orthogonal extension, oriented N-S. Neogene depositional sequences determined from seismic stratal patterns and biostratigraphy data compare generally favorably to Haq et al. (1987) global cycle chart)

Emmet, P.A. & A.W. Bally (1996)- Evolution of Cenozoic inversion structures, East Java Sea, Indonesia. AAPG Annual Convention, San Diego May 1996. (Abstract only).

(Study of deep water (>200m) subbasin in E Java Sea. Pelitic basement deformed in Cretaceous accretionary prism and uplifted/ peneplained in E Tertiary. ENE- trending half-grabens formed in Sunda back-arc in M Eocene- E Oligocene. Basin-bounding faults listric and inferred to sole into sub-horizontal detachment at <10 km. Extensional structures controlled by pre-existing thrusts and shaly bedding planes in basement. Eocene rifting in few deep basins. Oligocene rifting more broadly distributed in shallower basins. Inversion began in E Miocene as basin-bounding faults reactivated and graben-fill sediments displaced towards adjacent horst blocks. Most inversions trend ENE and grew in bathyal water depth. Inversion progressed through Miocene and culminated in development of regional basement-involved inversion high (E extension of Kangean high), uplifted and truncated in latest Miocene. Despite regional compression which continues today at deep structural level, small-displacement domino-style normal faults ubiquitous at shallow structural level and apparently form on flanks of growing inversions by gravity sliding)

Emmet, P.A. & P.R. Vail (1996)- Cenozoic inversion structures, East Java Sea, Indonesia: can tectonic and eustatic influences on stratal architecture be distinguished? AAPG Annual Convention, San Diego 1996.

(Abstract only. Extensional half-grabens in Sunda back-arc filled by M Eocene non-marine siliciclastics, including lacustrine coals. Transgressed by Late Eocene shallow-water carbonates on margins of rift basins with shale dominant in basin axes. Late Oligocene- E Miocene regional sag with aggradation of shallow water carbonates on basin margins, deep-water carbonate mudstone and shale in basin axes. Onset of compression in E Miocene reflected by increase in subsidence and sedimentation rates. Paleogene extensional basins progressively inverted as thick wedges of Miocene and younger calcareous mudstone accumulated on flanks. In Miocene N margin of basin strongly progradational reflecting tectonic stability and dominant eustatic influence, S margin back-stepped due to higher tectonic subsidence related to inversion process. In deep basin, growth phases of inversion structures correlate with eustatically-controlled unconformities on basin margins)

Emmet, P.A., J.W. Granath & M.G. Dinkelman (2009)- Pre-Tertiary sedimentary “keels” provide insights into tectonic assembly of basement terranes and present-day petroleum systems of the East Java Sea. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA09-G-046, p. 1-11.

(E Java Sea deep seismic imaged up to 5 km of pre-M Eocene beds below angular unconformity, locally preserved in faulted synclines 20-50 km wide. These 'synformal keels' lie below known inversion structures, indicating Eocene extensional basins and Miocene inversions nucleated on pre-existing structures. E-W orientation of better imaged keels may represent fabric of source terrane, presumably Australian margin.)

Fahmi, B., A. Filza A., Y. Irsyadie A., J.A. Pribadi & D. Rakasiwi (2018)- Identification of biogenic gas potential using integrated seismic data, wireline log and geochemistry data; a study case: Muriah sub-basin, Bawean Arc, offshore Northern East Java. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-73-G, p. 1-18.

Fainstein, R. (1987)- Exploration of the North Seribu Area, Northwest Java Sea. Proc. 16th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 191-214.

Fainstein, R. & V.R. Checka (1988)- Seismic exploration of the Thousand Islands area, Java Sea. Proc. 58th Annual Int. Meeting Soc. Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Anaheim, S8.7, p. 877-881.

Fainstein, R. & H. Pramono (1986)- Structure and stratigraphy of AVS Field, Java Sea. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 19-45.

(AVS Field multiple Oligocene Talang Akar Fm channel sand reservoirs. Two facies (1) fluvial/upper deltaic and (2) transitional/lower deltaic. Oil is on structural roll-overs confined laterally by growth faults of Thousand Islands Fault System. No communication between multiple reservoir zones. Twenty oil-bearing reservoirs. Recoverable reserves >20 MBO)

Faisal, R., Bintoro W. & Munji S. (2005)- Deep reservoir challenge in Asri Basin, South East Sumatra. Proc. Joint Convention 30th HAGI, 34th IAGI, 14th PERHAPI, Surabaya 2005, p.

(Deeper play in Asri basin tested in 1995 Hariet-2 well, penetrating Eo-Oligocene oil sandstone below 310' thick Banuwati Shale lacustrine source rock. Penetrated ~320' of Banuwati Clastics member that overlies granitic basement, with average porosity of 13.6%, permeability 10.8 mD. Sandstone heavily compacted, but widespread secondary moldic porosity)

Farouki, M., A. Bromley & D. Cavalin (2019)- Modern seismic data reveals potential for a deeper play in North Madura, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. Asia Petroleum Geoscience Conference and Exhibition (APGCE 2019), EAGE, Kuala Lumpur, p. 1-5. *(Extended Abstract)*

(online at: https://www.tgs.com/hubfs/Technical%20Library/Technical%20Library%20Files/2019_apgce_farouki_et_al_indonesia.pdf)

(East Java Basin prolific hydrocarbon province, with exploration typically focused on pinnacle reefs of Oligocene-Miocene Kujung Fm carbonates. New seismic methods now provide data in Madura with better resolution of deeper Eocene Ngimbang Fm and basement, opening up potential play in Ngimbang clastics (Ngimbang Fm shown here as Late Eocene syn-rift clastics, CD carbonates are Oligocene in age))

Fifariz, R. (2018)- Controls on Oligocene-Miocene carbonate shelf evolution, offshore East Java, Indonesia: insights from architecture, facies, and seismic geomorphology. Ph.D. Thesis University of Texas at Austin, p. 1-196.

(online at: <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/handle/2152/74965>)

(24 wells and 1,300 km² of 3D seismic data from offshore East Java, to study the Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm and Late Miocene Wonocolo Fm. Kujung Fm evolved from mixed-siliciclastic-carbonate shelf in Oligocene to carbonate-buildups shelf in E Miocene (Aquitania))

Fifariz, R., X. Janson, C. Kerans & B. Sapiie (2020)- Carbonate-shelf evolution during the Oligocene to early Miocene: insights from shelf architecture, lithofacies, and depositional models of the Kujung Formation, offshore East Java, Indonesia. Journal of Sedimentary Research 90, 8, p. 796-820.

(Study of Oligocene- E Miocene (Aquitanian) Kujung Fm in 19 wells and 3D seismic in E Java Sea, NW of Madura (JS1 Ridge- Central Deep). Oligocene mixed-siliciclastic-carbonate shelf and Aquitanian carbonate-buildups. Dominant factors controlling carbonate-shelf evolution: antecedent topography, routing of siliciclastics and sea level fluctuations (summary of UT.D. Thesis))

Fisher, D.A. & L Suffendy (1999)- Dim spots and non-bright AVO associated with gas in the South Arjuna Basin, offshore NW Java. In: C.A. Caughey & J.V.C. Howes (eds.) Proc. Conference Gas habitats of SE Asia and Australasia, Jakarta 1998, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 169-178.

Fletcher, G.L. & K.W. Bay (1975)- Geochemical evaluation, NW Java Basin. Proc. 4th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 211-240.
(Early ARCO source rock paper, suggesting main source rocks are in U Cibulakan and Talang Akar Fms)

Forrest, J.K., A.Y. Sukmana, W. Suhana & I. Asjhari (2005)- Reservoir simulation challenges for modeling an oil rim with large gas cap in the Poleng Field, Kujung-I oil reservoir, East Java Basin, West Madura Block, Indonesia. In: SPE Asia Pacific Oil and Gas Conference, Jakarta 2005, SPE 93137, p. 1-16.
(On reservoir simulation model for Poleng field ~30km off N coast of Madura, producing oil from 1975-1978 the again since 1998, from Miocene Kujung Fm carbonates. Original oil-in-place 98.5 MMB Oil and 292 BCF gas. Thin oil column below large gas cap (see also Welker-Haddock et al. 2001))

Gordon, T.L. (1985)- Talang Akar coals- Ardjuna subbasin oil source. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 91-120.
(One of first papers to propose coals as oil source rocks in oil-gas fields offshore NW Java)

Granath, J.W., J.M. Christ, P.A. Emmet & M.G. Dinkelman (2010)- Pre-Tertiary of the East Java Sea revisited: a stronger link to Australia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-007, p. 1-13.
(Seismic lines over Pre-Tertiary in E Java Sea area suggests history of rift-fill, cratonic sedimentation and inversion similar to Goulburn Graben of Arafura Shelf. Suggest departure of E Java Terrane from Australian margin in Late Jurassic and suturing to SE Sundaland in mid-Cretaceous. N part of EJT (affected by Eocene Makassar Straits extension) probably related to E Indonesian islands and Tasman orogenic belt, while south correlates to Australian craton)

Granath, J.W., J.M. Christ, P.A. Emmet & M.G. Dinkelman (2011)- Pre-Cenozoic sedimentary section and structure as reflected in the JavaSPAN crustal-scale PSDM seismic survey, and its implications regarding the basement terranes in the East Java Sea. In: R. Hall et al. (eds.) The SE Asian gateway: history and tectonics of Australia-Asia collision, Geological Society, London, Special Publ. 355, p. 53-74.
(New regional seismic survey in Java Sea and Makassar Strait suggests E Java Sea underlain by continental basement with prolonged multiphase history of deposition punctuated by extensional and compressional events. E Java Terrane is major part of SE Sundaland between Meratus suture, Java arc and W Sulawesi orogenic belt, but is poorly constrained in N under N Makassar Basin and in Kalimantan. Precambrian-Permo-Triassic sedimentary section (age assumed) up to 8.5 km thick on basement in number of fault blocks, unconformably overlain by thin Cretaceous- E Paleogene overlap assemblage, unconformably overlain by M Eocene- Neogene clastics and carbonates representing Paleogene extension, sag, and Neogene inversion. E Java Terrane rifted from NW Australia in Jurassic and accreted onto magmatic arc of SE Kalimantan in Cretaceous)

Granath, J.W., P.A. Emmet & M.G. Dinkelman (2009)- Crustal architecture of the East Java Sea-Makassar Strait region from long-offset crustal-scale 2D seismic reflection imaging. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA09-G-047, p. 1-14.
(East Java Sea-Makassar Straits, Banda Sea, Flores (oceanic) basin deep seismic lines)

Graetzer, M.K. (1980)- Upper Eocene-Lower Miocene planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy of wells JS 25-1 and JS 52-1, Offshore Eastern Java, Indonesia. M.Sc. Thesis University of Oklahoma, p. 1-112. *(Unpublished)*

Gresko, M.J. & P. Lowry (1996)- Seismic expression and channel morphology of a Recent incised-valley complex, offshore Northwest Java. In: C.A. Caughey et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 21-33.

(Identification of incised-valley complex on 3D seismic. Located within large erosional valley, 20-30km wide, >300 km long and >100m relief, likely formed during repetitive sea-level lowstands in Pleistocene. It focused drainage from fluvial systems in NW Java, SE Sumatra, and possibly S Borneo into area of present-day Java Sea. From there fluvial systems drained into Indian Ocean through Sunda Straits)

Gresko, M., C. Suria & S. Sinclair (1995)- Basin evolution of the Ardjuna rift system and its implications for hydrocarbon exploration, Offshore Northwest Java, Indonesia. Proc. 24th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 148-161.

(Ardjuna Basin on S edge of Sunda craton, originated during (Eocene?-) Oligocene rifting event. Large sag basin over three precursor rift halfgrabens, with varying amounts of primary hydrocarbon source rocks and reservoir facies, the Oligocene Talang Akar Fm)

Guntoro, A. (1999)- Tectonic and structural setting of the East Java-Flores Seas; an indication of a new subduction reversal polarity in eastern Indonesia. In: B. Ratanasthien & S.L. Rieb (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium Shallow Tethys (ST) 5, Chiang Mai 1999, Chiang Mai University, p. 389-402.

(ST5 symposium volume online at: <https://library.dmr.go.th/elib/cgi-bin/opac.exe?op=mmvw&db=Main&skin=S&mmid=19206&bid=17374>)

(E-W oriented Tertiary sedimentary basins of E Java-Flores two major zones with back-arc thrusting, Wetar N of Wetar-Alor and Flores thrust N of Flores-Sumbawa. Hamilton (1979) proposed back-arc thrusts indicate subduction polarity reversal. Large negative free-air anomalies over accreted wedge 30 km S of deepest part of Flores Sea suggest underthrusting plate is pulled down, as in subduction zones. Crustal loading between Flores and Flores thrust cannot completely explain deflection of Flores Basin lithosphere if bent as elastic plate. Underthrusting plate may extend to negative gravity anomalies of Flores Island, or gravitational instability is pulling it down into asthenosphere. Effect of subduction polarity influenced by type of basement)

Guntoro, A., Sardjono & J.P.S. Guntoro (2020)- Gravity analyses and crustal structure of the eastern East Java Sea, Indonesia. Int. J. Scientific Technology Research 9, 1, p. 3944-3948.

(online at: <https://www.ijstr.org/final-print/jan2020/Gravity-Analyses-And-Crustal-Structure-Of-The-Eastern-East-Java-Sea-Indonesia-.pdf>)

(E part of East Java Sea Basin is frontier area with water depth of >1000 m. Change of structural orientation from NW-SE trends in W part of E Java to E-W structural trend in eastern part of E Java Sea. Gravity processing and other data suggest eastern E Java Sea underlain by attenuated continental crust, which extends to S of Lombok. Etc.)

Hadiyanto, N., D.E. Sartika, F. Deliani & O. Takano (2010)- Integrated 3-D Static reservoir modeling of Upper Pliocene Paciran carbonate in the Sirasun gas field, Kangean Block, East Java Basin. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-072, p. 1-12.

(E Java Sea Sirasun Field 1993 discovery with >200' gas column Upper Pliocene Mundu Fm globigerinid foraminiferal grainstones (called 'ramp-type platform facies'). Gas biogenic, >99% methane)

Hafsari, S.W. & S.U. Choiriah (2002)- Characteristics of the lithofacies and depositional environment of the Eocene Ngimbang carbonate buildup, Wk-3 Well, Kangean PSC East Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 1, p. 29-41.

(350' of core in Eocene Ngimbang carbonate in well 'Ray 3' (=West Kangean ?) immediately W of Kangean island, E Java Sea. Shallow platform lagoonal facies rich in miliolids overlain by rapidly deepening upward through Late Eocene transitional facies of Nummulites-rich packstone facies to deep marine platform facies, also with nummulitids. morozovellid planktonic foraminifera and platy corals)

Hafsari, S.W. & S.U. Choiriah (2003)- Diagenesis and fracture development of the Eocene Ngimbang carbonate RD-3 well, RD PSC, East Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. 32nd IAGI and 28nd HAGI Annual Conv., p. 1-6.

(Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate buildup in core from RD 3 well, W of Kangean Island, affected by deep marine platform diagenesis and shallow marine platform diagenesis. Shallow marine platform affected by marine diagenesis, meteoric subaerial exposure and burial diagenesis. After burial to 12,000' Ngimbang carbonate formation uplifted by inversion to 7000', important for development of fracture porosity. Low average matrix porosity (1.8%) and permeability (0.1 md). Upper sequence did not develop fracture porosity because of high detrital clay content and has poor reservoir potential)

Handoyo, B.C. Ronlei, A.S. Wibowo, Fatkhan, A.S. Sigalingging, E.Y. Nathania, A. Erdi, P. Avseth, R. Carbonell et al. (2025)- Reservoir characterization of Ngrayong Formation sandstone with carbonate intercalation, using a geostatistical approach based on petrophysical parameters, Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia. Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (Lemigas), Jakarta, 48, 3, p. 237-251.
(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1828/1489>)
(Reservoir characterization and geostatistical modeling of M Miocene Ngrayong Fm sandstone in 7 wells in NE Java basin)

Harmony, B., L. Harvidya, S.L. Supardi, F. Alkatiri, P. Mesdag, R. Van Eykenhof et al. (2003)- Time-elapse simultaneous AVO inversion of the Widuri field, offshore southeast Sumatra. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 1-13.

Harris, M. (2001)- East Java- the Kujung Formation revisited. SEAPEX Press 4, 6, p. 16-25.
(Brief review of Kujung Fm Oligocene-Miocene carbonate play and recent hydrocarbon discoveries)

Harsian, H. (2018)- Exploration challenge in Southern Basin area of East Java basin- an aftermath of South Saubi drilling campaign. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-91-G, p. 1-15.
(South Saubi well S of Kangean island in E Java Sea surprisingly drilled >3500' of Miocene? volcanics/ volcanoclastics, just below top of Kujung Limestone. Exact age of volcanics unknown)

Hartanto, S., B. Sapiie, I. Gunawan & B. Wibowo (2018)- Analisis sekatan dan karakteristik sesar pada Formasi Kujung Reef di Kompleks Lapangan KE, Cekungan Jawa Timur: implikasi terhadap migrasi hidrokarbon. Bulletin of Geology (ITB) 2, 1, p. 134-148. (online at: <https://buletingeologi.com/index.php/buletin-geologi/issue/view/4/Paper-1%20vol.%202%20no.%201>)
(Seal analysis and fault characteristics in the Kujung Reef Formation at the KE Field Complex, East Java basin: implications for hydrocarbon migration'. Geologic modeling and fault seal analysis of Kujung Reef formation at JS-1 ridge, E Java Sea)

Hartono, H.M.S. (1965)- Age and correlation of the geological formations found in Kangean. Proc. Baruna Expedition, 1, A-B-C, 1, p. 69-76.

Henk, B. (1992)- Tectono-stratigraphy of a Late Eocene rift system within the Kangean PSC Block-East Java Sea, Indonesia. AAPG International Conference, Sydney 1992, Search and Discovery Article 91015. (Abstract) Late Eocene extension led to formation of E-W trending rift system in Kangean Block, with series of sediment filled, facing and non-facing half-grabens. Late Miocene structural inversion overprinted earlier extensional fabric. Asymmetric half-graben axes sites for Ngimbang Clastics source and reservoir facies and deepwater Ngimbang Carbonate facies. High basement blocks on margins sites for thin clastic deposits and thick shallow water carbonate buildups. Ngimbang Shale blanketed entire carbonate system)

Hendratno, A. & F.D. Khoir (2019)- Petrologi batuan vulkanik Pulau Bawean, Kabupaten Gresik, Jawa Timur. Proc Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 12, Teknik Geologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) p. 994-1006.
(Bawean Island in Java Sea with Quaternary volcanic rocks of Balibak Fm. Petrographically, Porphyritic, etc., texture. With nepheline and leucite mineral but no quartz (SiO₂ 7-54%), indicating basic, high-K rocks (trachybasalt, basaltic andesite, phonolite). Calc-alkaline in high-K series and shosonitic series)

Hidayat, D., A.W. Ismanto, R. Harsoyo, H. Suhartomo, I. Kurniawan, N. Hasani et al. (2024)- Sand ridge facies architecture of the transgressive shelf system using modern analog approaches, width and thickness approaches of the sand ratio, and seismic attribute. Proc. 53rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Balikpapan 2024, 101, p. 1-11.

(online at: www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/79/148---Sand-Ridge-Facies-Architecture-of-the-Transgressive-Shelf-System Etc)

(On Miocene shallow marine tidal shelf ridge sandstones in Upper Cibulakan Fm of offshore NW Java Basin. Prolific hydrocarbon reservoirs Ridges composed of shaly sandstone with tidal signatures and stringers of foraminiferal limestone. Average porosity 22%, permeability 100 mD; length 3- 10 km, width 1.5- 2 km and thickness 12- 50 feet)

Hidayat, F.I., A. Yogi, E. Sabra, T. Ramli, M. Firdaus, H.M. Saleh, G.G. Arviallyn & A.S. Wibowo (2022)- Source rock characterization of the Eocene- Miocene Central Deep, North East Java Basin. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 23, 3, p. 163-176.

(online at: <https://jgsm.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/JGSM/article/view/697/485>)

(Geochemical analysis of (Eocene-Miocene?) samples from Cassiopeia-1, Pollen-1, and Alpha-1 wells in Central Deep, NE Java Basin, off N coast of Madura. Two groups of source rocks: (1) mixed terrestrial-marine, and (2) more terrestrial. Some samples have not yet reached thermal maturity)

Hughes, T.M., J.A. Simo, A.S. Ruf & F. Whitaker (2008)- Forward sediment modeling of carbonate platform growth and demise, East Java basin: example North Madura. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-117, p. 1-10.

Hutapea, E., Nusatriyo & C.H. Wu (1988)- The K-39 reservoir characterization for simulation, Ardjuna basin, offshore, Northwest Java. Proc. 17th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 99-117.

(K-39 sandstone reservoir main producing interval in U Cibulakan Fm of K field, offshore NW Java. E-M Miocene NE-SW trending shelf sand bar complex. Av. thickness 84' gross/ 51' net, porosity 27%, perm. 152mD))

Ichimaru, Y. (2019)- Exploration and development of biogenic gas fields in East Java, Indonesia. J. Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology (Sekiyu Gijutsu Kyokaishi), Tokyo, 85, 1, p. 27-34. *(in Japanese, with English Abstract)*

(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/japt/85/1/85_27/_pdf/-char/en)

(Review of biogenic gas accumulations in Madura Strait to area S of Kangean islands, reservoired in Pliocene Mundu/Paciran Fms limestone and sandstone reservoir. Most discoveries at depths <1000 m subsea, and accompanied by DHIs (flat spots corresponding to Gas-Water Contacts)

Ichimaru, Y. & H. Inoue (2015)- Exploration and development of Kangean block, East Java, Indonesia. J. Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology 80, 1, p. 19-26.

(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/japt/80/1/80_19/_pdf/-char/en)

(In Japanese, with English summary. Review of prospectivity of Kangean PSC block in E Java Sea. Two petroleum systems: (1) thermogenic oil-gas with pre-Ngimbang and Ngimbang Fm source rocks; (2) biogenic dry gas in shallow horizons. Terang-Sirasun gas field started production in 2012. S Saubi prospect large reef buildup of Kujung Lst, similar to Banyu Urip oilfield in NE Java (but mainly volcanics; Harsian 2018))

Ichimaru, Y., H. Nishita, T. Honda & H. Sutanto (2010)- The dynamic of hydrocarbon migration and accumulation around Kangean Island, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. Annual Meeting Japanese Assoc. Petroleum Technology, 2010. *(in Japanese) (Abstract only).*

Ilahude, D. & M.S. Situmorang (1994)- Seismic reflection study on paleodrainage pattern of the Sunda River, off Southeast Kalimantan around Masalembo waters, Jawa Sea. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 4, 29, p. 2-10.

(Study of Pleistocene paleochannels in area near Masalemba, when Java Sea was exposed land area. Three channel types (horizons), mostly flowing from N to S, probably extensions of SE Kalimantan drainage, and merging with W to E oriented channel ('South Sunda River') in S of study area)

Indah, M.S., M. Natsir, D. Kadar & J. Setyowiyoto (2017)- Reconstruction chronostratigraphy in carbonate reservoirs surrounding wrench fault zone of RMKS, Sakala subbasin, East Java Basin, Indonesia. In: 79th EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Paris 2017, p. *(Abstract only)*

Indrasatwika, V., D. Hidayat & Hairunnisa (2017)- The Krisna sand: new potential within the Air Benakat Formation in the Krisna Field, Sunda Basin, Southeast Sumatra. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-124-G, p. 1-14.

(Main producer in Krisna field is Baturaja Fm carbonate reservoir. Also production from some wells from poor-quality 200' thick Krisna Sand of M Miocene Air Benakat Fm (270 MBO cumulative production(?))

Ingram, M. (2018)- Basin analysis and hydrocarbon potential of the Bali Basin with expanded geothermal heat flow map of Indonesia. M.S. Thesis Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, p. 1-110.

(online at: <https://cardinalsolar.bsu.edu/handle/123456789/201279>)

(Bali Basin is frontier backarc basin behind mid-Sunda Arc. Compared to basins further W, hydrocarbon production declines in Bali Basin and further E along Sunda Arc. Ngimbang Shale Unit regarded as potential source of hydrocarbons, and expected to migrate directly into overlying Kujung Fm limestones. Hydrocarbon plays expected in inversion thrusts. Bali Basin wells average heat flows)

Ismanto, A.W., R. Feraldo, A. Akbar, H. Suhartomo, N. Hasani, O.T. Musakti, A. Wasonoaji & L.I. Saputra (2024)- Lithofacies interpretation and depositional model of Talangakar lacustrine deposits: a study in the Ardjuna Field, Eastern Sunda Basin. Berita Sedimentologi 49, 3, p. 47-56.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/441/420>)

(Arjuna field in offshore NW Java Sunda basin discovered in 1982 in Talangakar (TAF) fluvio-deltaic sandstones. All wells of four production platforms in the field shut in November 2006. Lower TAF lacustrine deposit with thin sand with remaining hydrocarbon potential)

Isworo, H., U.A. Saefulah & T. Prasetyo (1999)- Depositional model of the MB Field Mid-Main carbonate reservoir Offshore Northwest Java, Indonesia. Proc. 27th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 1-7.

(MB field MMC build-up, EUR ~34 MBO, is N-S elongated patch reef complex, formed during several build-up development stages. Several transgressive-regressive cycles in overall transgressive succession. Karst breccia facies also recognized. Result of study is retrograding carbonate build-up model)

Johansen, K.B. (2003)- Depositional geometries and hydrocarbon potential within Kujung carbonates along the North Madura Platform, as revealed by 3D and 2D seismic data. Proc. Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), 2003, Jakarta, 1, p. 137-162.

(Numerous prospects along N Madura Platform in Kujung I and II/III carbonates. Structures in Kujung II/III large, low relief inversion anticlines, similar to Bukit Tua and Jenggolo fields. Kujung II/III carbonates different facies in stable carbonate platform area. Central part of N Madura Platform Kujung I buildups up to 150-250m high, 10s of km² in size, separated by lagoonal facies. Kujung I and II/III carbonates extensively karsted; probably several phases of exposure. Kujung I play combined stratigraphic/ structural. Build-ups encased in mostly non-permeable sequences, but 'thief-beds' potential risk. Source rock in up to 6 km deep kitchen in SE, with 3-4 km potentially mature source rocks, mixed lacustrine, deltaic and marginal marine sediments (Ngimbang- Kujung Fms). Most traps 10-50 km from mature source, so carrier beds in Ngimbang or Kujung Fm critical. Long distance migration main risk, but proven by discoveries along N Madura Platform)

Johansen, K.B. (2005)- New insight into the petroleum system in the East Java- South Makassar Area. Proc. 2005 SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) Conference, Singapore, p. 1-17.

(Back-arc extension in Paleocene-Eocene formed basins around SE part Eurasian Plate. Three trends (1) S Makassar-Central Deep area, main faults NE-SW; (2) Sakala-Lombok Ridge, faults mainly E-W; (3) offshore

SW Sulawesi overall NW-SE fault trends. Important inversion phase, particularly along Madura/Kangean wrench zone, initiated in E Miocene. Older extensional faults reactivated and some Eocene basins inverted. S Makassar Basin little affected by inversion. Inversion several phases through M/U Miocene- Present. Large number of leads: Ngimbang carbonate and clastic plays over Lombok Sub Basin; Eocene clastics and potential Late Oligocene carbonate plays in S Makassar, etc. Viable source rock main challenge in area.)

Juliansyah, M.N., R.K. Pratama, P. Monalia, A.K. Wijaya, A. Donurizki & R. Ismail (2020)- Uncovering the Kujung Carbonate facies complexities in an undisturbed North Madura Platform, East Java Basin, Indonesia. European Association Geoscientists Engineers (EAGE) 2020 Annual Conf. Exhibition Online, p. 1-5.
(*North Madura Platform with various types of Oligo-Miocene Kujung carbonates, including shelf edge carbonate, platform carbonate and patch reefs.*)

Kaldi, J.G. & C.D. Atkinson (1993)- Seal potential of the Talang Akar Formation, BZZ area, offshore NW Java, Indonesia. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 373-393.
(*Seal potential comprises 1) seal capacity, 2) seal geometry and 3) seal integrity. In BZZ area best seal delta front shales: high seal capacity, thick, laterally continuous and very ductile. Potential is moderate in upper TAF transgressive carbonates: high seal capacity and continuous, but brittle and prone to fracturing. Delta plain shales and pro-delta shales poor seals due to limited seal capacity (delta plain) or too thin (pro-delta shales)*)

Kaldi, J.G. & C.D. Atkinson (1997)- Evaluating seal potential: example from the Talang Akar Formation, Offshore Northwest Java, Indonesia. In: R.C. Surdam (ed.) Seals, traps and the petroleum system, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Memoir 67, p. 85-101.
(*Seal potential of various lithologies in U Oligocene Talang Akar Fm in offshore NW Java basin determined by (1) seal capacity (amount of hydrocarbon column height a lithology can support); (2) seal geometry (structural position, thickness and areal extent of seal); and (3) seal integrity. Best seal potential in delta-front shales (high seal capacity, thick, laterally continuous and very ductile)*)

Kaldi, J.G., D.S. MacGregor & G.P. O'Donnell (1997)- Seal capacity in dynamic petroleum systems: example from Pagerungan gas field, East Java Sea, Indonesia. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) Proc. Int. Conf. Petroleum System of South East Asia and Australasia, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 829-836.
(*Seal capacity measurements suggest Ngimbang Shale top seal over Pagerungan Field, E Java Sea, supports maximum gas column of 213 m, but actual gas column is 328 m)*)

Kaldi, J.G., G.W. O'Brien & T. Kivior (1999)- Seal capacity and hydrocarbon accumulation history in dynamic petroleum systems: the East Java Basin, Indonesia and the Timor Sea region, Australia. Australian Petroleum Prod. Exploration Assoc. (APPEA) J. 39, 1, p. 73-86.
(*Seals in E Java Basin dynamic rather than absolute barriers to fluid flow. Data from largest gas field, Pagerungan, suggest dynamically filling and leaking capillary trap, which may have been volumetrically larger in past. Timor Sea Neogene tectonism caused extensional faulting and basin formation. Faulting caused breaching of traps, whereas subsidence in new depocenters was drive for renewed hydrocarbon expulsion and migration, principally gas. In traps with high seal capacities, this charge of gas flushed preexisting oil accumulations. In other cases, breached traps refilled with gas over periods as short as perhaps 2-3 My)*)

Kamila, B., I. Muhsinah & E. Hartanto (2018)- Explore new insights in mature basin using play based exploration and common risk segment map: a case study of Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-103-G, p. 1-13.
(*Play evaluation of E Miocene Baturaja Lst Formation in Sunda Basin, off NW Java)*)

Keijzer, F.G. (1940)- A contribution to the geology of Bawean. Proc. Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, 43, 5, p. 619-629.
(*online at: <https://dwc.knaw.nl/DL/publications/PU00017446.pdf>*)

(Bawean island, Java sea, petrographic descriptions of rocks collected by Schmutzer in 1912: volcanic rocks (leucite-bearing; rel. young ?), E-M Miocene/Tf1-2 limestones with Miogypsina and quartz-sandstones. Some uncertainty whether the Bawean volcanics pre-date or postdate Miocene limestones)

Kenyon, C.S. (1977)- Distribution and morphology of Early Miocene reefs, East Java Sea. Proc. 6th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 215-238.

(Classic paper on E Java Sea, N of Madura Island. Widespread, thick E Miocene limestone and shale sequence (Kujung Unit I), with reefs as exploration targets. Main E Miocene physiographic elements (a) deep water, E-W trending open marine clastic basin in S (E Java-Madura Basin), (b) extensive, E-W positive area of shallow water carbonate deposition to N (E Java-Madura Shelf), with high energy bank along S margin, (c) Central Depression with open marine, fine clastics- limestones with bioherms (Poleng Field); (d) NE-SW trending JS-I Ridge NW of C Depression, with shoal water carbonates. E Bawean Trough to W of JS-I Ridge. Kujung Unit I depositional trends influenced by pre-E Miocene NE-SW structural grain along Asian continental margin)

Kohar, A. (1985)- Seismic expression of Late Eocene carbonate build-up features in the JS-25 and P. Sepanjang trend, Kangean Block. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 437-447.
(Over 20 carbonate build-ups at top Late Eocene carbonate shelf sequence. Features grew over basement highs, spreading E-W across Sepanjang island- JS25 area in Kangean block off N Bali. JS25-1 well penetrated >1000' of recrystallized Late Eocene limestone. Secondary porosity and fracturing produced good reservoirs)

Kovacs, P.P. (1982)- Rama reservoir model study. Proc.: Offshore South East Asia 82 Conference, SEAPEX?, Singapore, p. 1-20.

Kusnida, G. & L. Arifin (2022)- Marine geomagnetic anomaly belt and its relationship to the remnant arcs in the northwestern Java Sea. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 37, 1, p. 39-44

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/?xxx?>)

(In NW Java Sea well-defined belts of anomalies, divided into four zones: Zones I and IV characterize a basinal area, Zone II a granitic belt, and Zone III a Cretaceous magmatic arc in E that extends from C Java across Java Sea to S Kalimantan. Magnetic anomalies coincide with free air satellite gravity anomalies)

Kusnida, D., E. Mirnanda, T.B. Nainggolan, Subagio & A. Albab (2023)- Interpretation and mapping of geologic structure in the Bali Basin based on integrated gravity, magnetic, and seismic data analysis. The Leading Edge 42, 12, p. 790-852.

(Bali Basin located in Sunda-Banda back-arc. Magnetic anomalies indicate thrust fault structure beneath N coast of Bali and Lombok vertically displaces basement; indicates a significant, tight, and well-developed expression of blind thrust faulting. Gravity data delineate 'basement' surface 6 km below S Bali Basin, where seismic sections show five Cenozoic sedimentary sequences >2000 m thick, filling highly deformed and faulted Cretaceous bedrock sequence. Basin subsidence followed by tectonic inversion)

Kusuma, D., F. Dasa & A. Sadat (2019)- The discovery of the Late Oligocene- Early Miocene of Kujung Cycle in JS-Ridge, NE Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 2nd Australasian Exploration Geoscience Conference (AEGC 2019), Perth, Exploration Geophysics, ASEG Extended Abstracts, p. 1-3.

(online at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/22020586.2019.12073012>)

(Saka Indonesia seismic attributes study on Ujung Pangkah oil-gas field on NW-SE trending JS-I Ridge in East Java Sea. Field produces from Late Oligocene- E Miocene of Kujung 1 limestone shelf edge carbonate associated with NW-SE anticline. Secondary porosity and fracturing significant for field performance)

Kusuma, D., F. Dasa & A. Sadat (2019)- Facies classification using stochastic inversion method for carbonate Oligo-Miocene in Pangkah, North East Java Basin. In: 2nd Australasian Exploration Geoscience Conf. (ASEG), Perth 2019, Extended Abstracts, p. 1-4.

(online at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/22020586.2019.12073011>)

(Stochastic inversion methodology used by Saka personnel for handling uncertainties of Late Oligocene-Miocene carbonate volumes in Kujung I and CD Carbonate Plays of Pangkah PSC, Java Sea)

Lamba, L.C., L. Prasetya, N.A. Ascaria, D.R. Wulandari & B. Priyanto (2024)- Remaining giant potential from Paleogene carbonate play in Pagerungan sub-basin. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-279, p. 1222-1238.

(Potential for new E-W trend of Paleogene carbonate buildups in Pagerungan sub-basin, offshore NE Java Basin, below 'traditional' Kujung Fm carbonate play. Paleogene play proven by oil-gas in JS 53-A well, H-1 oil field in North Madura sub-basin and K-1 (Kangean West?) gas well in Ngimbang low, etc.)

Landa, J.L., R.N. Horne, M.M. Kamal & C.D. Jenkins (2000)- Reservoir characterization constrained to well-test data: a field example. Soc. Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Reservoir Evaluation and Engineering 3, 4, p. 325-334. *(also in Proc. SPE Annual Technical Conference, Denver 2000, Paper 35611, p. 177-192)*

(Reservoir description for Pagerungan gas field, E Java Sea. Discovered in 1985, producing since 1994 from fluvial M-U Eocene Ngimbang Clastics Fm)

Lelono, E.B. (2007)- Palynological investigation of the Oligocene sediment in East Java Sea. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 30, 1, p. 7-17.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/970/762>)

(Palynology study of interval 3700-5400' in unspecified 'Wells 1 and 2' from E Java Sea, NE of Madura Island. Occurrence of pollen Meyeripollis naharkotensis and spore Cicatricosisporites dorogensis suggests Oligocene age, confirmed by foraminifera of Letter stages Tc-Te4 and nannozones NP21-NP25. Appearance of Dacrydium and Casuarina may indicate earlier arrival of Australian immigrants here compared other parts of Indonesia)

Lelono, E.B. & R.J. Morley (2011)- Oligocene palynological succession from the East Java Sea. In: R. Hall, M.A. Cottam & M.E.J. Wilson (eds.) The SE Asian gateway: history and tectonics of Australia-Asia collision, Geological Society, London, Special Publ. 355, p. 333-345.

(online at: http://searg.rhul.ac.uk/pubs/lelono_etal_2011%20Java%20Sea%20Oligocene.pdf)

(Palynomorph assemblages from independently dated marine Oligocene succession from E Java Sea wells here named X and Y. Early Oligocene with common rain forest elements, suggesting everwet, rainforest climate. Early part of Late Oligocene much reduced rain forest elements with grass pollen, indicating more seasonal climate. In latest Late Oligocene rainforest elements return in abundance, suggesting superwet climate. Palynological succession similar to Sunda Basin, W Java Sea)

Lelono, E.B. & R.J. Morley (2011)- Oligocene palynological zonation scheme from the East Java Sea. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 34, 2, p. 95-104.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/797>)

(same paper as above)

Liu, X., H.W. Deng; H.L. Wang, S.H. Wang & Y.X. Di (2009)- Sequence and depositional characteristics in syn-rift stage, Sunda Basin, Indonesia. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica (Beijing) 27, 2, p. 280-288. *(in Chinese)*

(online at: <http://www.cjxb.ac.cn/article/2009/2>)

(Five sequences in syn-rift section of Sunda basin. Depositional systems include fan delta, braided channel delta, fluvial, delta, nearshore subaqueous fans and beach)

Longley, I., C. Kenyon, A. Livsey & J. Goodall (2017)- Play mapping in the East Java Basin, Indonesia: a methodology for future exploration. Proc. 79th EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Paris 2017, Workshops, WS10 CO3, 2p. *(Abstract only)*

(East Java basin long established petroleum province with unusually large variety of clastic and carbonate reservoir-seal pairs reflecting tectonostratigraphic settings ranging from extensional rift basins to stable platform areas to compressional and wrench-related inversion reflecting proximity to convergent margin to S. Nineteen plays identified over greater East Java area)

Luan, X. & P. Lunt (2021)- Eocene to Miocene stratigraphic controls in the far East Java Sea: implications for stratigraphic studies. Marine Geology 436, B4, 106479, p. 1-

(MS online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/350794880_Eocene_to_Miocene_stratigraphic_cont Etc.)

(New stratigraphic model for area of SE Sundaland, mainly based on NSA -1F (AGIP, 1983) and ST Z-1 (BP, 1992) wells. Mainly a critique of previous eustatic sequence stratigraphic interpretations. Main regional unconformities at ~39 Ma and 36 Ma (late M Eocene and Late Eocene increases in subsidence), Eocene-Oligocene boundary increase in subsidence, mid-Oligocene tectonism, Oligocene-Miocene boundary common drowning of reefs, intra Early Miocene early compression and re-appearance of siliciclastics, and ~12-13 Ma M Miocene 'Duabelas unconformity' onset of compressional deformation)

Luan, X. & P. Lunt (2021)- Latest Eocene and Oligocene tectonic controls on carbonate deposition in eastern Java and the south Makassar Straits, Indonesia. *J. Asian Earth Sciences* 220, 4, 104900, p. 1-23.

(Comprehensive study of Late Eocene- Oligocene carbonates and enclosing siliciclastics in E Java and adjacent S Makassar Straits, Five genetic sedimentary sequences recognised, pointing to episodic sedimentary history controlled by tectonism. Additional intra-Late Miocene uplift and unconformity described. Mid-Oligocene and terminal Oligocene unconformities correlate across entire E margin of Sundaland. A zone under island of Java and continuing NE through center of the Makassar Straits most tectonically active region, and least understood. With discussions of stratigraphy of key wells)

Luan, X. & P. Lunt (2022)- Controls on Early Miocene carbonate and siliciclastic deposition in eastern Java and south Makassar Straits, Indonesia. *J. Asian Earth Sciences* 227, 105091, p. 1-24.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/357847311_Controls_on_Early_Miocene_carbonate_and_Etc.) (During Oligocene- basal Miocene, basin development dominated by extension with local transtension. This changed in E Miocene to regional compression. Three tectonic events, at ~24 Ma, 21 Ma and ~16 Ma. Most significant was concentration of siliciclastics on proximal side of Oligo-Miocene axis of subsidence, causing isostatic loading and nearby pinnacle reefs to achieve high relief, but ultimately acceleration in siliciclastic input at ~16 Ma caused simultaneous reef extinction)

Lunt, P. (2019)- The origin of the East Java Sea basins deduced from sequence stratigraphy. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 105, p. 17-31.

(East Java Basin composed of at least six different basinal areas, with unique stratigraphic histories and petroleum systems. Formed as continuation of extension around Makassar Straits, not as back-arc basin. Elongate and anastomosing faults along S edge of extending crust, created unique stratigraphic zone S of Rembang Line Fault. Mid-Oligocene tectonic event created new Sibaru Trough depocenter. Poorly defined formation name Ngimbang Fm should be abandoned)

Magee, T., C. Buchan & J. Prosser (2010)- The Kujung Formation in Kurnia-1: a viable fractured reservoir play in the South Madura Block. *Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-005*, p. 1-22.

(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/265289346_THE_KUJUNG_FORMATION_IN_KURNIA-Etc.) (Kurnia-1 well near S coast Madura island drilled rel tight (basinal?) Kujung Fm limestones, but reservoir potential enhanced by fractures)

Manur, H. & R. Barraclough (1994)- Structural control on hydrocarbon habitat in the Bawean area, East Java Sea. *Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1*, p. 129-144.

(Bawean area two tectonic phases: Paleogene rift and Neogene reactivation. Eocene-Oligocene doming and faulting followed by subsidence and tectonic quiescence until E Miocene. NE-SW trending grabens formed in M Eocene and filled with alluvial clastics, lateritic clays and lacustrine shales (source rocks). Basement onlap began in Late Eocene- E Oligocene with transgressive marine sandstones and limestones including reefs. Paleogene fault zones reactivated in Neogene. Wrench faulting, basin inversion or renewed subsidence from Late Miocene to Recent. Late Miocene structures generally dry, postdate main hydrocarbon generation. Pre-Late Miocene structures more attractive targets)

Mariato, F., A. Sadat, D. Kusuma & P. Luhut (2017)- Identifying the distribution of karst zone from the Early Oligocene-Early Miocene of Kujung cycle in JS- Ridge NE Java basin. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang 2017*, p. 1-3.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Identifying-the-distribution-of-karst-zone_compressed.pdf)

(Brief paper with one microscopic figure about attempted identification of karstification in Oligocene- E Miocene carbonates in Pangkah PSC, using seismic attributes)

Mariato, F., A. Sadat, H. Yusuf & L.T.Hardanto (2022)- Reconstruction carbonate Oligo diagenesis Miocene in East Java Basin using Advantages Paleo-space Technique. Proc. 51st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (PIT IAGI 51), Makassar 2022, 83, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/71/PITIAGI-22-P-ABS-115.pdf>)

(Something with seismic around Late Oligocene- E Miocene carbonates of Saka field in E Java Sea)

Matthews, S.J. & P.J.E. Bransden (1995)- Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic tectono-stratigraphic development of the East Java Sea Basin, Indonesia. Marine and Petroleum Geology 12, p. 499-510.

(E Java Sea Basin metamorphic basement, overlain by up to 3 km marine Upper Cretaceous sediments. Contraction and peneplanation of Cretaceous sediments and basement before middle E Eocene produced regional unconformity. E Eocene extension reactivated Cretaceous thrusts. E Eocene- E Oligocene normal faulting pulses, affecting progressively larger area with time. Paleogene fault-controlled sub-basins with fluvial, coastal plain and shelf clastic and carbonate sediments, recording overall transgression. E Oligocene regional subsidence; sediments dominated by deep marine clastics. Regional intra-Oligocene unconformity overlain by Oligocene- lowermost Miocene deep water calcareous mudrocks and limestones, locally onlapping Eocene rocks. Continuous regional subsidence during inversion history, resulting in gradual reversal of depocenter location. Paleogene depocenters became Neogene highs, Paleogene platforms Neogene depocenters. Tertiary structural evolution mainly dip-slip fault movement during extensional and contractional phases. Geometries similar to positive flower structures evolved by reverse reactivation of geometrically complex extensional fault system)

Maulin, H.B., C. Armandita, M.M. Mukti, D. Mandhiri, D. Rubyanto & S. Romi (2012)- Structural reactivation and its implication on exploration play: case study of JS-1 Ridge. Proc. 36th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA12-G-072, p. 1-13.

(JS-1 Ridge in West Madura Offshore area at least three tectonic regimes: Eocene NE-trending extension-rifting, Neogene wrenching and Late Neogene compressional thrust folding. JS-1 Ridge is basement high on basement that probably is Australia-derived microcontinent 'Argoland', accreted to Sundaland in Paleocene. M-Late Miocene uplift in E part of basin, associated with E-W trending, down-to-S normal faults. Further uplift/ N-S compression in Late Miocene-E Pliocene. Most intense deformation in Late Pliocene- E Pleistocene. Main play E-M Miocene Kujung Fm carbonates)

Maulin, H.B., A. Nugraha, C. Sutisna, A. Prasetya, I. Harun, D. Rubyanto & B. Wibowo (2016)- JS-1 Ridge: exploration in ancient melange basement high. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 98-103.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/29630949/JS_1_RIDGE_EXPLORATION_IN_ANCIENT_MELANGE_BASEMENT_HIGH)

(JS-1 Ridge in Java Sea is NE-trending horst-like structure, formed in Eocene or before, flanked by East Bawean Trough in W and Central Deep in E. Well basement penetrations in N part dominated by basic plutonic rocks (gabbro, basalt, and serpentinite in one well, with ~81 Ma Ar/Ar age). Center of JS-1 Ridge composed of metamorphic rocks. In South diorite, volcano-clastics, to altered andesite (Ar/Ar age ~71 Ma). Southernmost area dominated by (meta-)volcanics, also possible Pretertiary sediments. JS1 rocks possibly represent E-M Cretaceous melange)

Maynard, K., M. Decker & W.A. Morgan (2005)- Thorough data acquisition during appraisal mitigates development risk of a thin karst reservoir, Bukit Tua reservoir, East Java, Indonesia. Petroleum Exploration Society Great Britain Carbonate Conf., Nov. 2005, p. (Abstract only)

(Early Oligocene carbonate reservoir model discrete thin karst zones <30' thick in offshore N Madura Platform wells. Increased permeability associated with karst confined to thin zones, leaving much of matrix with low

permeability that is not expected to contribute to reserves. Karst zones exhibit varying degrees of porosity-permeability because of dissolution and probable fracture enhancement and flowed up to 4500 BOD at DST)

Maynard, K. & W.A. Morgan (2005)- Appraisal of a complex, platform carbonate, Bukit Tua discovery, Ketapang PSC, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 30th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 317-330.

(Bukit Tua 2001 N Madura platform, E Java Sea, oil and gas discovery in 300' section of E Oligocene Ngimbang Fm/ 'CD' platform carbonates on basement, and in overlying Kujung Fm. Many uncertainties remain regarding distribution of facies and porosity. Includes overview of regional setting)

Mazied, M. (2002)- Application of sequence stratigraphic concepts and depositional models for reservoir mapping: an example from the Upper Cibulakan Formation in the L and LL Fields, Offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 597-607.

(late E and M Miocene Massive and Main sand reservoirs, some interpreted as NNE trending tidal ridges)

Mazied, M., I.W. Ardana, M.N. Juliansyah, E. Yogapurana & R.K. Pratama (2016)- Ngrayong Sandstone: 130 years of exploration history and a look at its future. Proc. Indonesian Petroleum Association, 2016 Technical Symposium, Indonesia Exploration: Where from, 1-TS-16, p. 1-14.

(M Miocene (N9-N12) Ngrayong Fm sand-rich fluvio-deltaic and shallow marine facies across paleo shelf in N part of NE Java basin, thick shale-dominated deposits along E-W paleo slope along present day N coast of E Java and Madura islands, further S by deep slope and basin floor facies dominated by pelagic/ hemipelagic shales with submarine fan complexes. Deltaic-shallow marine play productive in 1971 Kepodang biogenic gas field. CO₂ gas major issue in N offshore. Onshore discoveries in turbidite fan play (Kawengan 1892, Nglobo, Ledok, Semanggi, etc.). Future discoveries expected from underexplored basin floor fan play)

Mazied, M., E. Yogapurana, B. Abrar, A.W. Kusuma & H.S. Herlambang (2017)- Advanced mud gas analysis for an improved fluid characterization in a complex carbonate reservoir: a case study from A Field, East Java Basin. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-454-G, p. 1-8.

McCaffrey, R. & J. Nabelek (1987)- Earthquakes, gravity and the origin of the Bali Basin: an example of a nascent continental fold-and-thrust belt. J. of Geophysical Research 92, p. 441-460.

(Bali Basin is downwarp in Sunda Shelf crust, produced by thrusting along Flores backarc thrust zone)

McChesney, D., A. Rusmantoro, M.G. Smith & S. Mursid (1992)- The Krisna lower Batu Raja waterflood: an updated case history. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 21, 2, p. 403-430.

Miller, N.R. & J.G. Kaldi (1990)- Strontium isotope chronostratigraphy and diagenesis of the Batu Raja Limestone, offshore Northwest Java, Indonesia. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 74, 5, p. 728-729. *(Abstract only)*

(Sr isotope chronostratigraphy from 7 Bima field wells indicates Batu Raja limestone deposition started in Late Oligocene (26-27 Ma) and ceased in E Miocene (21-22 Ma). Eustatic sea level drop at ~21 Ma exposed Batu Raja carbonate platform to meteoric diagenesis and formed reservoir facies. Sr ratios of most Bima samples follow normal Tertiary trend. Zones significantly affected by early meteoric diagenesis have anomalously low ratios. Also, lower 87Sr/86Sr values in altered samples near Seribu fault. Migration of low 87Sr/86Sr early Tertiary marine formation waters up fault and into porous horizons likely mechanism for rock alteration)

Mohr, E.J.C. (1920)- Sedimenten van de Java Zee. Handelingen Eerste Nederlandsch-Indisch Natuurwetenschappelijk Congres, Batavia 1919, p. 219-223.

('Sediments of the Java Sea'. Brief, early discussion)

Molina, J. (1985)- Petroleum geochemistry of the Sunda Basin. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 143-179.

(Shale source rocks in Oligocene Talang Akar and E Miocene Batu Raja Fms. rich in amorphous and herbaceous kerogen, with 1-6% TOC in Talang Akar Fm. Upper Talang Akar coaly, with good source potential. Overlying Batu Raja Fm TOC up to 3.0%, also dominated by woody-coaly organic matter. Eight oil families identified, indicating generation from terrestrial and aquatic kerogen types. Oil-source correlations suggest oils from center or W margin of Sunda Basin mostly from middle Talang Akar, along E margin mostly from lower Talang Akar. Oil generation from lower Talang Akar started in M-L Miocene)

Moulton, D.E., B.S. Wilton & G.G. Ramos (1998)- Optimizing drilling strategies in a tectonic belt, Pagerungan Field, north of Bali. Proc. IADC/SPE Drilling Conference, Dallas, IADC/SPE Paper 39357, p. 559-572.

Mudjiono, R. & G.K. Pireno (2002)- Exploration of the North Madura platform, offshore, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 707-722.

(N Madura High E-W trending Ngimbang (M Eocene- E Oligocene) and Kujung (Late Oligocene- E Miocene) shelf edge carbonates. New Bukit Tua and Jenggolo oil-gas discoveries targeted layered Kujung platform carbonates on N Madura Platform, 10- 20 km from fringing reefs. Porosity may be from repeated exposure on crest of old Madura Platform. Migration pathways via permeable Kujung I carbonates, near-basement carrier beds and Ngimbang and Kujung II/III carbonates. Fringing reefs viable play, as indicated by discoveries in Ketapang PSC (Bukit Panjang 2000; Payang 2001), nearby W Madura blocks (KE-23B, KE-13, KE-24, KE-30) and Pangkah (Ujung Pangkah 1998; Sidayu 2000). With good basement and paleogeography maps).

Muhammad, F., A.S. Murtani, W. Widiatmoko, L. Nugrahadin & M. Lejri (2019)- Stratigraphic forward modeling for step-out potential of Kujung I Early Miocene carbonate, North Gresik, East Java, Indonesia Schlumberger SIS Global Forum, Monaco 2019, Conference Presentation, p. 1-11.

(online at: <https://www.software.slb.com/-/media/software-media-items/software/documents/external/technical-presentations/sis-global-forum-2019/ssc/stratigraphic-forward-modeling-for-stepout-potential-of-kujung-i-early-miocene-carbonate.pdf>)

(Saka Indonesia Pangkal Ltd study of seismic facies of late Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung I-III limestone around Ujung Pangkah oil-gas field in offshore NE Java basin. Showing 3-4 platform/ reef complexes)

Murtani, A.S., D.W. Dwiperkasa, P. Patria & J. Xu (2015)- Seismic lineament analysis of a fractured limestone reservoir in the Ujung Pangkah Field. Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-055, p. 1-12.

(Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm carbonate reservoir in Ujung Pangkah oil field (SW part of JS-1 Ridge, E Java Sea) with three dominant fracture orientations: NE-SW, NW-SE and E-W)

Natasia, N. (2024)- Architecture of the Early to Late Miocene Upper Cibulakan Formation, North West Java Basin, Indonesia: Insights from sequence stratigraphy and stratigraphic modeling. Doct. Thesis Sorbonne Universite, Paris, p. 1-212.

(online at: <https://theses.hal.science/tel-04950609/document>)

(Thorough study of late Early- early Late Miocene Upper Cibulakan Fm clastic and carbonate depositional environments and reservoir characterization study in Arjuna sub-basin, offshore NW Java Basin, in sequence stratigraphic framework. Twelve 3rd-order sequences, organized into three 2nd-order sequences. Stratigraphic forward modeling of 22.2- 8.4 Ma interval)

Natasia, N., M.K. Alfadli & I. Syafri (2017)- Eocene- Late Miocene tectonostratigraphy of Bima Field in Northwest Java Basin. J. Geological Sciences Applied Geology (UNPAD) 2, 3, p. 109-118.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/gdag/article/view/15619/7346>)

Nayoan, G.A.S. (1975)- Geology of the Karimunjawa Islands. Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 2, 2, p. 13-20.

(Karimunjawa Islands in Java Sea N of Semarang up to >500m elevation. Two formations: Karimunjawa Fm Pre-Tertiary, unfossiliferous, steeply dipping, low-metamorphic sandstones, conglomerate, phyllite, possibly isoclinally folded, unconformably overlain by horizontal, ?Holocene basalts. Older formation correlated with Upper Triassic flysch by Van Bemmelen (1949), and probably southernmost Sundaland. Structural grain NW-

SE, steeply dipping, mainly to SW (so unlikely to be part of Cretaceous accretionary terrane?; JTVG). Karimunjawa Arch surrounded by onlapping Tertiary sediments, probably always exposed during Tertiary)

Nedom, H.A. & H.J. Ramsey (1972)- Exploration and development of a new petroleum province, Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. First Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 111-137.

Niggli, E. (1966)- Der Meteorit von Kangean (Indonesien). Ein Olivin-Bronzit-Chondrit. *Geologie en Mijnbouw* 45, 1, p. 1-9.

(online at: <https://www.kngmg.nl/geologie-en-mijnbouw-portal-1961-2004/>)

(‘The meteorite from Kangean: an olivine-bronzite chondrite’. A ~3kg meteorite fell in village of Se Djaban, Kalisangka District, Kangean Island, on 27 November 1908. Now stored at TH Delft))

Noble, R.A. & F.H. Henk (1996)- Source characteristics of Terang-Sirasun bacterial gas field. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1p. *(Abstract only)*

(Terang-Sirasun gas field 100 km N of Bali in E Java Sea. ~1 TCF in Plio-Pleistocene Paciran Fm sandstone and foraminiferal limestones. Gas >99% methane, of microbial origin in anoxic marine setting)

Noble, R.A. & F.H. Henk (1998)- Hydrocarbon charge of a bacterial gas field by prolonged methanogenesis: an example from the East Java Sea, Indonesia. *Organic Geochemistry* 29, 1-3, p. 301-314.

(Terang-Sirasun 1982 field N of Bali >99.5% biogenic methane in Late Miocene-Pliocene Paciran Mb sandstone and globigerinid limestone, sealed by Quaternary Lidah Fm shales)

Novico, F., C. Endyana, D. Menier, M. Mathew, I. Kurniawan, H. Bachtiar et al. (2021)- The dynamic coastal evidence of Jakarta Bay during Late Pleistocene-Recent. Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Water Resources Development and Environmental Protection (ICWRDEP), Malang 2021, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 930 (2021) 012002, 0. 1-13.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/930/1/012002/pdf>)

Novico, F., D. Menier, M. Mathew, M. Ramkumar, M. Santosh, C. Endyana, K.T. Dewi, I. Kurniawan et al. (2022)- Impact of Late Quaternary climatic fluctuations on coastal systems: Evidence from high-resolution geophysical, sedimentological and geochronological data from the Java Island. *Marine and Petroleum Geology* 136, 105399, p. 1-14.

(open manuscript at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S026481722100502X>)

(Investigation of morphology and sedimentary infill of submerged Late Quaternary incised valleys along N coast of W Java. Valleys incised during Quaternary lowstands and most of valley fill deposited during last postglacial sea level rise. Valley fill transgressive succession, from fluvial deposits at base (possibly amalgamated from older sequences) to shallow marine sediments and capped by hemipelagic deposits)

Nugraha, H.D., I.W.A. Darma & F.H. Darmawan (2016)- Ngimbang clastics play in the East Java Basin: new insight and concepts for North Madura Platform. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-98-G, p. 1-13.

(Ngimbang clastics syn-rift succession in several NE-SW trending Paleogene half-grabens in E Java Basin. Consists of thick (~90m), but laterally-restricted fluvio-deltaic deposits, and thinner (~60m) but more extensive glauconitic shallow marine sandstones. Pagerungan Field produced 1.5 TCF gas from this play. Play fairway analysis with emphasis on reservoir distribution on N Madura Platform. Underlying basement NE-SW trending fold-thrust belt(s) (steeply dipping reflectors to NW on 3D seismic)

Nugrahanto, K. & M. Hutabarat (1994)- Reservoir characterization in a channel sand utilizing transgressive events: an example from the Talang Akar formation, offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, 1, p. 88-103.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/62/8.pdf>)

(Reservoir characterization study of Late Oligocene BZZ-69B sand in upper Talang Akar sandstone in BZZ field, Arjuna Basin, off NW Java (incised valley fill))

Nugrahanto, K. & R.A. Noble (1997)- Structural control on source rock development and thermal maturity in the Ardjuna Basin, offshore northwest Java, Indonesia. In: J.V.C. Howes & R.A. Noble (eds.) Proc. Int. Conference Petroleum Systems of SE Asia & Australasia, Jakarta, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 631-653.

(Ardjuna Basin originated during Eocene-Oligocene period of extension. Incorporates major source kitchen for hydrocarbons with at least 2.8 BB Oil and 5 TCF Gas discovered to date. Three sub-basins. S sub-basin thickest sediments (~14,000' in axis), followed by C (~10,000') and N (~9000') sub-basins)

Nugroho, A., A. Ginanjar, S. Radiansyah & P. Syuhada (2017)- Integrated G & G evaluation to unveil new shallow gas opportunities in Cisubuh Formation, APN Field, ONWJ PSC, Indonesia. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5. *(online at:*

https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Integrated-G-&-G-Evaluation-to-Unveil.pdf)

(Shallow gas in Pliocene Cisubuh Fm sandstones in offshore NW Java basin formerly viewed as shallow drilling hazards, now potential targets (e.g. over ANP, Lima fields). Biogenic gas)

Ontosari, D., Miftah, R. Budiana, D. Wasugi, A. Dwinanto, Y. A. Yudha, R. Firmansyah, E.W. Irawan et al. (2021)- Newly identified sub-basin in highly matured brownfield North-West Java Basin. Proc. HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI Joint Convention Bandung (JCB) 2021, p. 406-409.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/52/JCB-2021-Paper-69-NW-Java-basin.pdf>)

(Interpretation of multiple data sets suggests presence of two previously unrecognized offshore sub-basins in W Java Sea, NE of Arjuna Basin: the S and N Anggursi sub-basins. Age of basin formation unknown)

Oostingh, C.H. (1938)- Fossielen van Bawean. Handelingen 8e Nederlandsch-Indisch Natuurwetenschappelijk Congres, Soerabaja 1938, p. 535-534.

(online at: <https://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=MMKB31:042287000.pdf>)

('Fossils from Bawean'. Very brief report on molluscs found at three yellowish marl outcrops on Bawean island, Java Sea. Collected during conference fieldtrip (fieldtrip report by Coert in same volume). Two outcrops in S Bawean rich in thick-shelled oysters. Third locality at Pasaranginangin, 300m above sea level with Ostrea and also Amusium and Waldheimia, most likely of pre-Quaternary, Neogene age)

Pamungkas, G.M. (2020)- Hydrocarbon accumulation uncertainty in Miocene carbonate build-ups, NEJB. AAPG Asia Pacific Region GTW, Bogor 2019, Search and Discovery Article 11295p. 1-32. *(Abstract + Presentation)*

(Numerous Miocene 'Kujung' carbonate reefal buildups in JS-1 Ridge area, Java Sea. Hydrocarbon success rate from 58 reefs drilled 65% (38 HC-filled reefs))

Pamungkas, G.M. (2021)- Mesozoic tectonic setting of SE Sundaland after magmatism and surute evidence in JS-1 Ridge. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-14, p. 1-16.

(JS1 Ridge in Java Sea is continuation of Meratus suture zone between SW Borneo and Paternoster terranes and E Cretaceous magmatic arc)

Pangesty, N.J., Aveliansyah, H. Nugroho & D. Utomo H. (2017)- Hydrocarbon potential mapping for fractured basement reservoir plays in the offshore North-West Java Block. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-670-SG, p. 1-19.

(Hydrocarbon indications in Pretertiary basement of offshore NW Java Basin mainly in metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss, marble, quartzite))

Pepper, A.S. & S.J. Matthews (2000)- Structural and petroleum systems modelling of the Eocene Ngimbang-sourced petroleum systems of the eastern East Java Sea. Part 2: Petroleum systems model. AAPG International Conference Exhib., Bali, Indonesia, 1p. *(Abstract only)*

(Thermal modeling of hydrocarbon source potential of coals and carbargillites in Eocene Ngimbang clastics of E Java Sea suggests large areas of basin are at maximum burial and thermal stress today. Due to high oil expulsion temperature (140° C at 5° C/Ma) and relatively limited post-rift deposition areas of effective kitchen severely limited)

Phillips, T.L., R.A. Noble & F.F. Sinartio (1991)- Origin of hydrocarbons, Kangean Block Northern platform, offshore northeast Java Sea. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 637-662.

*(online at: www.academia.edu/64680451/Origin_of_hydrocarbons_Kangean_Block_Northern_Platform_Etc.)
(Oil in JS 53 and gas in Pagerungan from Eocene and older source rocks in E-W trending kitchen between fields. Late Eocene Ngimbang Fm coals and carbonaceous shales correlated to oil at JS 53 and condensate at Pagerungan. Paleocene-M Eocene Pre-Ngimbang Fm probable gas source at Pagerungan. Cretaceous sediments overmature and non-generative. Seismic shows E-W trending syncline in Cretaceous and Pre-Ngimbang N of Pagerungan, with N limb subcropping beneath JS 53 and Igangan-1. S limb subcrops beneath Pagerungan. Ngimbang and Pre-Ngimbang at maximum burial today in syncline. Hydrocarbon generation triggered by sedimentation associated with Late Miocene N-S compressional event)*

Pireno, G.E. (2004)- Deep-water petroleum systems of the Southern Basin, North Lombok, Indonesia. In: R.A. Noble et al. (eds.) Proc. Deepwater and Frontier exploration in Asia and Australasia Symposium, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 321-332.

(Southern basin is Early Tertiary NE-SW and E-W half-graben, with sedimentation starting with M Eocene lacustrine sediments. Marine incursion started in mid Late Eocene. Inversion events in Late Eocene, mid-Oligocene and Plio-Pleistocene. L46-1 well tested oil in Eocene non-marine sandstone)

Poggiagliolmi, E., V.R. Checka, R.C. Roe & R. Purantoro (1988)- Reservoir petrophysics of Bima Field, N.W. Java Sea. Proc. 17th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 359-373.

(Mapping of porosity on petrophysically calibrated seismic data. Bima Field large field in Miocene Baturaja Fm carbonate buildup on flank of N-S trending basement high and underlying Talang Akar Fm sandstones)

Ponto, C.V., C.H. Wu, A. Pranoto & W.H. Stinson (1988)- Improved interpretation of the Talang Akar depositional environment as an aid to hydrocarbon exploration in the ARII Offshore Northwest Java contract area: Proc. 17th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 397-422.

(Oligocene Talang Akar Fm previous facies interpretation deltaic and marine. New interpretation determined four environments: continental, delta complex, shore zone and shelf. Delta complex and shore zone good source and reservoir potential. Four stages in Talang Akar Fm depositional history)

Ponto, C.V., C.H. Wu, A. Pranoto & W.H. Stinson (1989)- Controls on hydrocarbon accumulation in the Main, Massive sandstones of the Upper Cibulakan Formation, Offshore Northwest Java Basin. In: B. Situmorang (ed.) Proc. 6th Regional Conference Geology Mineral Hydrocarbon Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA VI), Jakarta 1987, IAGI, p. 345-361.

(M Miocene Upper Cibulakan E-M Miocene 'Massive' and 'Main' hydrocarbons controlled by depositional facies (deltaic and shelfal) and mature Oligocene source rock distribution. Four cycles of delta progradation from northern source)

Posamentier, H.W. (2001)- Lowstand alluvial bypass systems: incised vs. unincised. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 85, 10, p. 1771-1793.

(Miocene unincised and Pleistocene incised valleys imaged on 3D seismic on shelf offshore NW Java)

Posamentier, H.W. (2002)- Ancient shelf ridges- a potentially significant component of the transgressive systems tract: case study from offshore northwest Java. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 86, 1, p. 75-106.

(3-D seismic of Miocene off NW Java shows extensive shelf ridge deposits: linear bodies 0.3 - 2.0 km wide, >20 km long, and up to 17 m high. Features asymmetric, characteristically sharp-edged and thicker on one side. Shelf ridge deposits tend to be sand prone and overlie ravinement surfaces. Ridges oriented parallel with axes of broad paleoembayments associated with structural fabric of basin. Ridges formed as result of erosion and reworking of sand-prone deltaic and/or coastal-plain deposits by shelf tidal currents, immediately after shoreline transgression. These deposits migrated across ancient sea floor, represent important component of transgressive systems tract, and have significant exploration potential.)

Posamentier, H.W. & P. Laurin (2005)- Seismic geomorphology of Oligocene to Miocene carbonate buildups offshore Madura, Indonesia. Soc. Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) 2005 Annual Meeting, Houston 2005, p. 1-4. *(Extended abstract)*

(Buildups N of Madura range from small patch reefs to platforms with outliers, and tide influenced elongate large patch reefs in Kujung 2, Kujung 1, and Wonocolo Fms. Clastic low-angle clinoforms from NNW between deposition of Kujung 1 and Wonocolo Fms. Post Wonocolo basin subaerially exposed and veneered by fluvial systems. Small Kujung 2 patch-reef buildups <120- 500m wide. Across platform 100's of small circular buildups, with ~25-40m of relief. Larger Kujung 1 patch reefs coalesced to form NW-SE trending platform. Buildups within platform 600m- 2 km diameter and 200-300m thick. Smaller patch reefs 60-120m diameter at tops of buildups. Large build-ups off platform, up to 400m thick with diameters 1- 6.5 km. Anastomosing 200m deep and 650m wide channels normal to platform and terminate at buildup margin. Wonocolo buildups larger than Kujung buildups and have clinoform architecture: circular to elliptical, 4-10 km wide and up to 20 km long, separated by 1.2-2.5 km wide tidal channels)

Posamentier, H.W., P. Laurin, A. Warmath, M. Purnama & D. Drajat (2010)- Seismic stratigraphy and geomorphology of Oligocene to Miocene carbonate buildups offshore Madura, Indonesia. In: W.A. Morgan, A.D. George et al. (eds.) Cenozoic carbonate systems of Australasia, Soc. Sedimentary Geology (SEPM), Special Publ. 95, p. 175-194.

(Images of Miocene carbonate landscapes from 3D seismic off N Madura. Buildups range from small patch reefs to platforms with outliers. Tide-influenced elongate large patch reefs in Kujung 2 and K 1 and Wonocolo Fms. Clastics low-angle clinoforms from NNW. Top Wonocolo Fm subaerially exposed and site of densely spaced fluvial systems. Hundreds of small circular buildups of Kujung 2 range from 120-500m in diameter, and 25-40m of relief. Larger circular to elliptical patch reefs of Kujung 1 coalesced to form NW-SE trending platform. Buildups within platform 600m- 2 km wide and 200-300m thick. Smaller patch reefs at tops of buildups. Large buildups form off platform, up to 400m thick, 1-6.5 km wide. Anastomosing channels up to 200m deep and 650m wide, normal to platform. Wonocolo buildups larger than Kujung (4-10 km wide, 20 km long), with internal clinoforms and separated from each other by tidal channels 1.2–2.5 km wide)

Posamentier, H.W., W. Suyenaga, D. Rufaida, R. Meyrick & S.G. Pemberton (1998)- Stratigraphic analysis of the Main Member of the upper Cibulakan Formation at E field, offshore northwest Java, Indonesia. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 129-153.

(Amplitudes in Upper Cibulakan Fm at E Field show E-W trending channel, likely deltaic. Biostratigraphic and sedimentologic data indicate open marine channel-fill. Main Member imaging reveals sand fields or patches, interpreted as sand waves migrating across transgressive surface of erosion)

Prahantanto, B.I., D.A. Setiawan & D.W. Dwiperkasa (2016)- Biogenic potential, North of East Java Basin, Proc. 9th Int. Conference on Petroleum Geochemistry in the Africa-Asia Region (A3PG 2016, Bandung, p. . *(Extended Abstract)*

(Potential biogenic gas accumulations in eastern Java Sea, e.g. Kepodang Field).

Prakoso, A., I.F. Firdaus & S. Sutiyono (2010)- Utilizing image log to generate fracture density map in the Pangkah Field, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-010, p. 1-6.

(Ujung Pangkah Field 1998 oil-gas discovery off NE Java, N of Solo River delta. Reservoir Early Miocene platform margin carbonate reef build-up with complex reservoir properties and common faulting/ fractures. Fracture density decays quickly in about 200' from main faulting zone. Prevailing fracture orientation NE-SW)

Pramono H., C.H.C. Wu & R.A. Noble (1990)- A new oil kitchen and petroleum bearing subbasin in the offshore Northwest Java Area. Proc. 19th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 253-278.

(North Seribu Trough, offshore NW Java, is hydrocarbon generative center. NST oils differ from established oil families of Ardjuna Subbasin and S Seribu Trough and probably generated from lacustrine facies of Talang Akar Fm in central NST depocenter)

Prasetya, A., S. Romi, A. Yumansa, R. Agustiana, M. Setiawan & I.M. Harun (2017)- An incised valley filled system on a Ngimbang Limestone sequence at JS-1 Ridge, offshore East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-507-G, p. 1-19.

(Seismic evidence of undrilled N-S oriented incised valley in mid-Oligocene at Top Lower Ngimbang Fm carbonate-dominated section on JS-1 Ridge in E Java Sea)

Prasetyo, H. (1992)- The Bali-Flores Basin: geological transition from extensional to subsequent compressional deformation. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 455-478.

(Young back-arc thrusting N of Bali-Lombok-Flores, showing oceanic crust of Flores basin currently closing)

Prasetyo, H. & B. Dwiyanto (1986)- Single channel seismic reflection study of the eastern Sunda backarc basin, North central Flores, Indonesia. Bull. Marine Geological Institute 2, 1, p. 3-11.

Prasetyo, H. & L. Sarmili (1994)- Structural and tectonic development of West-East Indonesian backarc transition zone; implications for hydrocarbon prospect. Bull. Marine Geological Institute 9, 2, p. 23-60.

(W-E Indonesian Backarc Transition Zone (WEIBTZ) in E Sunda Arc System between Makassar Strait to N Bali and to E by NW-SE trending submarine ridge N of Flores. Tectonic phases: 1. Paleocene rifting; 2. M Miocene and younger basement-involved inversion to form 'Sunda Folds', related to collision of Buton micro-continent with Sulawesi arc. 3. Flexure of SE Sunda shield margin to S beneath volcanic ridge; 4. Neogene back arc fold-thrust zone, associated with Australian margin-Banda Arc collision and subduction of Roo Rise oceanic plateau in Sunda Trench S of Bali. Westward transition from well-defined accretionary wedge to fold structural styles indicates W-ward decrease in shortening. Back arc thrusting N of Lombok reflects initial stage of arc polarity reversal, in which oceanic crust of Flores Sea subducted S-ward beneath arc, while Bali Basin represents analog of initial stage of foreland fold-thrust belt. Back arc region of E Sunda arc currently closing)

Prasetyo, H., Y.R. Sumantri, B. Situmorang & S. Wirasantosa (1995)- The 'Doang Borderland System' in the Southeast Sunda Shield margin: implications for hydrocarbon prospect in the eastern Indonesia frontier region. In: A. Noor & A. Tahir (eds.) Proc. Int. Seminar on the Sea and its environment, Ujung Pandang 1995, p.

(Seismic, gravity, drill-holes, side-scan seafloor mapping and Airborne Laser Fluoresensor data used to determine geologic-tectonic development of "Doang Borderland System", a NE-SW and E-W series of ridges and deep basins in E Sunda Backarc. Basement consists of mixed oceanic, continental and Paleogene volcanic rocks, suggesting multiphase deformation. At least five geologic- tectonic episodes: (1) Some of Pre-Tertiary and economic basement show compressive regime (subduction/ collision); (2) Most of DBS Paleogene extensional regime; (3) extensional regime inverted to form 'Sunda Fold' structures; (4) Flexural downbowing to S of SE Sunda Shield margin (N basin margin) along N Sunda volcanic ridge; and (5) Backarc fold-thrusting since Neogene, associated with Australian margin- Sunda Arc collision and Roo Rise (oceanic plateau) subduction in Sunda Trench. Back arc portion of DBS currently closing and will form suture zone in future)

Prasetyo, T. & Sugeng Herbudianto (1997)- First screening method use in low contrast low resistivity pay evaluation of the upper Cibulakan reservoirs in the L Field, offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, p. 58-70.

(On evaluation of Miocene low resistivity pay horizons in L field, Arjuna basin, offshore NW Java)

Pratama, W.V., A. Ikhrandi, T. Nugroho, F. Fathurrahman, H. Utomo & R. Amami (2015)- Bawean island as a new geotourism destination in East Java basin. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI, Balikpapan, JCB2015-110, p. 1-10.

(Geotourism potential of Bawean Island on Bawean Arch, E Java Sea. With outcrops of Late Oligocene- E Miocene limestone, Late Miocene- Pliocene quartz sandstones and Pleistocene volcanics. Oil seep at in Mt. Lantung, Sangkapura district, S Bawean)

Prayitno, W., J.W. Armon & S. Haryono (1992)- The implications of basin modeling for exploration- Sunda Basin case history, offshore southeast Sumatra. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 379-416.

Primadani, G.S., I.M. Watkinson, H. Gunawan & D. Ralanarko (2018)- Tectonostratigraphy of the ASRI Basin, SE Sumatera, Indonesia: unlocking the hidden potential of Oligo-Miocene reservoirs and implications for hydrocarbon prospectivity. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-19-G, p. 1-14.

(Brief review of rel. well-known ASRI basin, offshore SE Sumatra- NW Java)

Prior, S.W. (1987)- Bima Field, Indonesia, a sleeping giant. In: M.K. Horn (ed.) Trans. 4th Circum Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources Conf., Singapore 1986, p. 199-212.

(On large ARCO Bima oil field, offshore NW Java, with ~100 MBO of recoverable reserves. 2/3 of oil in partly stratigraphic trap of E Miocene Baturaja Limestone. Additional pay in deeper Talang Akar Fm sst. First drilled in 1974 by ZZZ-1 well, but at that time deemed non-commercial and heavy oil)

Priyanto, B., E.A. Subroto, A.H.P. Kesumajana, V. Susanto & A.D. Suryanto (2023)- Geochemical characteristics of lacustrine source rock: An insight of Banuwati Formation from Sunda and Asri Basins, Indonesia. Proc. 2nd Int. Seminar on Earth Sciences and Technology (ISEST-2023), Bandung, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 1245, 012009, p. 1-10.

(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1245/1/012009/pdf>)

(Study of Eocene- E Oligocene Banuwati Fm in 2 offshore wells in Sunda and Asri basins, SW Java Sea. TOC 1.9-7.1%, mainly Type I kerogen, minor oleanane. Biomarkers indicate lacustrine depositional environment)

Priyanto, B., E.A. Subroto, A.H.P. Kesumajana, V. Susanto & A.D. Suryanto (2024)- Geochemical characteristics and origin of crude oils from Sunda and Asri Basins, Indonesia. Indonesian J. on Geoscience (IJOG) 11, 3, p. 3437-454.

(online at: <https://ijog.geologi.esdm.go.id/index.php/IJOG/article/view/1023/491>)

(Similar to Priyanto et al. (2023), above?. Sunda and Asri back-arc basins produced more than a billion barrels of oil equivalent. Eighteen crude oils classified as aliphatic oils, 25.3- 39 °API, low sulfur, deposited under oxic-suboxic conditions. Sourced from shales in Paleogene syn-rift shallow lacustrine Banuwati Fm)

Priyono, R., J. Widjonarko, E. Sunardi & B. Adhiperdana (2007)- Petroleum potential of the East Java- Lombok basin, North and South Makassar Strait and offshore Kutei basin. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, G-068, p. 1-12.

(General paper promoting hydrocarbon potential)

Purantoro, R., P.J. Butterworth, J.G. Kaldi & C.D. Atkinson (1994)- A sequence stratigraphic model of the Upper Cibulakan sandstones (Main Interval), offshore Northwest Java Basin: insights from U-11 Well. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 289-306.

Rachmawati, D. & B. Irfree (2025)- Mechanism formation carbon dioxide around Muriah Trough and Bawean Arc, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. J. Geoscience Engineering Environment Technology (JGEET) 10, 1, p. 1-7.

(online at: <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JGEET/article/view/19121/7888>)

(Carbon isotopes of CO₂ from gas samples from 6 exploration wells around Muriah Trough and Bawean Arch in Java Sea indicate origin not biogenic but mainly from inorganic processes, i.e. mantle degassing tied to volcanism at Muriah and Bawean in Late Miocene-Pliocene)

Radke, M., J. Rullkotter & S.P. Vriend (1994)- Distribution of naphthalenes in crude oils from the Java Sea: source and maturation effects. Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta 58, p. 3675-3689.

(C1-C3 naphthalenes and cadalene determined in 60 crude oil samples from Sunda, Arjuna and Jatibarang basins and in sample of Oligocene Talang Akar Fm resinite. Oils from Ardjuna and Jatibarang basins mainly derived from terrestrial sources. Transition to marine depositional environment in Sunda basin, indicated by decrease in C29 sterane relative abundance from 70 to 30%)

Rahardiawan R. & C. Purwanto (2014)- Struktur geologi Laut Flores, Nusa Tenggara Timur. J. Geologi Kelautan 12, 3, p. 153-163.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/256/246>)

('Geological structures of the Flores Sea, East Nusa Tenggara'. Shallow seismic lines of Flores Sea between SE Sulawesi/Buton and Flores, with accretionary prisms, inactive volcanoes and active faults at seafloor)

Ralanarko, D., H. Gunawan, P. Nugroho, Sun Pengxiao & Su Chonghua (2015)- Uncertainty on stratigraphic heterogeneities within West Area and East Area of Widuri Field, offshore Ses Block, Indonesia: identifying 35-1 interval thin reservoir as an upside potential from fluvial channel system in Talangakar Formation, Asri Basin. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI, Balikpapan, JCB2015-368, p. 1-6.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/3/2015_IAGI_Balikpapan_Uncertainty-on-Stratigraphic.pdf)

(Reservoir sand distribution in fluvial 35-1 sand in Gita Mb of Talang Akar Fm in mature Widuri Field in Asri Basin off NW Java. Figures too much reduced;illegible, JYvG)

Ralanarko, D., B.A. Pangestu, E. Sunardi, Ildrem Syafri & B.G. Adhiperdana (2024)- Unleashing geological sequestration potential of mature oilfield by enforcing 4-dimensional seismic model-based inversion in Widuri Field, Indonesia. Bull. Geological Society Malaysia 77, 1, p. 15-26.

(online at: <https://gsm.org.my/articles/bgsm202477-03/>)

Ralanarko, D., M.I. Ramadhan, L. Fauzielly, Winantris, I. Syafri & Adurrokhim (2021)- Asosiasi facies & rekonstruksi paleogeografi pada zona transisi Formasi Talangakar, Cekungan Asri, Lepas Pantai block tenggara, Sumatra, Indonesia. J. Geologi Kelautan 19, 2, p. 85-94.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/736/538>)

('Facies associations and palaeogeography reconstruction of the transition interval (of the upper) Talangakar Formation, Asri Basin, offshore SE Sumatra')

Ralanarko, D. & W. Senoaji (2012)- Shallow gas in ASRI Basin, Southeast Sumatra, Indonesia: drilling hazard or future potential? Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geophysicists (HAGI), Palembang, PITHAGI2012-065, p. 1-5. (also in IPA Proceedings 2012)

(Shallow gas in Air Benakat Fm sandstone reservoirs in Susana-01 around 1600- 1800' TVD and in other wells at ~1400'. Gas accumulations can be identified as bright spots on 3D seismic. Gas 99% methane and viewed as biogenic, based on gas isotope lightness and low C2-C7 content. Most probably generated from shale in M-L Miocene Air Benakat Fm)

Ralanarko, D., J. Sunarta, H. Gunawan, P. Nugroho, W. Wijadhy, C.H. Su & P.X. Sun (2016)- Development of low resistivity pay in Asri Basin, Southeast Sumatera Block, Indonesia. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 108-113.

(Low resistivity of basal rift sandstone reservoirs tied to alluvial fan sediments)

Ralanarko, D., I. Syafri, A. Almabrury & A.A. Nur (2021)- A success case of Widuri area rejuvenation, Asri Basin, offshore SE Sumatra Block, Indonesia. Bulletin of the Marine Geology 36, 2, p. 57-64.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/bomg/article/view/704/525>)

(INTA/B Field in Widuri area of Asri Basin produced for 25 years and currently undergoing watered-out phase. Integrated study successfully rejuvenated mature field, increasing oil production by average 300 BPOD/well)

Ralanarko, D., Wahyuadi, P. Nugroho, W. Rulandoko, I. Syafri, A. Almabrury & A.A. Nur (2020)- Seismic expression of Paleogene Talangakar Formation- Asri & Sunda Basins, Java Sea, Indonesia. Berita Sedimentologi 46, p. 21-43.

(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/fosi/berita-sedimentologi-no-46-is-now-online.html>)

(Review of seismic expression of the productive Talang Akar Formation in Asri and Sunda Basins, West Java Sea. Oil and gas fields, associated with series of Cenozoic half grabens)

Ralanarko, D., A. Wijaya, R.L. Jauhari & W. Senoaji (2012)- Geochemistry analysis for reoptimizing a gas well to be developed case study: ASRI Basin, offshore Southeast Sumatra, Indonesia. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-E-11, p. 1-6.

('Asri Basin in W Java Sea with cumulative oil production of 549 MMBO. Talang Akar Fm main productive reservoir. Secondary target now is gas in Air Benakat Fm. Gas analysis: methane (98.9%), wetness 0.50%. Stable isotopes show gas unlikely to be biogenic)

Ramadhan, G.C., Y.D. Setiawati, A. Ginanjar, P.K.D. Setiawan & P.I. Syuhada (2017)- Sub-facies coding of single sand ridge facies: a new approach to interpret detailed sand ridge reservoirs. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-7.

(Discussion of EMiocene N-S trending shallow marine sand ridges in U Cibulakan 'Main' and 'Massive' intervals of K, E and U fields, offshore NW Java basin (see also Setiawati et al. 2017)

Ramsay, H.J. & H.A. Nedom (1973)- Exploration and development of a new petroleum province; Java Sea, Indonesia. J. Petroleum Technology 25, 4, p. 395-401.

(Early paper on first 10 oil-gas discoveries made in offshore NW Java basins since start of exploratory drilling in 1968)

Ratkol, T. (1994)- Reservoir characteristics and petroleum potential of the mid main carbonate, Upper Cibulakan Group, Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis University of Wollongong, p. 1-509.

(online at: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/1402/>)

(M Miocene Mid Main Carbonate sequence in Seribu Shelf area of NW Java Basin with common N-S trending reef build-ups. Five coral-algal-foram limestone facies. Main diagenetic processes early diagenetic marine and vadose cementation, followed by dissolution and cementation. Latter processes greatest effect on porosity-permeability. Larger pores mainly secondary vugular or fracture porosity (23%, 19%). Coarser grainstone-packstone facies locally reduced porosity by cementation (e.g. 14% porosity and low permeability in Coral Limestone facies). Good quality reservoirs >10% recovery efficiency. Oil from Mid Main Carbonate reservoir contains bicadinane resins, oleanane and high pristane/phytane ratio, indicating land-plant precursor)

Reksalegora, S.W. (1993)- Reservoir distribution of the Upper Cibulakan Formation in the Seribu Shelf M-MM area, ARII ONWJ contract area: the search for additional reserves. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, 2, p. 832-846.

(Reservoir distribution maps of offshore NW Java Seribu Platform show clastic and carbonate reservoir distribution controlled by underlying basement, with NNW-SSE trends for sandstones and N-S trends for carbonates)

Reksalegora, S.W. (1999)- Biogenic structures of the B-28 zone "Main" interval, offshore Northwest Java. In: H. Darman & F.H. Sidi (eds.) Tectonics and sedimentation of Indonesia, FOSI-IAGI-ITB Regional Seminar to commemorate 50th anniversary of Van Bemmelen's Geology of Indonesia, Bandung 1999, p. 43-45.

(Brief discussion of bioturbation in M Miocene tide-dominated shoreface to offshore deposits of U Cibulakan Fm B-28 zone of B Field. Common sub-horizontal trace fossils Thalassinoides, Planolites, Chondrites, etc.)

Reksalegora, S.W., Y. Kusumanegara & P. Lowry (1996)- A depositional model for the "Main" interval, Upper Cibulakan Formation: its implications for reservoir distribution and prediction, ARII ONWJ. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 163-173.

(Two sandbody types in "Main" interval: (1): sharp-based, bioturbated, glauconitic sandstone, with Glossifungites surface and siderite mudclasts, N-S orientation, 1-2 km wide, 5-8 km long. Sandbodies of same age and similar facies in W Java outcrops pinch out over 500m. Lower bounding contact discordant with underlying interbedded sandstone and mudstone. Sandbody formed in response to sea-level lowstand. (2): middle to lower shoreface "cleaning upward", burrowed sandstone with sharp upper-contact. Lower contact burrowed, siltstones and mudstones. Laterally extensive and correlative over inter-field distances (10's of km).

Reksalegora, S.W. & A.M. Ramdhan (2024)- Overpressure in Indonesia's sedimentary basins series- The East Java basin. ITB Press, Bandung, p. 1-88.

Reynolds, J.R. (1995)- Northeast Java Basin. In: C. Caughey et al. (eds.) Seismic Atlas of Indonesian Oil and Gas Fields, Vol. 2: Java, Kalimantan, Natuna and Irian Jaya, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. JAV11-JAV13.

(NE Java basin rel. stable northern platform (Java Sea) and series of deep basins to S (onshore), separated by 30-40 km wide, E-W trending Rembang inversion zone, which includes Madura Island. NE-SW trending Bawean Arch dominant positive feature offshore, which remained emergent from Eocene - E Miocene and was major source of clastic material to nearby depocenters. Smaller offshore highs, like JS-I-1 ridge, trend parallel to arch and separated by grabens and half-grabens with Eocene-Oligocene source rocks. With stratigraphic column and regional seismic line Trembul- Semanggi- Ledok- Kawengan fields)

Roberts, H.H., P. Aharon & C.V. Phipps (1988)- Morphology and sedimentology of *Halimeda* bioherms from the eastern Java Sea (Indonesia). Coral Reefs 6, 3-4, p. 161-172.

(Halimeda bioherms along W and S margins of Kalukalukuang Bank, E Java Sea. Numerous bioherms at N bank, with tops in 30-50m water depth. Fewer and thicker along deeper S margin. No reef-building corals below 15m. Upwelling of cold water and nutrient overloading from Pacific Throughflow water possible explanations for remarkable algal growth at expense of reef-building corals)

Roberts, H.H., C.V. Phipps & L. Effendi (1987)- *Halimeda* bioherms of the eastern Java Sea, Indonesia. Geology (GSA) 15, p. 371-374.

(Bioherms composed mainly of Halimeda plates on Kalukalukuang Bank, 50-70 km E of central Sunda Shelf. Thickness up to 52m above Top Pleistocene surface. Presence and growth rate possibly related to upwelling of deep, nutrient rich S-moving Pacific Throughflow water from Makassar Strait)

Roberts, H.H., C.V. Phipps & L.L. Effendi (1987)- Morphology of large *Halimeda* bioherms, eastern Java Sea (Indonesia): a side-scan sonar study. Geo-Marine Letters 7, 1, p. 7-14.

(The most extensive, and thickest Halimeda bioherms reported from modern seas are along margins of Kalukalukuang Bank, E Java Sea. Features average 20-30m thick (max. 50m) and developed over large areas by coalescence of individual mounds. Morphologies range from small mounds (10-20m diameter) through haystack features (100m diameter) to broad swells. Upwelling of cold, nutritive water responsible for high Halimeda productivity and large bioherm development)

Roe, G.D. & L.J. Polito (1977)- Source rocks for oils in the Ardjuna sub-basin of the Northwest Java basin, Indonesia. Proc. Seminar Generation and maturation of hydrocarbons in sedimentary basins, Manila 1977. United Nations ESCAP, CCOP, Technical Publication 6, p. 180-194.

Roniwibowo, A. (2014)- Studi pendahuluan potensi gas biogenik- termogenik pada area tinggian Bawean, cekungan Muriah, Laut Jawa Timur Utara. Proc. 43rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Jakarta, PIT IAGI 2014-115, p. 1-11.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/6/2014_IAGI_Jakarta_Studi-Pendahuluan.pdf)

('Preliminary study on the potential for biogenic-thermogenic gas in the Bawean High area, Muriah basin, North East Java Sea'. Gas in Kujung Fm in Lengo-1 well mixture of hydrocarbon (67%) and non-hydrocarbon gas (CO₂ 13%, Nitrogen 20%). Carbon isotopes indicate gas is biogenic, or mixed biogenic- thermogenic. Main source of gas in Muriah basin. Several exploration wells with high CO₂ in Tuban Fm sandstones and Kujung Fm limestones. CO₂ in Lengo-1 gas derived from inorganic source, probably magmatic activity, in other wells derived from organic activity)

Roniwibowo, A. (2015)- Biogenic gas exploration in the Bawean High offshore North East Java Basin. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-285, p. 1-14.

(English version of Roniwibowo (2014). Active biogenic sources in Muriah Trough, Bawean High and E Florence Basin, in coal beds and shale)

Roniwibowo, A. (2016)- Biogenic gas exploration in the Bawean High, offshore North East Java Basin, Part II. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 480-484.

(Follow-up of Roniwibowo 2014-2015 papers. Hydrocarbon gases in W part of Bawean High thermogenic (from SW part of Bawean High), mixed with 'secondary biogenic' (optimum development between ~1400'-~2750' ss). Late generation of CO₂ (>90% in Merak wells) probably from local volcanic/magmatic activity)

Ruf, A.S., J.A. Simo & T.M. Hughes (2008)- Insights on Oligocene-Miocene carbonate mound morphology and evolution from 3D seismic data, East Java basin, Indonesia. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-093, p. 1-10.

(3D seismic interpretation of Oligocene-Miocene carbonate buildups of N Madura Platform. Same paper as below. Locally high CO₂ content in gases in region; mainly of inorganic (magmatic) origin)

Ruf, A.S., J.A. Simo & T.M. Hughes (2008)- Quantitative characterization of Oligocene-Miocene carbonate mound morphology from 3D seismic data: applications to geologic modeling, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. Int. Petroleum Technical Conference (IPTC), Kuala Lumpur 2008, IPTC 12511, p. 1-11.

(3D seismic interpretation of N Madura Platform shows growth history of Oligocene-Miocene carbonate buildups. Mound initiation with small (<100-500m), closely spaced, domal buildups, which become nuclei for intermediate mounds (2-3 km), which coalesce into amalgamated platforms (>5 km diameter))

Ruf, A.S., J.A. Simo & T.M. Hughes (2012)- Insights on Oligocene-Miocene carbonate mound morphology and evolution from 3D seismic data, East Java basin, Indonesia. Proc. AAPG Annual Meeting, Long Beach, CA 2007, Search and Discovery Article 50649, p. 1-19. *(Same paper as Ruf et al. 2008)*

(online at: https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2012/50649ruf/ndx_ruf.pdf)

Russell, K.L., C. Sutton & W.C. Meyers (1976)- Organic geochemistry as an aid to exploration in the East Java Sea. Proc. 5th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 69-80.

(E Java Sea Poleng field oils probably sourced from Kujung Unit III (Early Oligocene) shales, the only unit with TOC >1.5% and sufficiently mature)

Sampurno, S.T., J. Grant, A. Siregar & C. Murray (2018)- Biliton PSC: Four wells later and still a mystery. Proc. 2016 Technical Symposium, Indonesia exploration: where from-where to, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 31-TS-16, p. 1-19.

(Mitra Energy review. Biliton basin in W Java Sea SE of Belitung Island, 350km NE of Jakarta, N of Karimunjawa islands. Stratigraphic fill of Biliton Basin interpreted to be analogous to Asri Basin. After 10-year exploration program, incl. 4 wells, no discoveries, but some fluid inclusions in 2 wells. Parang G-1 well (Ashland, 1974) penetrated Oligocene synrift alluvial fan. Three more Batara wells in 2007, 2008, 2013. PSC relinquished 2013)

Santoso, M.A., R. Hidayat & G. Mahar (2016)- Analisis sekatan sesar Abbher pada formasi Ngimbang, lapangan South Ridge, cekungan Jawa Timur bagian utara, Provinsi Jawa Timur. In: R. Hidayat et al. (eds.) Proc. Seminar Nasional Kebumihan 9, Dept. Teknik Geologi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, p. 182-191.

(online at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/273486/>)

('Analysis of the Abbher fault in the Ngimbang Formation, South Ridge field, NE Java basin'. Pertamina Hulu South Ridge Field (not real name?) is oil-gas field at NW side of JS-1 Ridge, offshore W Madura Island in E. Java Sea. Cut by NE-SW trending normal growth fault (syn-rift?; parallel to main E Bawean Trough border fault), which offsets Ngimbang Fm. Shale gouge ratios in 4 wells in Ngimbang Fm suggests sealing fault)

Setianingpring, P. (2016)- Tektonostratigrafi area North Bali III, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. S2 Thesis Gadjah Mada University, p. 1-79. *(Unpublished)*

('Tectonostratigraphy of the North Bali III area, NE Java basin'. Tectonostratigraphy study based on 43 seismic lines and 6 wells around the North Bali III Area, offshore NE Java basin. Four tectonostratigraphic units: Pre Tertiary pre-rift, Eocene rifting, Late Eocene-Oligocene post-rift and E Miocene and younger syn-inversion)

- Setianingpring, P., E.Y. Sulistiyowati, S. Husein & S.S. Surjono (2016)- Tektonostratigrafi area North Bali III, Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara. Publikasi Ilmiah Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Geologi 12, 2, p. 43-51.
(*Tectonostratigraphy of the North Bali III area, NE Java basin'. Geology of offshore block, N of Bali, E of Kangean. M Eocene rifting (Ngimbang clastics), Late Eocene post-rift (Ngimbang Shale), Oligocene post-rift (Kujung- Prupuh carbonates, M Miocene and younger inversions, etc.)*)
- Setiawan, D., M.N. Juliansyah & I.W. Ardana Darma (2014)- Stratigraphic- structural framework, play types and play fairway and underexplored play in East Java Basin. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-309, p. 1-12.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323554990_Stratigraphic-Structural_Framework_Play_Types_and_Play_Fairway_and_Underexplored_Play_in_East_Java_Basin)
(*Review of geology and Cenozoic hydrocarbon plays in offshore E Java Basin in and around Pangkah PSC*)
- Setiawan, D., F.D. Marianto & D. Dwiperkasa (2017)- Compressional tectonic influence to the structural configuration and its contribution to the petroleum system on the northern platform of East Java Basin. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-71-G, p. 1-14.
(online at: www.researchgate.net/publication/324035302_Compressional_Tectonic_Influence_to_The_StructurEtc.)
(*Evidence of compression in Late Oligocene- mid E Miocene of E Java Sea (E-W trending RMKS fault zone inversion?)*)
- Setiawan, D., F.D. Maryanto, D.K. Wikanswasti & A.I. Wardhana (2015)- Tuban Sandstone; an overlooked reservoir. Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-039, p. 1-9.
(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323260089_Tuban_Sandstone_an_Overlooked_Reservoir)
(*In offshore NE Java basin E Miocene Tuban Fm shale usually seal for Oligocene- E Miocene Kujung Fm carbonate reservoirs, but more sandy Tuban facies present in E (Ronggolawe 1 well). Tuban marine sandstone reservoirs may have been overlooked in other areas like Pangkah. Tuban Sst prograded to S*)
- Setiawan, P.K. D., Amrizal, Y.D. Setiawati & A. Mansur (2024)- A proposed model of width-thickness ratio for tidal shelf sand ridge reservoirs within Upper Cibulakan Fm. in the Ajata Field, Offshore Northwest Java Basin. Berita Sedimentologi 49, 3, p. 65-83.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/442/423>)
(*Sedimentological study in non-existent field? E Miocene coarsening-upward tidal shelf sand ridges*)
- Setiawati, Y.D., G.C. Ramadhan, A. Ginanjar, P.K.D. Setiawan & P.I. Syuhada (2017)- Sand ridge facies architecture of the transgressive shelf system using sand width and thickness ratios: a case study of the Main and Massive interval of Uniform Field, North West Java basin. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-139-G, p. 1-14.
(*U Field in Offshore NW Java Basin produces from E-M Miocene shelf sand ridge reservoirs of Main and Massive intervals of U Cibulakan Fm. Mainly N-S trending sand bodies*)
- Shimazu, T., X. Janson, M. Yagi & Y. Ichimaru (2017)- Carbonate facies and reservoir quality of the Kujung Formation in Kangean Island, East Java, Indonesia. J. Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology 82, 1, p. 34-43.
(online at: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/japt/82/1/82_34/_pdf/-char/en)
(*In Japanese. Outcrop study of Late Oligocene- Early Miocene Kujung Fm carbonates on NW Kangean island. Exploration target in nearby Kangean PSC (Japex), but no commercial hydrocarbons yet*)
- Shofiyuddin & S. Sutiyono (2010)- Petrophysical assessment for early water production in the Ujung Pangkah Field, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-030, p. 1-9.
(*Ujung Pangkah oil-gas field offshore E Java with complex E Miocene Kujung I (Prupuh FM) carbonate reservoir: E-W trending platform margin reef build-up with steep southern margin. Early water production suspected caused by mobile water through fractures and vuggy porosity*)

Sihombing, E.H., P.K.D. Setiawan, L.J. Wood & P. Syuhada (2018)- Strike-slip rift-basin architecture in offshore area Jatibarang subbasin- new findings and future opportunities. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-203-G, p. 1-26.

(Study of Jatibarang sub-basin of NW Java, N of Cirebon. NW-SE trending border fault of Jatibarang sub-basin (OO-Brebes Fault) likely right-lateral transtensional fault and probably part of Pamanukan-Cilacap Fault Zone. Paleogeography maps of Oligocene Talang Akar Fm syn-rift intervals show alluvial fans and fan delta, sourced from N and E)

Sihombing, E.H., P.K.D. Setiawan, L.J. Wood & P. Syuhada (2018)- Sedimentological characteristics of lacustrine associated reservoir in transtensional rift basin: Lake Singkarak modern analogue application in Lower Talangakar Formation, Jatibarang subbasin, NW Java. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-310-G, p. 1-29.

(Fluvial- lacustrine Lake Singkarak deposits compared to Late Oligocene Talangakar Fm in Jatibarang basin)

Situmorang, M., Kuntoro, A. Farurachman, D. Ilahude & D.A. Siregar (1994)- Distribution and characteristics of Quaternary peat deposits in eastern Java Sea. Bull. Marine Geological Institute 8, 4, p. 9-20.

(Non-marine and marine sediments on E Java Sea seafloor between Madura and Kalimantan include channel, swamp, volcanogenic, kaolinitic and marine deposits. Widespread swamp deposits with peat layers in E Java Sea, with peat layers up to 0.72m thick. One thick peat layer S of Masalembo 0.4m below sea floor in 30m water radiometrically dated as Early Holocene, confirming Kalimantan- Java connection during Quaternary, with Sunda River flowing in middle of area)

Situmorang, M., Kuntoro, A. Faturachman, D. Ilahude & D. Arifin (1994)- Preliminary results on the occurrence of peat deposits in eastern Java Sea. Proc. 30th Session Committee Co-ord. Joint Prospecting Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), Bali 1993, 2, p. 87-96.

(online at: <https://repository.unescap.org/items/177e9366-1a15-4fc9-986f-15520603d2c3>)

(Similar to above. Peat layers on Java Sea floor suggest land areas between E Kalimantan and E Java-Madura during the Quaternary sea level lowstand, with Sunda river flowing in middle of area)

Smart, S., D. Sturrock & A. Hidayat (2013)- Discrete fracture network modeling based on seismic data, logs, drilling losses, production, and outcrop data- Ujung Pangkah Field. AAPG Hedberg Conf., Fundamental controls on flow in carbonates, Saint-Cyr 2012, Search and Discovery Article 120090, p. 1-4. *(Extended-Abstract)*

(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2013/120090smart/ndx_smart.pdf)

(Ujung Pangkah Field is 1998 gas condensate field with oil rim just offshore NE Java. Reservoir Miocene Kujung Fm fractured carbonate with good- excellent matrix reservoir quality)

Smit-Sibinga, G.L. (1947)- The morphological history of the Java Sea. Tijdschrift Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 64, p. 572-576.

Smith, S.W., L. Danahey, R. Himawan, W.E. Harmony, H.L. Gilmore, J.W. Armon, T.L. Bowman & W. Smith (1996)- An example of 3-D AVO for lithology discrimination in Widuri Field, Asri Basin, Indonesia. The Leading Edge 15, 4, p. 283-288.

(Oil producing Lower Miocene U Gita Mbr sandstones of U Talang Akar Fm in Widuri Field, Asri Basin, off SE Sumatra, correlate with bright seismic amplitudes on 3-D seismic data. Amplitude maps at Base Upper Gita horizon interpreted as NE-SW trending belt of meandering distributary or fluvial channels)

Sosa J.C., F.B. Palao, J.S.S. Toralde & H. Zaki (2010)- Underbalanced drilling challenges and benefits in a marginal high-pour-point oil reservoir in Sepanjang Island, Indonesia. Proc. SPE/ IADC Managed pressure drilling and underbalanced operations Conference, Kuala Lumpur 2010, p. 1-12.

(Sepanjang field is marginal oil field on Sepanjang Island, E Java Sea, part of Kangean PSC, first discovered by ARCO in 1990. Oil from (Eocene) Ngimbang Carbonate reservoir mostly of heavy black oil with high pour

point of 120°F, wax content 24.9%, specific gravity 0.8574 and API gravity 33. Reservoir is tight Ngimbang Fm carbonate at depth of ~4600'. Underbalanced drilling for new wells to improve reservoir productivity

Sosrowidjojo, I.B. (2011)- Organic geochemistry: 1. Geographic location of crude oils based on biomarker compositions of the Sunda-Asri basins, Indonesia. Int. J. Physical Science 6, 31, p. 7291-7301.
(online at: www.academicjournals.org/article/article1380715460_Sosrowidjojo.pdf)
(Biomarker cluster analysis of 45 oil samples in Sunda-Asri basins shows 6 geographically separated groups)

Sudarmono, S. Herbudiyanto & T. Abdat (2003)- The state of the art finding new oil and gas reserves in an old and mature area, offshore Northwest Java Sea. Proc. 29th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 1-17.
(Offshore NW Java basin mature area. Parigi carbonates neglected as targets because only gas. Success rate in Parigi <30%. Commonly thick Parigi buildups only thin gas columns at top, although one accumulation has >200' of column and holds >1 TCF gas. Example of U1 well. Oil and gas in channel-type sandstones of Talang Akar Fm. underdeveloped due to inability of seismic to image sandstones)

Sudibyo, T., Atmawan T., Ronnie P. & Bernato V. (2002)- Reservoir characterization study to delineate dimension of "Channel 8", Talang Akar Formation, Cinta Field, Sunda Basin. Proc. 31st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Surabaya, 1, p. 193-223.
(online at: <https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/17/RESERVOIR-CHARACTERIZATION-STUDY-TO-DELINEATE-DIMENSION-OF-CHANNEL,-CINTA-FIELD,-SUNDA-BASIN.pdf>)
(E-W trending deltaic 'Channel 8' sand in Late Oligocene upper Talang Akar Fm in Cinta field, offshore NW Java, is 800-1500m wide and 17-70' thick. Produced ~11 MBO)

Sukanto, B., B. Siboro, T.D. Lawrence & S.W. Sinclair (1995)- Talang Akar (Oligocene) source rock identification from wireline logs- applications in the deep Ardjuna Basin, Offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 24th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 185-200.

Sukanto, J., F. Nunuk, J.B. Aldrich, G.P. Rinehart & J. Mitchell (1998)- Petroleum systems of the Asri Basin, Java Sea, Indonesia. Proc. 26th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 291-312.
(Asri Basin off SE Sumatra PSC recoverable oil reserves of ~500MMBO from nine fields including major Widuri and Intan oil fields. Penetration of organic-rich, mature source rock by Harriet-2 well in 1995 helped define primary petroleum system. Good geochemical match between produced oils and E Oligocene Banuwati Fm synrift lacustrine shales)

Sukaryadi, E.K.A. (2001)- Characteristics and sandbody geometry of the 34-1 reservoir, Widuri Field offshore Southeast Sumatra. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 105-118.
(34-1 sandstone one of six productive reservoirs in Widuri field, Asri Basin, off SE Sumatra. The 34-1 thickness 10-53' and deposited in fluvio-deltaic setting. Incl. channel facies with E-W trend)

Suria, C. (1991)- Development strategy in the BZZ Field and the importance of detailed depositional model studies in the reservoir characterization of Talang Akar channel sandstones. Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 419-451.

Suria, C., C.D. Atkinson, S.W. Sinclair, M.J. Gresko & B. Mahaperdana (1994)- Application of integrated sequence stratigraphic techniques in non-marine/marginal marine sediments; an example from the Upper Talang Akar Formation, Offshore Northwest Java. Proc. 23rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 145-159.

Suria, C., P.J. Butterworth, M.J. Gresko, S.W. Sinclair & C.D. Atkinson (1996)- Sequence stratigraphic surfaces identified on conventional core data: Talang Akar Formation, Ardjuna Basin, offshore Northwest Java. In: C.A. Caughey et al. (eds.) Proc. Int. Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Indonesian Petroleum Association, Jakarta 1995, p. 327. (Abstract only)

Susilohadi, S. & T.A. Soeprapto (2015)- Plio-Pleistocene seismic stratigraphy of the Java Sea between Bawean Island and East Java. *Berita Sedimentologi* 32, p. 5-16.

(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/FOSI/article/view/117>)

Marine geology/ seismic stratigraphy of SE part of submerged Sunda Shelf, N of E Java and Madura. Multiple Quaternary erosional features resulting from exposure during major Pleistocene sea level lows)

Sutanto, H., N. Andani, J.T. Musu, E.A. Subroto, A. Bachtiar & A.H. Satyana (2016)- Mesozoic-aged oils in the Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia: evidence from triaromatic dinosteroid. *Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-663-G*, p. 1-17.

(High Triaromatic Dinosteroid Index in 3 oil samples from Sepanjang Island 1,3,4 wells, SE of Kangean, may correlate to Cretaceous age, as also supported by previously reported Oleanane Index <20%, which is common for samples from older sources than Cenozoic. 'Supports idea that Cretaceous source rocks were deposited in marine setting while Australia-derived microcontinent was drifting N-ward before it collided with SE margin of Sundaland in Cretaceous' (NB: If 'triaromatic dinosteroid' biomarker indicates Mesozoic and younger marine dinoflagellates and oleanane indicates (Upper) Cretaceous and younger angiosperm land plants, couldn't the low oleanane/ high dinosteroid signify marine Tertiary, not necessarily Cretaceous, source facies?; JTvG))

Sutanto, H. & J.T. Musu (2014)- Application of oleanane and sterane index for biostratigraphic age determination: examples from Kangean oils, Northeast Java Basin. *Lemigas Scientific Contributions Petroleum Science Technology* 37, 1, p. 15-24.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/618>)

(NE Java Basin hydrocarbon source rock generally believed to be in Late Eocene- E Oligocene early synrift Ngimbang Fm. Occurrence of Alisporites sp. suggest presence of Cretaceous sediments, which may also be potential source rock. Crude oils from Paleogene Ngimbang Fm in Kangean oil field in offshore NE Java Basin classified as mixed oil, with organic matter from both marine and terrestrial sources, deposited under oxidizing and reducing conditions. Very low oleanane Index (<20%; marker for flowering plants) suggests oils originated from Cretaceous source rock)

Sutanto, H. & J.T. Musu (2015)- Marine depositional environment determination using hydrogen isotopic composition of individual alkanes: case studies from Kangean oils, the Northeast Java basin. *Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI, Balikpapan, JCB2015-207*, p. 1-9.

(Geochemistry of oils from well in Kangean (Sepanjang) area, Java Sea and Kawengan, NE Java basin. Sepanjang 1, 3 oils may be from mixture of marine and terrestrial kerogens, low oleanane% suggests marine shale source. Kawengan oil clearly terrestrial oil from deltaic source rock)

Sutanto, H., J.T. Musu, A.H. Satyana & A. Bachtiar (2015)- Mesozoic source rocks in Northeast Java Basin, Indonesia: evidence from biomarkers and new exploration opportunities. *Proc. 39th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA15-G-090*, p. 1-17.

(Similar to paper above: biomarkers in some oils from Eocene Ngimbang carbonates in Sepanjang Field, SE of Kangean in Java Sea, show stronger marine character and reducing conditions than typical Cenozoic 'Sundaland' oils and also show very low oleanane and sterane indexes, indicating source of oils may be Cretaceous in age. Presence of Lower Cretaceous Alisporites sp. in sediments analyzed, is another indication that there is Cretaceous source in area (proposed to be part of Australian-derived Paternoster-Kangean microcontinent, but Cretaceous marine sediments are also known all around the Sundaland margin; JTvG))

Sutisna, K., H. Samodra & A. Koswara (1993)- Geological map of the Kangean and Sapudi Quadrangle, Java, 1708-4, 1709-3, 1808-4, scale 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(Kangean and Sapudi islands folded Oligocene-Pliocene sediments, mainly N-dipping. Oldest rocks Late Oligocene Cangkaramaan Fm marls with planktonic forams. Upper part interfingers with Oligo-Miocene Tambayangan (= Kujung) orbitoid limestone. Overlain by E-M Miocene Jukong-Jukong Fm limestone, unconformably overlain by Late Miocene-Pliocene marine Brakas Fm limestone-sandstones)

Sutiyono, S. (2009)- Reservoir water saturation and permeability modeling in the Pangkah Field. *Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA09-G-022*, p. 1-8.

(Ujung Pangkah Field is 1998 discovery in E Miocene platform margin carbonate reef build-up, offshore NE Java, in front of present day Solo river delta. Main producing Kujung-I Fm is complex carbonate reservoir. Paper is on initial petrophysical models to calculate water saturation and permeability)

Sutiyono, S. (2010)- Integrated petrophysics in Kujung carbonate reservoirs, East Java, Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA10-G-012, p. 1-7.
(On log interpretation challenges in E Miocene carbonate buildup of Ujung Pangkah Field, Java Sea)

Sutriyono, E. (1998)- Cenozoic thermotectonic history of the Sunda-Asri basin, southeast Sumatra: new insights from apatite fission track thermochronology. J. Asian Earth Sciences 16, 5-6, p. 485-500.
(AFT analysis of Cenozoic rocks from wells Asri-1, NE Ria-1, Hariet-1 and Yani-2 in Sunda-Asri basin suggest basin continues subsiding, probably due to extension initiated in Late Eocene. Recent heating of rocks consistent with 800m of Plio-Pleistocene burial. Geothermal gradients relatively constant through Cenozoic)

Sutton, C. (1978)- Depositional environments and their relation to chemical composition of Java Sea crude oils. In: Seminar Generation and maturation of hydrocarbons in sedimentary basins, Manila 1977, United Nations ESCAP, CCOP, Technical Publication 6, p. 163-179.

Syafrie, I, A. Sudradjat & E. Usman (2012)- Posisi tektonik Bawean-Muria dalam hubungan dengan hidrokarbon cekungan Cepu, Jawa Tengah. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Yogyakarta, 2012-GD-08, p. 1-5.
(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/9/2012_IAGI_Yogyakarta_Posisi-Tektonik-Bawean-Muria.pdf)
('Tectonic position of Bawean- Muriah in relation to the Cepu hydrocarbon basin, Central Java'. Bawean Island volcanics different from Java arc. Composed of phonotepite (?), basalt andesite, trachyte and phonolite, with significant amounts of leucite, with ages of 0.67- 0.26 Ma. Similar to Muria volcano (0.6 -0.4 Ma))

Syarif, M., Bintoro W. & Reno F. (2005)- Seismofacies study in early fill to source rock depositional environment, Asri basin. Proc. Joint Convention 30th HAGI, 34th IAGI, 14th PERHAPI, Surabaya 2005, JCS2005-S029, p. 98-111.
(Seismic facies maps of Eo-Oligocene early basin fill of Asri Basin, Java Sea, offshore SE Sumatra, incl. Banuwati lacustrine shale source rocks. Earliest fill alluvial-fluvial setting with N-S sediment transport direction, with local sediment sources from W and E flanks of rift basin)

Takano, O., A. Disiyona, A.P. Tata & B. Heruyono (2008)- Sequence stratigraphy and depositional model of the Ngimbang carbonate reservoir in Pagerungan Utara offshore, Kangean Block, East Java. Proc. 32nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA08-G-062, p. 1-11.
(Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate isolated platform reservoir in Pagerungan Utara two depositional sequences. Sequence boundary is onlap surface. HST of lower sequence (L-M Ngimbang Carbonate), two shoal complexes with progradational and aggradational patterns at W to C part and E part of platform. During relative sea level lowstand topographic highs at center of shoal complexes might be exposed. Subsequent relative sea level rise resulted in TST carbonate deposition (U Ngimbang Carbonate) only on platform with upward fining/deepening facies succession, and finally covered by hemipelagic shales (Ngimbang Shale))

Talo, A.J. & A.G. Randall (1985)- Krisna Lower Batu Raja waterflood project. Proc. 14th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 169-194.
(Offshore NW Java basin Krisna field enhanced production project)

Temansja, A.D. & D.C. Bushnell (1986)- A model for hydrocarbon accumulation in Sunda Basin, West Java Sea. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 47-75.
(Sunda Basin oil-gas sources lacustrine and paludal shale and coal. All oil reserves contained within two widespread reservoir systems, fluvial sandstones and reefal carbonates. Etc.)

Tognini, P., A.J. Bromley & N. Khifni (2007)- An alternative view on the existence of an effective petroleum system in the Bali-Lombok area. SEAPEX Exploration Conference, Singapore 2007, p. 1-29. (*Abstract + Presentation*)

(Bali-Lombok area water depth 200-1000m and extension of E Java Basin. Gravity data suggest thick Tertiary depocenter; part of Paleocene and M Eocene rift system that developed between. Two stage rift model that progressed from E to W. Marine transgression progressed from SE to NW. By end M Eocene Bali-Lombok area fully marine. By Late Eocene deep marine environment while areas to N had just been transgressed. Potential lacustrine and paralic source rocks only in Paleocene- E Eocene. Geochemical evidence of migrated hydrocarbons in dry wells. Basin modeling shows Paleocene- E Eocene source rock reached peak oil by end Eocene, so only Late Eocene- earliest Oligocene structures reasonable chance of capturing hydrocarbons)

Tonkin, P.C. (1995)- Determination of permeability in sandstone reservoirs affected by diagenetic kaolinite, Cinta Field, Southeast Sumatra. Proc. 24th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 45-59.

(Sunda Basin Cinta Field produces from Late Oligocene Talang Akar Fm sandstones and overlying Baturaja Fm reefal carbonates. Sandstones frequently large amounts of pore-filling kaolinite, from breakdown of potassium feldspars from volcanic detritus)

Tonkin, P.C. & R. Himawan (1999)- Basement lithology and its control on sedimentation, trap formation and hydrocarbon migration, Widuri-Intan oilfields, SE Sumatra. J. Petroleum Geology 22, 2, p. 141-165.

(Widuri-Intan fields in NW Asri Basin produced ~310 MB Oil from Late Oligocene Talang Akar Fm fluvial-deltaic sandstones. Oil in structural and stratigraphic traps in sinuous-meandering channel sandstones. Reservoir sands interbedded with mudstone and coal and overlies Cretaceous basement rocks. Basement lithologies: (1) hornblende granodiorite; (2) metamorphic rocks (mainly mica schist); (3) plugs of metabasalt and related volcanic rocks; (4) dolomitic limestone. Basement topography influenced subsequent distribution of fluvial channels and sand pinch-outs. Faults controlled by basement lithology, especially at boundaries of intrusives. NW-SE shear zone offset basement between main Widuri and Intan fields. Lidya field reservoir pinch-out onto eroded areas of basement silicification along shear zone. Drape and compaction over eroded volcanic plugs enhanced structural-stratigraphic plays. Reservoir at Indri field underlain by dolomitic limestone and exhibits karst sinkhole and collapse structures)

Tonkin, P.C., A. Temansji & R.K. Park (1992)- Reef complex lithofacies and reservoir, Rama Field, Sunda basin, Southeast Sumatra, Indonesia. In: C.T. Siemers et al. (eds.) Carbonate rocks and reservoir rocks of Indonesia: a core workshop. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 7.1-7.32.

(Five main lithofacies in Rama field E Miocene Baturaja Fm. Secondary porosity restricted to packstones of bioclastic debris from main reef. Rel. minor in-situ reef facies tightly cemented poor reservoir)

Tyrrell, W.W. & R.G. Davis (1987)- Miocene carbonate shelf margin, Bali-Flores Sea, Indonesia. In: A.W. Bally (ed.) Atlas of seismic stratigraphy, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Studies in Geology 27, 3, p. 174-179.

(Amoco seismic line showing SW prograding Miocene carbonate shelf margin)

Tyrrell, W.W., R.G. Davies & H.G. McDowell (1986)- Miocene carbonate shelf margin, Bali-Flores Sea. Proc. 15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 123-140.

(Central Lombok Block (CLB) N of Lombok/ Sumbawa underlain by Cretaceous melange and/or oceanic crust. After E Tertiary block faulting and nonmarine basin-fill, area underwent rapid subsidence. Most of upper Paleogene and Neogene in deep water facies, except along E and N margins where shallow water carbonate banks were progressively drowned. Local reversal of trend in Miocene along N part of CLB where shelf margin carbonate complex prograded ~9 km to SW over deep water basinal deposits during Miocene-?E Pliocene. This was followed by rapid subsidence causing 'drowning' of N shelf margin after which slope was overlapped and covered by deep water Plio-Pleistocene mudstone)

Usman, E. (2012)- Tektonik dan jalur vulkanik busur belakang Bawean Muria sebagai pengontrol pembentukan Cekungan Pati dan potensi hidrokarbon. Indonesian J. Applied Sciences 2, 3, p. 111-118.

(online at: <http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=104220&val=1389>)

('Tectonics and position of Bawean-Muria back-arc volcanic arc as controlling the Pati Basin and hydrocarbon potential'. SW-NE trending Muria -Bawean back-arc magmatic belt part of Quaternary volcanic belt on SE border of granite belt of Java Sea. Volcanics in area of Gunung Muria calc-alkaline-shoshonite magmas. Meratus trend and Muria- Bawean back arc volcanic belt divides NE Java basin in Pati Basin in W and NE Java Basin in E)

Vear, A. & D.M. MacGregor (1996)- 2-D basin modeling of secondary petroleum migration in the Sakala Timur PSC, Indonesia. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 421-435.

(E Java Sea Sakala Timur area basin modeling by BP. Reason for failure of ST-Alpha well was lack of suitable migration pathway from mature source kitchen to trap. Topseal capacity of silty Tertiary mudstones main risk)

Wahyuadi, D. & Aveliansyah (2021)- Regional basin analogue evaluation in offshore Northwest Java Basin to find new opportunities in matured field. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-23, p. 1-34.

(Regional plays evaluation of Sunda, Ardjuna and Jatibarang sub-basins in NW Java. Two potential new plays in offshore NW Java Basin: (1) Late Eocene Pre-Talangakar, pre- or syn-rift Carbonate play and (2) Cretaceous Fractured Basement play)

Welker-Haddock, M., R. Park, I. Asjhari, J. Bradfield & B. Nguyen (2001)- The transformation of Poleng Field. Proc. 28th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 681-698.

(Poleng Miocene carbonate reef off Madura once abandoned field revived as economic venture after 3-D seismic survey, directional and horizontal wells, and led to new discovery at KE-23 Field)

Welker-Haddock, M.L., R.K. Park & M. Sudarmono (1996)- Prediction of carbonate sweet spots from 3-D seismic: a case history from Krisna Field. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 353-365.

(Seismic response to variations in lithology is complex and non-unique. Most effective way to find carbonate reservoirs is to use seismic attributes in combination with conventional seismic interpretation such as structural mapping, isochron mapping to determine paleogeography and seismic morphology)

Wibowo, I.D., Sobani, L. Fransiska & M. Luciaty (2018)- Successful story of proving-up a new play, an Eocene carbonate as a naturally fractured reservoir in offshore North West Java. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-317-G, p. 1-14.

(Gas tested from fractured Eocene pre-rift limestone in Kencanalo Field, KLD Block, S Ardjuna sub-basin, NW Java (NB: Eocene limestones not known from NW Java, and no evidence for age reported here; HvG))

Wicaksana, K.S., D. Pasaribu & H. Purba (2025)- Structural configuration and paleogeography of the “Krishna” Field in the Sunda Basin. Lemigas Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas (SCOG) 48, 4, p. 463-487.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1964/1553>)

(Review of seismic, wells and well logs of Krishna Field area in Sunda Basin, SW Java Sea)

Wicaksono, P., J.W. Armon & S. Haryono (1992)- The implications of basin modelling for exploration- Sunda Basin case study, offshore southeast Sumatra. Proc. 21st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 379-415.

(Sunda Basin good match between oils and Banuwati Fm lacustrine shales Type I kerogens. Present day top 'oil window' 9,500'. Significant hydrocarbon generation began at end Talang Akar time in basin center and progressed outwards through time. Mature source rocks more limited areal extent than indicated in earlier work. Vertical migration crucial close to generation area, lateral migration dominates away from it beneath regional Gumai shale seal. Drainage areas identified. Boundaries of 'Banuwati generation- migration hydrocarbon system' delineate probable prospective areas)

Wicaksono, P., A.W.R. Wight, W.R. Lodwick, R.E. Netherwood, B. Budiarto & D. Hanggoro (1996)- Use of sequence stratigraphy in carbonate exploration: Sunda Basin, Java Sea, Indonesia. In: C.A. Caughey, D.C. Carter et al. (eds.) Proc. International Symposium on Sequence Stratigraphy in SE Asia, Jakarta 1995, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), p. 197-229.

(Lower Miocene Batu Raja Fm and Gumai Fm shallow marine limestones 250 MMBO, from seven fields. Several small discoveries in recent years, but accumulations not commercial due to unpredictable reservoir quality, limited areal extent, or low recovery factors. Sequence stratigraphic study of carbonates undertaken to produce a predictive model for porosity development)

Widiatmo, M.R., U. Mardiana, F. Mohamad & A. Ginanjar (2013)- 3D facies modelling of SS-44 mixed load channel reservoir, Karmila Field, Sunda Basin, South East Sumatera. Proc. 37th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA13-SG-070, p. 1-12.

(Karmila field in Sunda Basin produces from Talang Akar sands. SS-44 reservoir complex is mixed load channel facies with NW-SE orientation)

Widjonarko, R. (1990)- BD field- a case history. Proc. 19th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 161-182.

(BD field Mobil 1987 oil-gas discovery in W Madura Straits in E-W trending E Miocene reefal carbonate build-up (11,000'- 13,934'), with 29- 34% porosities in oil-gas zone and about 17% in water zone. Gas-oil column only 200')

Widjanarko, W. (1996)- Integrating nuclear magnetic resonance logging data with traditional downhole petrophysical data to optimize new development wells strategies in the Bravo Field offshore North West Java, Arco Indonesia PSC. Proc. 25th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 205-213.

Wight, A. (1995)- Geologic summary of Java. In: C. Caughey et al. (eds.) Pertamina-IPA Seismic Atlas of Indonesian Oil & Gas Fields, II: Java, Kalimantan, Natuna, Irian Jaya, p. JAV1-JAV10.

(Overview of NW Java geology and hydrocarbons in Oligo-Miocene sandstone and carbonate reservoir horizons in offshore Sunda, Asri and Arjuna basins. Arjuna basin offshore extension of larger onshore basin, with similar stratigraphy and productive horizons, but more carbonate in younger Miocene because farther from Sunda shield clastic provenance. With regional W-E seismic line across Sunda- Arjuna basins)

Wight, A. (2023)- 'PAY DIRT' & other tales from the Sunda Basin. SE Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (SEAPEX) 50th Jubilee Conv., Singapore 2023, p. 1-34. *(Abstract + Presentation)*

(Review of Sunda Basin oil-gas fields discoveries in 1970-1980s, with AW presonal notes)

Wight, A., H. Friestad, I. Anderson, P. Wicaksono & C.H. Reminton (1997)- Exploration history of the offshore Southeast Sumatra PSC, Java Sea, Indonesia. In: A.J. Fraser, S.J. Matthews & R.W. Murphy (eds.) Petroleum Geology of Southeast Asia, Geological Society, London, Special Publ. 126, p. 121-142.

(Offshore SE Sumatra PSC in Java Sea produced >800 MBOE. Crude low sulphur, waxy and sourced by Oligocene lacustrine shales. >200 exploration wells since 1970; 21 commercial fields. Reservoirs Oligocene-E Miocene with ~25% of reserves in carbonates and 75% in fluvial-alluvial clastics. Main basins (Sunda, Asri) retro-arc, N-S oriented, asymmetric half-grabens between stable Sunda Shield and active volcanic arc on Java)

Wight, A. & D. Hardian (1982)- Importance of diagenesis in carbonate exploration and production, Lower Batu Raja carbonates, Krishna Field, Java Sea. Proc. 11th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, p. 211-235.

(High porosity in Lower Baturaja carbonate from secondary leaching in freshwater environment. Seven major carbonate facies recognized)

Wight, A., Sudarmono & Imron A. (1986)- Stratigraphic response to structural evolution in a tensional back-arc setting and its exploratory significance, Sunda Basin, West Java Sea. Proc.15th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 77-100.

(Structure influences character and distribution of non-marine Oligo-Miocene TalangAkar and Banuwati Fms sandstone reservoirs in Sunda Basin, W Java Sea. Best reservoirs fluvial sandstones: (1) early braided regime derived from W and (2) younger meandering system flowing primarily from NE down graben axis. Recoverable reserves ~300 MMBO in nine fields)

Wight, A.W.R., S. Syafar, A. Kartika, R. Syah, J. Burgos, A. Telaumbanua, C. Oglesby & B Setiawan (2000)- 'Classic clastics' - has high-tech 3D improved imaging of stratigraphic traps found with 'traditional' techniques? Yvonne 'B' Field, Sunda Basin, Java Sea. AAPG International Conference Bali 2000, p. 1-7. *(Extended Abstract)*

Wijaya, A.K. (2014)- Rock type identification and complexity of carbonate reservoir in Kitty Field, Sunda Basin, Southeast Sumatra. Proc. 38th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA14-G-216, p. 1-15.

(On complex distribution of porosity and pore types in E Miocene Baturaja Fm carbonate reservoir in Kitty oil field, 1972 discovery in Sunda Basin. Most porosity secondary and much of this porosity is late)

Wijaya, A.K., H.I. Darmawan, R.B. Kahar, T. Setiawan & K.A.B. Khazali-Rosli (2024)- Journey of new exploration discovery in the emerging play within the mature basin, Offshore East Java Basin, Indonesia Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-406, p. 1-8.

(Recent discovery in North Madura Platform, offshore East Java Basin. X-1 well drilled in 2021 and targeted Late Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate Play. Well result proved presence of isolated carbonate build-up, with better reservoir quality than surrounding wells in same play (severe karstification). No well stratigraphic details)

Wijaya, A.K. & D. Kusuma (2022)- The importance of microscopic analysis and identification for carbonate reservoir characterization, study case from CD Carbonate Interval, North Madura Platform. Proc. 46th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA22-G-324, p. 1-12.

(Petrographic analysis of Early Oligocene CD Carbonate, the main hydrocarbon reservoir in study area. Most of porosity secondary (leached grains), and tied to sub-aerial exposure (no microfossils mentioned, presumably a key part of carbonate microscopic analysis?; JTVG))

Wijaya, A.K., M. Mazied, G. Fauzi & R. Spayung (2018)- Re-consideration of hydrocarbon migration in North Madura Platform area; an implication to the new exploration potential. Proc. 42nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA18-314-G, p. 1-14.

(N Madura Platform hydrocarbon producing area between two mature kitchens: Madura subbasin in S and Central Deep N and W. Hydrocarbon migration from Madura sub-Basin before inversion at ~7 Ma, but hydrocarbon migration from Central Deep in question, due to steep border fault and predicted poor reservoir quality of syn-rift deposits along fault. Oil geochemistry and basin modeling indicate N Madura Platform oils charged by both kitchens: mixed terrigenous-algal organofacies source from Ngimbang shale in Central Deep (expulsion since 22 Ma) and mainly terrigenous organofacies source in S part of platform)

Wijaya, A. K., M. Mazied & J.J. Idris (2019)- The sedimentary process and entrapment history of mixed carbonate- siliciclastic sequences in Oligo-Miocene interval; the implication to hydrocarbon accumulation in North Madura Platform, East Java Basin. Proc. Joint Convention IAGI- IAGI- IAFMI- IATMI, Yogyakarta 2019, p.

Wijaya, A.K., M.H.B. Roslan, M. Mazied, H.I. Darmawan & R.B. Ismail (2022)- Revealing new hydrocarbon potential in mature basin, A case study from North Madura Platform, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Proc. 46th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA22-G-236, p. 1-11.

(2021 wildcat exploration drilled offshore NE Java discovered new pool in thick oil-bearing carbonate build-up with good reservoir quality from deeper Late Eocene Ngimbang Carbonate Play (see also Darmawan & Wijaya (2022))

Wijaya, A.K. & E. Yogapurana (2016)- The important role of burial diagenesis in reservoir quality development, case study from Oligo-Miocene carbonate, North Madura Platform. Proc. 14th Regional

Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 592-597.

(Most of secondary porosity in carbonates results from subaerial exposure and meteoric diagenesis, but Oligo-Miocene carbonate in N Madura Platform also evidence of late dissolution during burial diagenesis)

Wijaya, A.K. & E. Yogapurana (2017)- The Oligo-Miocene carbonates evolution in North Madura Platform, the effect to the reservoir complexity distribution. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, 139, p. 1-4.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_The-Oligo-Miocene-Carbonates-Evolution.pdf)

(Oligo-Miocene carbonates (CD and Kujung formations) in N Madura Platform developed as rimmed carbonate platform complex. Four growth stages. Complex diagenetic history: most porosity formed by dissolution of some grains, micrites and cements. Several undrilled patch reef complexes in study area)

Wijaya, A.K., E. Yogapurana, P. Monalia & H. Haryanto (2016)- The evolution of CD carbonate in North Madura Platform, an effort to understand reservoir complexity distribution. Proc. 40th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA16-649-G, p. 1-15.

(Facies evolution of 70-200m thick Early Oligocene CD carbonates offshore North Madura. Developed as rimmed carbonate platform complex, with shelf margin reef developed basinward in S. Four stages)

Woodling, G.S., J.G. Kaldi, K.I. Oentarsih & R.C. Roe (1990)- Integrated reservoir simulation study of the Bima Field, Offshore N.W. Java. Proc. 19th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 1-26.

(Bima field largest productive carbonate field offshore N.W. Java. Field startup was in 1987 with 7 platforms in N on primary production. Southern 2/3rd of field undeveloped. Multi-disciplinary reservoir study performed on Oligocene-Miocene U Batu Raja Limestone formation)

Woodling, G.S., J.G. Kaldi, R.C. Roe & K.I. Oentarsih (1991)- Multidisciplinary reservoir study of the Bima Field, Offshore NW Java, Indonesia: multidisciplinary studies. In: R.M. Sneider (eds.) The integration of geology, geophysics, petrophysics and petroleum engineering in reservoir delineation, description and management, American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG), Special Publ. 26, p. 1-36.

(Bima Field with 700 MB OIP and 50 GCF gas in E Miocene Batu Raja limestone. Upper Batu Raja build-up thickest on highest parts of platform, with 'cleaning upward' cycles (muddy facies overlain by progressively more grain-rich sediments). Lower Miocene sea-level drop caused subaerial exposure of platform and leaching by meteoric fluids)

Xue, F., R.J. Broetz & E. Sirodj (2002)- Seismic evaluation of hydrocarbon prospected in offshore North Bali, Indonesia. Indonesia 2002 Acreage review, Petroleum Exploration Society Australia (PESA) News 56, 1p. (Abstract)

(Examples of 2D seismic section showing Oligocene carbonate platform development and post- E Pliocene inversion of normal faults)

Yaseen, F.F., W. Gardjito & M.E. McCauley (1993)- Development of Pagerungan gas field, Kangean Block PSC area. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 2, p. 495-508.

(Pagerungan 1985 gas discovery first gas development to provide fuel gas to power generation in E Java. No geology)

Yazid, Y., A.D. Haryanto & J. Hutabarat (2017)- Hubungan antara geokimia minyak bumi dan batuan induk di sub-cekungan Arjuna Tengah, Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Bull. Scientific Contribution (UNPAD) 15, 1, p. 69-86.

(online at: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/bsc/article/view/11739/pdf>)

('The relationship between geochemistry of oils and source rocks in the Central Arjuna sub-basin, NW Java Basin'. Source rock in Talang Akar Fm in offshore wells YZD-1, YY-1 and DZN-1 with kerogen types II-III, from terrestrial and algal sources. Oil samples suggest deep and shallow lake depositional environments, with

mixture of higher plants and algae. Burial history modeling suggests oil generation in basal Talang Akar Fm began in E Miocene, deltaic Talang Akar in M Miocene)

Young, R. & C.D. Atkinson (1993)- A review of Talang Akar Formation (Oligo-Miocene) reservoirs in the offshore areas of Southeast Sumatra and Northwest Java. In: C.D. Atkinson et al. (eds.) *Clastic rocks and reservoirs of Indonesia*, Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) Core Workshop, p. 177-210.

(Talang Akar Fm succession of fluvio-lacustrine and fluvio-deltaic sediments up to 7000' thick. Productive reservoirs fluvial, distributary channel and marginal marine bar sandstones. Fluvial reservoirs tend to be thickest, most extensive and best reservoir quality. Talang Akar Fm diachronous lithostratigraphic rock unit in Late Oligocene- Early Miocene. Fluvio-deltaic sediments in upper part of succession retrogressively stacked in response to regional transgression which affected entire S margin of Sunda Shield)

Young, R., W.E. Harmony & T. Budiyo (1995)- The evolution of Oligo-Miocene fluvial sand-body geometries and the effect on hydrocarbon trapping, Widuri field, West Java Sea, In: A.G. Plint (ed.) *Sedimentary facies analysis*, Int. Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) Special Publ. 22, p. 355-380.

Young, R., W.E. Harmony, J. Gunawan & B. Thomas (1991)- Widuri field, offshore southeast Sumatra: sandbody geometries and the reservoir model. *Proc. 20th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA)*, Jakarta, 1, p. 385-417.

(Widuri 1988 discovery in Asri Basin 170' net oil pay in 6 reservoirs in upper Talang Akar Fm sandstones. Faulted anticline formed ~19 Ma (E Miocene), shortly after deposition of Talang Akar Fm. Trap combination structure-stratigraphy. Basal reservoir coarse fluvial sandstone, uppermost reservoir fine distributary channel sand in tide-dominated delta. Gradual change in river/channel type accompanied by change in reservoir quality and geometry from thick sheet sandstone at base to thin, 2000' wide, shoestring sand at top).

Zhong, D., X. Zhu & Q. Zhang (2006)- The sedimentary system and evolution of the Early Tertiary in the Sunda basin, Indonesia. *Petrol. Sci.*, Beijing University, 3, 1, p. 1-11.

(Sunda basin early Tertiary half-graben basin with alluvial, lacustrine, fluvial and swamp, subaqueous fan, shallow and deep lacustrine, turbidite fan, fan delta and delta deposit. Alluvial fan, subaqueous fan and fan deltas on steep slope adjacent to synrift boundary fault, and deltaic systems on gentle slope of basins. Zelda Mb of Talang Akar Fm previously interpreted as fluvial, now interpreted as subaqueous fan, fan delta, delta and lacustrine deposit system. Four stages of basin evolution: initial subsidence (Banuwati Fm), rapid subsidence (Lw Zelda Mb), steady subsidence (middle Zelda Mb) and uplift (Upper Zelda Mb and Gita Mb)

Zhong, D., X. Zhu & Q. Zhang (2006)- Sedimentary characteristics and evolution of Asri Basin in Early Tertiary. *Petroleum Science*, Beijing University of Petroleum, 3, 3, p. 1-11.

(Asri basin half-graben with steep E side controlled by synrifting and gentle W slope, with Early Tertiary terrigenous clastics of Banuwati and Talang Akar Fm, in alluvial, fluvial and lacustrine facies. Four stages a.a. Sediment supply mainly from W and E, partly from N)

Zhu, X., S. Li, J. Ge, D. Zhong, Q. Zhang & D. Ge (2018)- Paleogene sequence framework and depositional systems in the Sunda and Asri Basins, Indonesia. *Interpretation (SEG-AAPG)* 6, 2, p. T377-T391.

(Banuwati Fm, Zelda and Gita Members in Oligocene of Sunda and Asri Basins divided into six 3rd-order sequences. Sedimentary evolution consistent with tectonic evolution)

III.3. Madura- Madura Straits

Andrearto, W. & B. Syam (2010)- Carbonate reservoir prospect in Madura Island. Proc. 39th Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Lombok, PIT-IAGI-2010-161, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/12/2010_IAGI_Lombok_Carbonate-Reservoir-Prospect.pdf)

(Seven wells drilled in Madura island show carbonates in Madura Island have good reservoir potential. Prupuh Fm carbonates (N4, latest Oligocene- earliest Miocene) in S part of island bioclastic carbonates deposited in shallow marine- open marine facies with porosity 5-10%. Carbonate deposition in N relatively shallow marine and porosity 10-20%)

Arifin, L. (2000)- Struktur patahan, lipatan dan akumulasi gas di perairan Sampang- Bluto dan sekitarnya, Madura, Jawa Timur. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 10, 103, p. 16-22.

(Shallow seismic reflection study at N Madura Straits. Several major anticlinal trends. Indications of biogenic gas accumulations)

Arifin, L. (2001)- Akumulasi gas dalam sedimen de perairan Ambunten- Madura. Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral (JGSM) 11, 118, p. 19-25.

(Gas accumulation in sediments in waters off Ambunten, Madura. Indicators of shallow biogenic gas on shallow seismic lines offshore N Madura)

Arifin, L.& D. Kusnida (2009)- Mud diapir di perairan selatan Pulau Madura. J. Geologi Kelautan 7, 3, p. 135-144.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/178/168>)

(Mud diapirs in waters south of Madura Island'. Shallow seismic reflection lines show 10 mud diapirs and gas-bearing sediments in N Madura Straits, S of E Madura Island from Sampang to Kalianget)

Arifin, L., Susilohadi, D. Setiyadi, I.R. Silalahi, N.A. Kristanto, P. Rahardjo & C. Purwanto (2021)- Struktur geologi Selat Madura, Jawa Timur. J. Geologi Kelautan 19, 2, p. 50-59.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/737/540>)

(Geological structure of the Madura Strait, East Java')

Arifin, M.T. (2016)- Reservoir characterization using seismic attributes and seismic inversion in a *Globigerina* Limestone reservoir, Madura Strait, Indonesia. M.Sc Thesis Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, p.

Arifin, M.T. (2016)- Reservoir characterization using seismic attributes and seismic inversion of *Globigerina* Limestone reservoir, Madura Strait, Indonesia. Bull. Earth Sciences .Thailand (BEST) 8, 2, p. 179-189.

(online at: <https://ph01.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/bestjournal/article/view/246966/167838>)

(Oyong Fird in Madura Straits with E Pliocene Mundu Fm *Globigerina* grainstone gas reservoir. Same paper as IPA paper, below)

Arifin, M.T. & A. Ferguson (2017)- Reservoir characterization using seismic attributes and inversion analysis of *Globigerina* Limestone reservoir, Madura Strait, Indonesia. Proc. 41st Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA17-267-G, p. 1-16.

(Hydrocarbons in latest Miocene- E Pliocene Mundu Fm bioclastic limestone reservoir of Madura Strait mainly formed of *Globigerina* planktonic foraminifera. Seismic inversion study shows W part of Mundis (=Maleo?) field more fractured, due to more fragile, cleaner facies. More porous reservoir in upper part of Mundu Fm. Two flat spots on seismic: lower at paleo Oil-Water contact, upper flat spot at present Oil-Water contact)

Arisandy, M. & W. Ardhana Darma (2016)- Our future is gas: the geology of the gas producer Mio-Pliocene Mundu Member *Globigerina* Limestone in East Java Basin. Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 549-554.

(Pliocene Mundu *Globigerina* limestone one of main gas producers in E Java Basin. Reservoir winnowed planktonic foraminifera pelagic rains on crests of anticlines; with excellent porosity (28-47%). Gases in Oyong,

Wunut and Kepodang fields mixed thermogenic (from Ngimbang Fm) and biogenic (from Plio- Pleistocene sequences. Paciran Fm claystone seal for Mundu reservoir, supporting gas column of >200m in nearby fields)

Arisandy, M., W. Darma, W. Nasifi, H. Haryanto, I.E. Amorita, W.N. Farida & Y. Triyana (2017)- Future gas in East Java Basin? Control of paleo-terraces in reservoir facies distribution of Pliocene Mundu Member *Globigerina* Limestone. Proc. Joint HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI Conv. (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Future-Gas-In-East-Java-Basin.pdf)

(Depositional model of Pliocene Globigerina grainstone reservoirs ('Mundu play'). Best reservoir quality on crests of highs/ terraces (28-47% porosity; maximum winnowing, less dilution with fine clastics))

Astjario, P. & L. Arifin (2007)- Struktur diapir bawah permukaan dasar laut di kawasan pesisir selatan Kabupaten Sampang- Pamekasan, Jawa Timur. J. Geologi Kelautan 5, 1, p. 25-36.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/132/122>)

(Diapiric structures below the surface of the seabed in the southern coastal region of Sampang - Pamekasan Regency, East Java'. Shallow seismic profiles in N Madura Straits show Quaternary sediments undisturbed by folding/faulting, but Tertiary sediments off S coast of Pamekasan area tightly folded and with shale diapirs)

Aziz, S., Sutrisno, Y. Noya & K. Brata (1992)- Geology of the Tanjungbuni and Pamekasan Quadrangle, Java (1609-2, 1608-5), 1:100,000. Geological Research Development Centre (GRDC), Bandung.

(Geologic map of Central Madura. Folded Miocene-Pliocene sediments)

Banerjee, B.R. (1993)- Seismic signature as a porosity indicator in Early Miocene reefs in the Madura Strait via AVO inversion and modelling. Proc. 22nd Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 1, p. 445-481.

(High porosity carbonate acoustic impedance can be similar to, or lower than, that of overlying sediments, whereas acoustic impedance in low porosity carbonate usually much higher than in overlying rocks)

Bianchi, N. (2020)- The heist of the Ngimbang “vault” of the Madura Strait. AAPG Asia Pacific Technical Symposium, The art of hydrocarbon prediction: managing uncertainties, Bogor 2019, Search and Discovery Article 1285, 5p,

(online at: https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2020/11285bianchi/ndx_bianchi.pdf)

(Madura Straits recognized for multiple shallow biogenic gas fields, but also deep thermogenic petroleum system in deep, unprobed Ngimbang “vault”. Direct evidence of Ngimbang source identified 5 km upward within biogenic gas accumulations)

Boehm, A. (1882)- Ueber einige Tertiäre Fossilien von der Insel Madura nördlich von Java. Denkschriften kaiserlichen Akademie Wissenschaften Wien, Mathematische-Physikalische Klasse, 45, p. 359-372.

(online at: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/31607#page/487/mode/1up>)

(‘On some Tertiary fossils from Madura island, North of Java’. Descriptions of shallow marine fossils collected by C.F.A. Schneider from N coast of Madura near Sapuluh. Mainly echinoderms (7 new species) and bivalves (Ostrea, Spondylus, etc.)(viewed as ‘Stage m3= Late Miocene- Pliocene? by Martin 1902))

De Groot, C. (1853)- Bijdragen tot de geologische en mineralogische kennis van Nederlandsch Indie, V. Eiland Madoera. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 4, p. 445-450.

(‘Contributions to the geological and mineralogical knowledge of the Netherlands Indies, V. The island of Madura’. Brief report. Outcrops dominated by limestones. Minor coal. Mentions several areas with oil seeps)

Edwin, A., K. Han & W. Nusantara (2013)- A case study on using Mundu-Paciran nannofossil zones (MPNZ) to subdivide Mundu and Paciran sequences in the MDA Field, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Berita Sedimentologi 26, p. 26-32.

(online at: www.iagi.or.id/fosi/files/2013/05/BS26-Java.pdf)

(Reservoirs in MDA gas field in E Madura Strait are Late Pliocene planktonic foram grainstones-packstones, deposited as pelagic rains and redistributed by marine bottom currents across crest of Late Miocene inversion structure. Differentiating Mundu and Paciran Sequences (formation/ sequence names used onshore E Java)

relies on biostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy, as lithologies are similar. Nannofossils used to define 8 local zones in NN11- NN18 (Late Miocene- Late Pliocene) interval. Best reservoir performance in latest Pliocene MPNZ-7 and MPNZ-6 zones)

Edwin, E. (2021)- Detailed lithofacies and architectural facies analysis on mixed carbonate-siliciclastic shoreline depositional environment of the Cibulakan Formation in Cipamingkis River, Jonggol. Bogor, West Java. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-61, p. 1-13.
(*Facies interpretations of Cibulakan Fm from sedimentary structures and trace fossils. No locality map, measured section column, age information, etc.*)

Endharto, Mac (2004)- The tidal flat-shelf depositional system of the Ngrayong Sandstone in the western part of the Madura Island. Proc. 33rd Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI), Bandung, p. 17-41.
(*M Miocene Ngrayong sst in W Madura deposited in tidal flat system (similar to Endharto 2005)*)

Endharto, Mac (2005)- The tidal flat-shelf depositional system of the Ngrayong Sandstone in the western part of the Madura Island. Jurnal Sumber Daya Geologi (JSDG) 15, 2 (149), p. 61-80.
(*Gunung Geger-Gujug Laut-Water Fall section suggests M Miocene Ngrayong Sst in W Madura formed in tidal sand flat, from supratidal-salt marsh to shallow subtidal environments. Tabular cross bedding in bioclastic lithic arenite, interpreted as sand flat in headward portion of macrotidal estuaries. Overlain by marine transgression of Bulu Limestone with Cycloclypeus, etc. Paleocurrents from cross bedding from N to S or SW direction (200°- 190°).*)

Endharto, Mac (2006)- The palaeoenvironments and depositional model for the Ngrayong sandstones, an outcrop study in eastern part of the Madura Island as a reference. Lemigas Scientific Contributions 29, 2, p. 34-45.

(online at: <https://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG/article/view/1025>)

(*Outcrop study of early M Miocene Ngrayong Fm in E Madura: ~600m thick interbedded quartz sandstone, claystone and orbitoid limestones. Interpreted as cycles of shallow marine shoreface and tidal deposits. Overlain by ~200m thick later M Miocene Bulu Fm sandy limestone*)

Fakhri, R., O. Yuditya, E.P. Putra, I. Sumantri & Kian Han (2024)- Revealing the uncertainty of *Globigerina* Limestone reservoir: case study from MBH Field. Proc. 48th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA24-G-292, p. 1239-1249.

(*MBH Field one of gas fields in Madura Strait PSC, with 350' gross biogenic gas column in Pliocene Mundu-Selorejo Globigerina limestone reservoir. 2011 discovery, producing since 2022. One vertical exploration well and two horizontal development wells*)

Faturachman, A. & S. Marina (2007)- Jalur migrasi dan akumulasi gas biogenik berdasarkan profil seismik Pantul Dangkal dan korelasi Bor BH-2 di perairan Sumenep, Jawa Timur. J. Geologi Kelautan 5, 3, p. 143-157.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/142/132>)

(*'Migration pathway and biogenic gas accumulation based on seismic profiles of shallow sandstones in Sumenep waters and correlation with BH-2 core hole, East Java'. SE Madura offshore. In BH-2 core ~30m of Holocene-Recent black clay rests on the Pleistocene Pamekasan Fm. Minor biogenic gas*)

Faturachman, A., R. Rahardiawan & A.H. Sianipar (2004)- Kandungan gas biogenik dan termogenik gas sedimen dasar laut di perairan Selat Madura (pengaruhnya terhadap sifat fisik dan keteknikan). J. Geologi Kelautan 2, 2, p. 21-30.

(online at: <http://ejournal.mgi.esdm.go.id/index.php/jgk/article/view/111/101>)

(*'Biogenic and thermogenic gas content of marine sediments in Madura Straits waters (their effect on physical properties and engineering)'*)

Fitrianto, T., E.P. Putra, V. Rowi, Chen Ying Fu & Kian Han (2016)- *Globigerina* Limestone sedimentation mechanism in GLX structure Madura Strait area, an example of upwelling current and winnowing process.

- Proc. 14th Regional Conference Geology and Mineral Resources of SE Asia (GEOSEA XIV) and 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Association Geologists (IAGI) (GIC 2016), Bandung, p. 584-591.
(GLX structure in NW Madura Strait with 2 wells drilled. Reservoir rock Pliocene Mundu-Selorejo Globigerina Limestones. Two types of Globigerina Lst: (1) planktonic foram 'drifts', winnowed by bottom currents, and (2) planktonic foram 'turbidites'. Mundu sequence deep marine pelagic rock with <1% detrital clay, affected by bottom currents (upwelling?). Overlying Selorejo Fm with significant clay content, mainly reworked Mundu Fm)
- Flathe, H. & D. Pfeiffer (1963)- Outlines of the hydrogeology of the Isle of Madura (Indonesia). Int. Association of Scientific Hydrology, Publ. 64, Berkeley, p. 543-560.
(1961 hydrogeological inventory survey on Madura)
- Hageman, J. (1862)- Nadere inlichtingen omtrent de op het eiland Madura ontdekte ontvlabbare gasbronnen. Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 24, p. 487-488.
('Additional information on the flammable gas seeps discovered on Madura island'. Brief communication on existence of gas seeps on Madura. No maps or other detailed information))
- Haribowo, N., I. Sagala, N. Nurul, P. Gutteridge & M. Abdurrachman (2022)- Karst and dolomitization controlling Miocene carbonate reservoir quality, case study of carbonate oil discovery, East Java Basin, Indonesia. Second Int. Meeting for Applied Geoscience & Energy (IMAGE 22), SEG-AAPG, Houston, p. 356-359.
(online at: <https://library.seg.org/doi/pdf/10.1190/image2022-3746160.1>)
(On multiple karst episodes in Miocene Kujung carbonate reservoir in Jeruk oil field in Madura Straits. Stable C and O isotopes from core in both wells define diagenetic history)
- Hehakaya, D.E. (2017)- Depositional and diagenetic characters of sediment in the "D" prospect East Java, Indonesia: Integration of rock properties and isotopes as an exploration tool. Bull. Earth Sciences Thailand (BEST) 9, 2, p. 1-8.
(online at: <https://ph01.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/bestjournal/article/view/247021>)
(Discussion of Oligo-Miocene Kujung Limestone in two wells in "D" Field (W of BD Field) in NW part of Madura Straits)
- Hidayat, P.P.W., A.H. Murti, Sudarmaji, A. Shirly, B. Tiofan & S. Damayanti (2018)- Enhanced structural interpretation using multitrace seismic attribute for Oligo-Miocene target at Madura Strait offshore. Proc. 41st HAGI Annual Conv. Exhib. 2016, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 132, 012007, p. 1-11.
(online at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/132/1/012007/pdf>)
- Himawan, H., I. Sumantri & O.Y. Pahlevi (2021)- Integration of petrophysical analysis and elastic log properties as an input to optimize development wells target in unique *Globigerina* Limestone gas reservoir in Madura Strait. IAGI Journal 1, 2, p. 55-70.
(online at: <https://journal.iagi.or.id/index.php/IAGIJ/article/view/31/300>)
- Htwe, P., S.S. Surjono, D.H. Amijaya & K. Sasaki (2015)- Depositional model of Ngrayong Formation in Madura area, North East Java Basin, Indonesia. J. Southeast Asian Applied Geology (UGM) 7, 2, p. 51-60.
(online at: <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jag/article/view/26947/16594>)
(early M Miocene Ngrayong Fm in outcrop sections in central anticlinal part of Madura Island. After deposition of Kujung Formation, basin morphology developed nearly E-W trending shelf edge. Ngrayong Sst variety of coastal and shallow marine depositional environments)
- Iriska, D.M., N.C. Sharp & S. Kueh (2010)- The Mundu Formation: early production performance of an unconventional limestone reservoir, East Java Basin- Indonesia. Proc. 34th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association, IPA10-G-174, p. 1-17.

(Maleo and Oyong oil-gas fields in S Madura Straits Basin producing from E-M Pliocene Globigerina planktonic foram-rich limestone reservoir of U Mundu and lower Paciran sequences (~3-6 Ma). Typical porosities 36-55%, permeability 300-500 mD, but locally >1 Darcy)

Kusumastuti, A., P. van Rensbergen & J.K. Warren (2002)- Seismic sequence analysis and reservoir potential of drowned Miocene carbonate platforms in the Madura Strait, East Java, Indonesia. American Assoc. Petroleum Geol. (AAPG) Bull. 86, p. 213-232.

(online at: https://www.saltworkconsultants.com/downloads/IndoReef_Arse_Warren.pdf)

(Seismic study of four Miocene carbonate buildups in Madura Straits (Porong, KE, KD, BD) on WSW-ENE trending Oligocene fault block. Porong buildup Late Oligocene- E Miocene bioherm, buried by Plio-Pleistocene sediments. N flank steeper, probably windward side)

Latief, R., P. Mey & A. Suseno (1990)- Guide Book Post Convention Field Trip, Madura Island, October 19-21 1990. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, 86p. *(Unpublished)*

Luan, X., Lin Li, Y. Lu, G. Fan, X. Wei & P. Lunt (2023)- Hydrocarbon accumulation controlled by early stage rifting and late stage orthogonal subduction, example from Madura sub-basin, Indonesia. J. Asian Earth Sciences 253, 105704, p. 1-17.

(Madura sub-basin is area of Madura Strait between RMK uplift in N and Java (Sunda) active volcanic belt in south. Petroleum mostly found in M-L Miocene sandstone reservoirs of Ngrayong and Wonocolo Fms. Recent exploration focused on E Miocene Kujung reef carbonates. With examples of Molah 1 well)

Luan, X., Y. Lu, G. Fan & P. Lunt (2023)- Pockmark reservoir, a new carbonate reservoir type from the Madura sub-basin, Indonesia. J. Asian Earth Sciences 260, 105936, p. 1-17.

(About M Pliocene pelagic Globigerina grainstones reservoirs, producing oil and gas in Madura Basin (Terang-Sirasun, Oyong, Maleo fields; most already abandoned due to small field size). E Pliocene J110 Sequence widespread in E Java and Madura sub-basin and Island and in southern volcanic arc area, deposited in bathyal environment as condensed layer during "biogenic bloom" from ~7.8-3.5 Ma. Major environment change due to ~3.5 Ma compressional event. Diapirism led to formation of pockmarks (or mud volcano craters) along crest of anticlines. Globigerina tests accumulated in pockmark by cold seepage winnowing)

Mansyur, M., L.G. Wooley & Nurhasan (2017)- Controlling factor in Pliocene carbonate reservoir quality as key to evaluate play chances: case study from Mundu carbonate from South Madura Strait- East Java Basin. AAPG Asia Pacific Region Technical Symposium, Bandung 2017, Search and Discovery Article 11007, p. 1-7.

(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2017/11007mansyur/ndx_mansyur.pdf and www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2017/11007mansyur/slides.pdf)

(Pliocene Mundu carbonate reservoir of E Java Basin (Madura Straits) consist of >85% planktonic and deep marine benthic foraminifera bioclasts. Contains 3.5 TCF gas. Average porosities >40% (up to 60%), permeability 100- >4000 mD. Sr isotope age 5.1- 5.8 Ma, older than suggested in previous publications. Reservoir quality controlled by marine sorting processes and diagenesis shutdown)

Mulhadiono, Harsono Pringgoprawiro & Sukendar Asikin (1986)- Tinjauan stratigrafi dalam tataan tektonik di Pulau Madura, Jawa Timur. Majalah Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) 11, 1, p. 1-8.

('Overview of stratigraphy in tectonic settings in Madura Island, East Java '. Revised nomenclature of Tertiary rocks on Madura. From lowest up: Ngimbang, Kujung (with Prupuh Mb in upper part), Tuban, Tawun (with Ngrayong and Rancah members), Pasean, Pasiran and Pamekasan Formations. Sedimentation and tectonics closely interrelated)

Nurhasan (2017)- Seismic DHI flat spot characteristic and statistic of the Pliocene Globigerina bioclastic limestones reservoir in Madura Strait area, East Java basin. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.iagi.or.id/web/digital/5/2017_IAGI_Malang_Seismic-DHI-Flat-Spot.pdf)

(All anticlinal structures drilled in Madura Straits that show bright seismic flat spot at level of Pliocene Mundu Fm Globigerina Limestone reservoir are commercial gas discoveries)

Pakpahan, A.S.P., J. Jyalita & S.S. Surjono (2015)- Sedimentology and characteristics of Pliocene shallow marine carbonate as reservoir alternative based on outcrop analogue in Madura and Puteran Island, Northeast Java Basin. AAPG/SEG Int. Conf. Exhib., Melbourne, Search and Discovery Article 51212, p. 1-16.

(online at: www.searchanddiscovery.com/documents/2015/51212pakpahan/ndx_pakpahan.pdf)

(Outcrop study of lateral facies in Pliocene carbonates in Madura and Puteran Island. All facies shallow marine, unlike age-equivalent gas-bearing globigerinid limestone reservoirs in Madura Straits fields)

Pradana, Y.S., Sudarmaji, M Nukman, Y.R. Kusuma & A.J.I. Sagala (2017)- Wonocolo's overpressure distribution forecast: a case study of the Madura Strait, East Java Basin. Proc. Joint Convention HAGI-IAIGI-IAFMI-IATMI (JCM 2017), Malang, p. 1-5.

(online at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350895864_Wonocolo's_Overpressure_Distribution_Forecast_a_Case_Study_of_the_Madura_Strait_East_Java_Basin)

(On overpressure in M-L Miocene Wonocolo marine shale sequence in Madura Strait. N part more pressurized than S part. Cause of overpressure rapid burial and high sedimentation rates. Sedimentary thickness of Wonocolo Sequence varies, where N part of sequence is up to 1700 m (see also Ramdhan et al., (2013))

Praptisih (1986)- Lingkungan pengendapan anggota Ngrayong Formasi Tawun daerah Guluk Guluk, Sumenep, Madura. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 7, 2, p. 44-53.

('Depositional environment of the Ngrayong member of the Tawun Formation in the Guluk Guluk area, Sumenep, Madura'. M Miocene (zone N10-N13) Ngrayong Mb shallow marine sandstone, marl and bioclastic limestones with Cyclocypeus. Marl below sandstone with early M Miocene Globorotalia peripheroacuta, Orbulina)

Purnomo, A.I., N. Hadiyanto & Y. Arakawa (2010)- P wave-S wave sensitivity analysis of globigerinid carbonate in Sirasun gas field. Proc. HAGI-SEG Int. Geoscience Conference, Bali 2010, IGCE10-OP-042, p. 1-10.

(Seismic imaging of Pliocene globigerinid packstones in Sirasun biogenic gas field, Madura Straits. Despite carbonate lithology, distinct flat spot present on seismic, indicating gas-water contact)

Putra, E.P., V. Rowi & Kian Han (2021)- The uniqueness of heterogeneous Globigerina Limestone reservoir and the importance of integrated rock type definition for field development plan: case study in Madura Strait, East Java. Proc. 45th Annual Conv. Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA), Jakarta, IPA21-G-15, p. 1-17.

(Pliocene Globigerina Limestone is main reservoir in 7 gas fields in Madura Strait Block. Eight rock types within Globigerina reservoir. Dominant rock type is packstone with ~40% porosity and 5 mD permeability)

Putra, P.S. (2007)- Sekuen pengendapan sedimen Miosen Tengah kawasan Selat Madura. J. Riset Geologi dan Pertambangan (LIPI) 17, 1, p. 20-36.

(online at: https://jrisetgeotam.brin.go.id/index.php/jrisgeotam/article/view/142/pdf_8)

('Seismic stratigraphy of Middle Miocene sediments in the Madura Straits area'. Seismic stratigraphy interpretation of M Miocene in S part of Madura Straits)

Ran, W., X. Luan, Y. Lu, H. Liu, J. Yang, Y. Zhao, W. He & Z. Yan (2019)- Formation and evolution of the Tertiary carbonate reefs in the Madura Strait Basin of Indonesia. J. Oceanology Limnology (China) 37, p. 47-61.

(online at: https://www.academia.edu/92337780/Formation_and_evolution_of_the_tertiary_carbonate_reefs_in_the_Madura_Strait_Basin_of_Indonesia)

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(In NE Java Basin Pliocene Mundu Fm Globigerinid sands carbonate with oil and gas MDA, TSB, O and M fields. Problems in reserves assessment include reservoir compartmentalization (structural and stratigraphic) variations in depth of fluids contacts, low-resistivity case in clean-oil zones, etc.)

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(‘Geological map of the Kangean and Sapudi quadrangle’ Java Sea island Kangean E of Madura, with outcrops of mainly N-dipping Oligocene Cangkaramaan marls, Oligo-Miocene Tambayangan Fm orbitoidal limestone, Miocene Jukong-Jukong limestone and Quaternary reef terraces)

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Tampubolon, R.A. (2016)- The shutdown of diagenesis in the Early Pliocene globigerinid limestones of the Mundu Formation and implications for porosity and permeability levels (East Java Basin, Indonesia). Bull. Earth Sciences Thailand (BEST) 8, 2, p. 123-132.

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Triyana, Y. & M. Nashruddin (2018)- The Late Miocene to Pliocene Mundu Formation, an example of unique reservoir with excellent performance in Oyong Field, East Java Basin- Indonesia. Proc. Indonesian Petroleum Association Core Workshop, Jakarta 2018, p. 1-10.

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