VESTIGE OF THE ANCIENT ESTUARINE OF CISAA VALLEY SUMEDANG AS ONE OF THE PLEISTOCENE FOSSILS BEARING SITE IN WEST JAVA

Jejak Estuarin Purba di Lembah Cisaar, Sumedang Sebagai Salah Satu Situs Fosil Plistosen di Jawa Barat

Unggul P. Wibowo1), Anton Ferdianto2), Nurul Laili2) Dida Yurnaldi3), Ruli Setiawan3)

1) Museum Geologi-Badan Geologi, KESDM
   Jl. Diponegoro No. 57, Bandung
   E-mail: uungpw@yahoo.com

2) Balai Arkeologi Jawa Barat
   Jalan Raya Cinunuk KM 17 Cileunyi, Bandung
   E-mail: antonferdianto18@gmail.com
   E-mail: nurulkarangkajen@yahoo.com

3) Pusat Survei Geologi-Badan Geologi, KESDM
   Jl. Diponegoro No. 57, Bandung
   E-mail: naldiez@yahoo.com
   E-mail: gus_rul@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Penelitian di Jawa Barat tentang lingkungan manusia purba di umur plistosen masih sangat terbatas. Salah satu lokasi situs plistosen di Jawa Barat yang memiliki potensi dalam penelitian lingkungan purba adalah Lembah Cisaar. Lembah Cisaar berada di bagian timur dari Kabupaten Sumedang, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Lembah ini berada dekat dengan perbatasan Kabupaten Sumedang-Majalengka. Wilayah lembah ini didominasi oleh batuan-batuan sedimen batupasir dan batulempung yang tersingkap cukup baik di singkapan-batuan sepanjang lembah Cisaar. Batuan-batuan sedimen ini disimpulkan berumur Pliosen-Plistosen dari formasi batuan Formasi Kaliwangu dan Citalang. Mikrofosil foraminifera yang biasanya digunakan untuk merekonstruksi lingkungan pengendapan jarang dijumpai, sedangkan moluska air tawar dan fosil-fosil vertebrata sering ditemukan di daerah ini. Keadaan ini menimbulkan suatu pertanyaan, model lingkungan seperti apakah yang dahulu pernah ada di lembah Cisaar ini? Data diambil dari pengukuran-pengukuran stratigrafi di sepanjang sungai Cisaar dan anak-anak sungainya yang berada di kampung Cibengkung dan Cirendang, Desa Jembarwangi. Paling tidak pada masa lalu ada tiga lingkungan pengendapan yang pernah ada di lembah Cisaar ini, dari tua ke muda yaitu: lingkungan laut dangkal, estuarin dan lingkungan pengendapan sungai menganyam. Ciri bagian bawah, tengah dan atas dari suatu lingkungan estuarin dijumpai di lembah Cisaar ini sebagai bukti pernah ada proses
regresi atau susut laut di masa lalu di daerah ini. Dijumpai dua horison fauna unit di Lembah Cisaar yaitu Fauna Cisaat yang berumur lebih dari satu juta tahun yang lalu dan Fauna Trinil yang berumur 1-0,9 juta tahun yang lalu.

**Keywords:** lingkungan purba, lembah Cisaar, vertebrata, fosil, Sumedang.

**Abstract**

Research about pleistocene human environments in West Java is still limited. One of the pleistocene sites in West Java that has potential for studying paleo-environmental is the Cisaar Valley. Cisaar Valley is located on the east part of Sumedang Regency in West Java Province. The area is close to the boundary of Sumedang-Majalengka Regency. In this location the sandy and clay dominated the sedimentary rocks which are well exposed along the outcrops in the Cisaar Valley. These sedimentary rocks are inferred from Pliocene-Pleistocene deposits from Kaliwangu and Citalang Formation. Foraminifer’s microfossil that commonly used for interpretation of depositional environment is rarely found, whereas freshwater mollusk and vertebrate fossils often found in the sediment rocks on this area. This condition raises a question, what is the environment of this valley looked in the past? Data obtained from measuring stratigraphic sections along Cisaar River and its tributary rivers in Cibengkung and Cirendang hamlets, Jembarwangi village. There are at least three depositional paleo-environments which from oldest to the youngest age are: shallow marine, estuarine and fluvial braided channel depositional paleo-environment. Characteristics of the lower, middle and upper of the estuarine environment were found on Cisaar Valley as the evidences of the oceanic regression processes which was happened in the past on this area. Two horizons of the fauna units in the Cisaar Valley are found, namely the Cisaat fauna which is its age more than one million years ago and the Trinil fauna which was around 1-0.9 million years ago.

**Keywords:** paleo-environment, Cisaar Valley, vertebrate, fossil, Sumedang.

**INTRODUCTION**

Exploration and research related to prehistoric human and pleistocene hominid fossil have been done by many researchers in Indonesia. So far artefacts as a strong evidence of human existence have been recovered from Java (Simanjuntak, 2013), Sulawesi (Heekeren, 1985), and the islands of Eastern Nusa Tenggara, Flores (Brumm et al., 2006). From all these islands, Java is the richest island in prehistoric human and pleistocene hominid fossil discoveries.

Java is an island located in the west region of Indonesian Archipelago, and formed part of the Sunda volcanic island chain, almost midway between the Asian and Greater Australian continents. Although the hominid fossils are generally believed widely spread in Java but in West Java the data about this fossil is still limited. At least a hominid incisor was reported discovered from West Java, where the exact location is at Ranca, Tambaksari, West Java (Kramer et al.,
Anyway hominid was living in a certain environment. It is why the paleoenvironment reconstruction is important to learn the hominid life in the past.

Despite the study on the Pleistocene period was not as intensive as in the areas of Central and East Java, in West Java was the area was first identified by European geologists in the early 20th century focusing on the pleistocene geological layers which containing fossils (Zwiezycki, 1926). Over the last century, several pleistocene fossil bearing sites are reported from West Java, for example: Subang (Koenigswald, 1935); Ciamis (Koenigswald, 1933) and Sumedang (Zaim, 1999). However the information of the pleistocene paleoenvironment is very few in West Java, especially places which showed transitional characteristics between marine and alluvial depositional systems. In this paper we report our study about the pleistocene paleoestuarine sediment deposit from Cisaar Valley, Sumedang, and West Java.

Physiographically, the Sumedang and its surrounding areas are situated in the boundary of the Bogor Zone in West Java and the North Serayu Zone in Central Java. These two physiographic zones reflect a deposition basin area where its geometry extends trending to almost west-east (Martodjojo, 2003). Bemmelen (1949) and Djuri (1973) argued that at Miocene, the Sumedang area is still a part of the North Serayu Zone, so its geological setting should be follows the North Serayu basin while at Pliocene and Plestocene it’s become a part of Bogor Zone. Martodjojo (2003) believes that the Sumedang area and its surrounding area are not a part of the North Serayu zone, but a part of Bogor Zone so that all geological setting conditions that occur in the area in the Tertiary and Quaternary age should be follow the Bogor Zone.

Geological fieldwork to make geological map in this area previously was conducted by (Djuri, 1973) and (Rizal et al., 2009). Our study used Djuris map for regional study. Field observations were undertaken to identify local geological fieldwork and fossil evidences and analysis were conducted to identify and mapping the location of sediment rock layer outcrops. Regarding the latter, various data obtained during the study are integrated and then interpreted to reconstruct the paleoenvironment of Cisaar Valley as an estuarine tidal flat in the past.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Sumedang area is a part of the Bogor Anticlinorium in West Java (U. Prasetyo., Aswan., Y. Zaim., 2012; Aswan, Rijani, S. and Rizal, 2013). This anticlinorium is characterized by tertiary sedimentary rocks which have been faulted and folded strongly (Magetsari, 1993). In Cisaar Valley, the early quaternary deposits also faulted and folded strongly. The result of this condition makes Cisaar Valley topography became rough.
Cisaar Valley lies in the boundary area of Sumedang and Majalengka Regency. It is 2.8 km long and 2 km wide, within the 5.6 km² with a sigmoidal shape (Figure 1). Cisaar Valley is located between 6º 48’ 25” - 6º 50’ 02” S and 108º 07’ 25” - 108º 09’ 45” E, and is bounded to the west by the Pasir Cariang Hill, to the east by the Pasir Malati Hill, to the north by Cilutung River, and to the south by the hills in Cipicung Village. The Cisaar Valley sediment deposit is mainly a contribution of the Cisaar River. Based on this condition it is important to see detail about this valley and river.

The topographic conditions of the Cisaar Valley and its villages in general can be divided into two morphological units, namely hilly morphological unit and lowland morphological unit with land cover types are field, farm and forest. Hilly morphology unit shows variation in slopes from low to high steep slopes ranging from 100 to 250 meters above sea level (asl) composed by sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks. Lowlands’s type is arranged by loose material in the form of alluvial rivers and terrace deposits which found throughout the river.

The river system that flows in the Cisaar Valley area is the Cisaar River with its tributaries that flows into the Cilutung River. The surface drainage pattern of the river in the study area generally flows from the south to the north except for the tributaries that flow from west to east and from east to west which then join into the main river. The entire river in the study area (large rivers and small rivers) provides a dendritic drying pattern. Cisaar River is a periodic
river because it still has a large volume of water during the rainy season, even though in the dry season the volume is small. On the opposite, the Cisaar tributaries are the episodic (intermittent) river, which is the river that only flows in the rainy season and tends to dry during the dry season.

As an old stadium river, Cisaar River is characterized by vertical erosion no longer playing a role, and is replaced by lateral erosion. The process of deposition of Cisaar is so large that many river bends are formed. The cross section of the river is U-shaped with floodplains, whose width exceeds meanders. Sand deposits in river bends or on the sand bar on the Cisaar River indicate that they move frequently.

The cross section of the river is U-shaped with floodplains which exceeded the meanders. Sand deposits in river bends or on the sand bar in Cisaar River indicates that this river is move frequently. The outcrops in this study are found alongside this river and its tributary.

**Stratigraphy**

Previous studies stated that the lithology units in the study area from old to young consisted of claystone from the Subang Formation which was characterized by a bluish-gray color containing microfossils foraminifera plankton, which was deposited in the marine environment (Djuri, 1973), Martodjojo, (1983), (Djuhaeni dan Martodjojo, 1989). This unit then overlay by the sandstone-claystone unit of the Kaliwangu Formation which is characterized by the grayish green color containing a lot of mollusks and almost does not contain foraminifera (Aswan and Zaim, 1998). The Kaliwangu Formation then unconformity overlaid by sandstone of Citalang Formation where vertebrate fossils were found in this sandstone unit (Marino & Zaim, 2002). The Citalang Formation sandstone unit is deposited in a fluviatile (land) environment. The youngest rock unit is alluvial deposits.

The interesting things in the Cisaar Valley area is that we can found layers of black clay contain fossils of freshwater mollusks and conglomerate layers containing fragments of vertebrate fossils. Based on this condition, it is necessary to make a stratigraphic to determine the position of the layers. The dipping trend generally from west to the the east so that in the area study the order of lithology layers from old to young sequentially is from west to east. Based on the stratigraphic sequence, the lithology units found from the oldest to the youngest are:

**Claystone unit**

Claystone units are non-carbonated dark gray with thin sand intercalation of about 3-5 cm. This unit is equivalent with the Late Miocene-Pliocene Subang Formation or about 10 million years ago as proposed by
Djuhaeni and Martodjojo (1989) (Djuhaeni dan Martodjojo, 1989).

**Sandstone-claystone unit**

The claystone and sandstone is in gray color. Sandstone is present as a dominant interbedded compared to breccia and marl. Its medium to coarse sand size, good sortation and porosity, compact, carbonaceous, fragments angled to rounded, consisting of igneous rocks, quartz, feldspar, calcite, and crystal crystals. Found a type of marine mollusc Pecten sp. and echinodermic spicula.

**Siltstone-Sandstone unit**

This unit consists of interbedding sandstones and siltstone with intercalation of claystone and breccia, as well as conglomerate lenses which are thought to be paleochannels in the sandstone layer. Sandstones are gray to medium brown color and medium to coarse size, medium to bad sortation, good porosity, angular to rounded fragments, consisting of quartz, mafic sand with thicknesses varying from 3-20 cm. The sedimentary structures are graded bedding, parallel laminates and cross bedding. The siltstone is light gray to dark brown, compact with fossils of freshwater found in the dark brown layers. At the upper of this unit, the lapili and tuff layers are found with a thickness of around ±1 m. In this lithology unit Ferdianto (Ferdianto, 2019) also found vertebrate fossils that still don't know what animal that bones belong to. Based on this data this lithology unit is the oldest lithology vertebrate fossil bearing layer from Cisaar Valley area. The oldest vertebrate fossil in the north West Java Area for instant Pasir Cabe, Subang was reportedly equivalent to Cisaat fauna of Java vertebrate biostratigraphy (Wibowo, Setiyabudi, & Kurniawan, 2018). Consider about that so the oldest fossils of Cisaar Valley in this sandstones-siltstone unit might be equivalent with Cisaat fauna.

**Mudstone unit**

This unit is generally outcropped on the tributaries of the east side of the Cisaar River characterized by tuff and mudstone. Tuff are white to bright yellow color while mudstone is presented as the dominant lithology with light brown to dark color. At the middle part of this unit, there are black mudstone layers rich of freshwater mollusks such as *Bellamya javanica* and *Melanesoides* sp. with the sandstones and tuff intercalations with a thickness of tuff layer varying from about 3-10 cm. This lithology is clearly outcropped on the cliffs of the Cirendang River. In the middle of unit, the tight tuff layers about 1,5 m consist of fossilized freshwater mollusk of *Melanesoides* sp. also found in this layers.

In this mudstone unit, an almost complete Stegodon mandible has been found (Hertler, Rizal, & Zaim, 2007). The Stegodon mandible fossil was discovered in mudstone lithology. The location rediscovered based on Mr. Oma information, a local informant from
Cirendang Hamlet, Jembarwangi who participated in the excavation at the time it discovered, so that the stratigraphy position of this Stegodon mandible could be known.

**Conglomerate-siltstone unit**

This unit consists of interbedding of silt, sandstones and conglomerates. Silt is brownish gray while sandstone is brownish gray with good to medium porosity. Conglomerates present as one of the dominant lithologies in the form of a dark-black polymeric conglomerate consisting of sandstone, andesite, quartz, mafic crystals, charcoal and vertebrate fossil fragments. In this lithology unit, Ferdianto (Ferdianto, 2019) also found vertebrate fossils as survey specimens such as *Stegodon trigonocepalhus*, *Rhinoceros* sp., *Artiodactyla*, cervid, bovid, Suidae, *Crocodylus* sp. These faunas are equivalent to the Trinil fauna of Java vertebrate biostratigraphy which were estimated to have lived from 1.1 to 0.9 million years ago so based on it we
concluded that the faunas in this lithology unit was the same age as the Trinil fauna (Figure 5).

**Tuff-agglomerate unit**

This unit is characterized by tufa and agglomerates with the intercalation of volcanic breccias, conglomerates, sandstones and clay stones. Tufa is generally yellowish white with red colored weather. Volcanic breccia is found locally with graycolour and pebble size fragments.

**Andesite unit**

Andesite black to dark gray color, considered as an intrusion, with afanitic to fine crystal size.

**Old alluvial unit**

This unit occupies regions near the Cisaar river flow characterized by plain morphological expression. This unit is composed by consolidated alluvial deposits consisting of lump-sized polyamic material to sand.

**Young alluvial unit**

This unit is found along the Cisaar River in the form of unconsolidated river deposits consisting of igneous rock and sedimentary rock fragments.

**Paleo Estuarine Vestige**

Dalrymple et al (1992) said that estuarine is “a seaward portion of drowned valley system which receives sediment from both fluvial and marine sources and which contains facies influenced by tide, wave and fluvial processes”. In Cisaar Valley we found four depositional channel depositional environment, there are: open shallow marine, intertidal flat, swamp and braided (figure 2).

**Open Shallow Marine**

Characterized by marl that rich of marine fossils such as mollusc *Pecten* sp. and echinodermata spicula (figure 3). The outcrop of this lithology is can be found at 6° 49’ 43” S; 108° 07’ 44, 5” E, on the east riverbank of the Cisaar River. *Pecten* sp. is a nectonic marine mollusc which means it need an open marine environment. The association of *Pecten* sp. and echinodermata shows that this marl was depositated at open shallow marine environment.

**Intertidal Flat**

Characterized by siltstone-sandstone. Intercalation of tuff layer and several conglomerate lenses also found at this lithology unit. Sandstones are gray while clay and siltstone are light to dark brown. At some point there are found burrowing sediment structure such us Thalassinoides and Skolithos. Based on the bioturbated structure, it can be seen that this sediment is formed in a tidal or transitional environment, where at certain times, the organism can move above the surface of sediment and is not affected by waves. Carbonate nodules, fossils of freshwater mollusks and vertebrate
fragments also found in this lithology unit.

**Swamp**

Characterized by brown to dark colour mudstone with tufaceous sandstone intercalations with thicknesses varying from about 3-15 cm. There are many lenticuler siderite concretions at the bottom of this lithology unit. This lithology unit is rich of freshwater mollusk. In this swamp environment, several layers of primary tuff were found indicating volcanic activity increased at that time.

Concretion is a material found in sedimentary rock layers in the form of small chunks formed due to diagenetic processes (pressure and temperature) which cause some to become denser than others. The concretion found in this outcrop is the siderite (FeCO$_3$). This siderite is formed under reduced conditions, where the oxygen content at the time of deposition is reduced because it does not get oxygen supply. Sometimes it founded as layers which often associated with clay, shale, or coal. The occurrence of siderite support the conclusion that this mudstone was deposited at the swamp environment.

In the middle part, we can found carbon shales to lignite layers overlaid by tuff layer which rich of freshwater mollusk fossils such as *Brodia testudinaria*, *Melanoides fennemai*, *Sulcospira foeda*, *Thiara scabra* and *Belamya javanica*. All of these mollusk is comes from the same group, that is gastropod (figure 3). Bivalve mollusk also found in this mudstone, that is Unionidae freshwater mussel. In Cisaar Valley mudstone, we identify Unionidae that still in pair condition shells as *Elongaria orientalis* (figure 3). The Unionidae usually prefer to live in quiet (lotic) environment at the mud bottoms (Plaziat & Yuonis, 2005).

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**Figure 3.** Invertebrate fossils of Cisaar Valley.
(Source: Modified from Rutherford et. al 2000)
uppermost layer we can found interbedding of mudstone-sandstones rich of gastropod Belamya javanica with thickness of each layer ranging from 2-3 cm. Belamya javanica is a large viviparid snail, living in quiet fresh water. It lives on the bottom muds of ponds, marshes and marsh channels. When viviparid died, it empty shells will float and easily accumulate. Sometimes as estuarine shore deposits (J. C. Plaziat., and Yuonis, 2005). It is way we usually found the accumulation of viviparid shells as layers.

**Braided Channel**

Characterized by interbedding of silty clay, sandstone and conglomerate. Silty clay is gray, sandstone is light brown with good to medium porosity. Caliches are found in silty clay. The occurrence of caliches indicate that at some point the Cisaar Area was in arid climate condition. Conglomerates present as one of the dominant lithologies. The lower part consist of a monomical conglomerate composed of sandstones and claystone. Afterwards the composition of conglomerates becomes polymic. The deposit have more varied components such as claystone, sandstone, andesite, jasper, bone fragments, charcoal, mafic stone, shellfish fragments and others. There are things that should be noted that the sediment component in this sediment component has a blackish shiny oxidized appearance. It is suspected that this condition might be caused by the effect of intrusion. In this lithology, Ferdianto (2018) found a fragment of ivory and Stegodon bones. There are no flood plain deposit found in this lithology unit. The absence of flood plain deposit indicated that this fluvial system is braided channel.
Vestige Of The Ancient Estuarine ...(Unggul, Anton, Nurul, Dida Yurnaldi, Ruli Setiawan)

Tidal estuary fills deposits showing an upward fining succession (Siddiqui, Rahman, Sum, Yusoff, & Ismail, 2017). Overall, Cisaar estuary fill deposits’ showing an upward fining succession before becomes fluviatil environment. Based on the data, the paleoestuarine documented in Cisaar Valley is interpreted as a tidal dominated estuarine. Modelling of the tidal dominated estuary can be seen in figure 4).

The climate and environment on the peninsula of Southeast Asia have evolved and through several cycles, especially in the early Pleistocene period. The process of increasing and decreasing sea levels causes sinking and the emergence of land at that time. The process resulted in changes in landscape from the hinterland to the coastal area and vice versa (Simanjuntak & Sémah, 2005).

Environmental change plays an important role in the migration process especially in the Pleistocene period. Geological changes in the Pleistocene period showed that there were some significant changes in sea level, especially at the end of the mid Pleistocene to the end of the Pleistocene and these changes could occur several times that makes Sunda Shelf several times exposed. During this period, the migration of fauna into Indonesia especially on Java was marked by the arrival of fauna from Asia mainland which might also be followed by migration of hominids.

In Java, research on the distribution and migration of early hominids has contributed greatly to Indonesia. Java also provides evidence of human occupation before the late Pleistocene period (Bellwood, 1997). In early settlements theory there is a change in occupational orientation from Homo erectus with open landscape occupation and Homo sapiens that use caves and niches as a place to carry out various activities (Simanjuntak & Sémah, 2005). In Cisaar area, the open landscape occupation evidence are generally based on its mammal vertebrate’s fossils.

Zaim (2004), Hertler (C. Hertler, Y. Rizal, 2007) and Ferdianto (Ferdianto, 2018) found several vertebrate fossils originating from the Pleistocene period in Cisaar Valley, Sumedang. Some vertebrate fossils that were found provide information that at least fauna such as Stegodon, Bovid, Cervus, Rhinoceros, Suidae and Hippopotamus had exist in this region. In Sangiran, hominid fossil discovered on the same layers with fauna fossils. Based on these data, there is still potential to find the hominid fossil in this area. The fauna assemblages from this area are needed to study further to determined its position in Java vertebrate biostratigraphy.

Around 10 million years ago, Cisaar Valley area is an open shallow marine which then undergoes regression. The regression causes the coastline to
retreat towards the marine. Regression that occurred during the Pliocene continued into the early Pleistocene Period. This condition is clearly seen in Cirendang Hamlet at Cisaar valley. Ancient Cisaar Valley was repeatedly inundated by shallow marine and swamp which deposited sand and mud/clay sediments.

This condition makes the depositional environment of the Jembarwangi area which was gradually changing from open shallow marine to become an estuarine environment (indicated by tidal flat and swamp environment). Tidal flat is characterized by the occurrence of freshwater mollusks in interbedding of sand, silt and clay. From the tidal flat, the depositional environment changes to the swamp environment indicated by mudstone and carbon shale containing freshwater mollusk fossils. This happened looks like at the late Pliocene to early Pleistocene.

After estuarine environment, the depositional environment in Jembarwangi and its surroundings changes again into braided channel fluviatile environment. This is indicated by interbedding between massive silt and conglomerate sandstones in this region. The possibility of this braided river environment occurred in the Middle Plistocene, maybe around 0.8 to 0.15 million years ago. At present the depositional environment is dominated by the activity of the Cisaar River as the main river that flows in the Cisaar Valley area.

The Proto-Cisaar Valley where the Citalang Formation was deposited has existed since the early Pleistocene. (Setiadi, 2001) said that Citalang Formation was deposited at Pliocene to early Pleistocene. At this Plio-Pleistocene, maybe around 2.5 million years ago the proto-Cisaar valley was developed in this area as an open landscape niches. Most of the area is still a shallow marine and coastal marshes. The area is very fertile, many plants and animals live there. Within that period, deposits were formed, known as the Kaliwangu Formation.

As shown in the result study, the proto-Cisaar Valley depositional environment here is the tidal dominated estuarine. This environment is suitable for living various fauna because of its fertile and open environment. From the similarities between Asian fauna and those that living in the Cisaar Valley in the past based on the fossil record, it can be concluded that the Cisaar Valley fauna originated from mainland Asia and migrated southward to this area in early to middle Pleistocene age.

Based on the findings of vertebrate fossils in the Cisaar valley region, there are at least two horizons of fauna units that can be linked with Java vertebrate biostratigraphy, namely the Cisaat fauna which is more than one million years ago and the Trinil fauna which is around 1-0,9 million years ago. For sum, the Cisaar Valley fossils is the early - middle Pleistocene (see figure 5).
In the perspective of Java vertebrate biostratigraphy, the presence of Stegodon is often associated with Homo erectus. This can be seen in Ngandong, Kedung Brubus and Trinil HK fauna groups.

For short, fauna groups associated with Stegodon-Homo erectus usually slightly uniform in fauna compositions. Differences sometimes occur due to differences in migratory waves that occur (Sondar, 1984).

On Java, the sites containing Homo erectus fossils are mostly found in sedimentary deposits of low land, estuarine and river systems (i.e. Sangiran, Trinil, Kedungbrubus, etc). Therefore, based on similarities in the characteristics of environmental history and the association of vertebrate fossils, the Cisaar valley should has potential to study the initial period of occupancy, especially by early hominid in Java Island in general and particularly in West Java.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the field data, before becomes a structural valley, the proto-Cisaar valley was a transitional environment from the open shallow marine to a tidal dominated estuarine and braided river system at the age of Plio-Pleistocene. At present, the condition of the deposition environment is dominated by the activities of the Cisaar River as the main river that flows in the Jembarwangi
area that forms the Cisaar Valley landscape.

Two horizons of the fauna unit in the Cisaar Valley are found, namely the Cisaat fauna which is its age more than one million years ago and the Trinil fauna which is around 1-0.9 million years ago. This research provides evidences of occupancy by the early fauna of the vertebræ and the possibility of hominid in the early-middle pleistocene period in the Cisaar Valley region.

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