

# Fracture Orientation in Maros, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Muhammad Altin Massinai<sup>1, a)</sup>, Muhammad Fawzy Ismullah Massinai<sup>1)</sup>, Ayusari Wahyuni<sup>2)</sup>, Ayyub Alqadri<sup>1)</sup> and Jefri Nainggolan<sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Geophysics, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia.*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Physics, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, Indonesia*

<sup>a)</sup> Corresponding author: [altin@science.unhas.ac.id](mailto:altin@science.unhas.ac.id)

**Abstract.** Soils and rocks can undergo deformation and sedimentation processes, which are architectural, geological structures. The geological formation of an area generally refers to field observations and secondary data. Consideration has been carried out at two locations in Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, with the aim of the study being to determine the stress orientation in the area. This observation uses a geological compass to measure strike and dip shapes, which are then processed to produce a Rosette Diagram. Based on the Rosette diagram obtained, it can be concluded that the principal stress in the area has orientation around the northwest-southeast. It is suspected that the formation of fractures in the Maros Regency influenced by volcanism in the structure of the Camba formation. Furthermore, this geological information is expected to be used as a comparison in research related to geoscience.