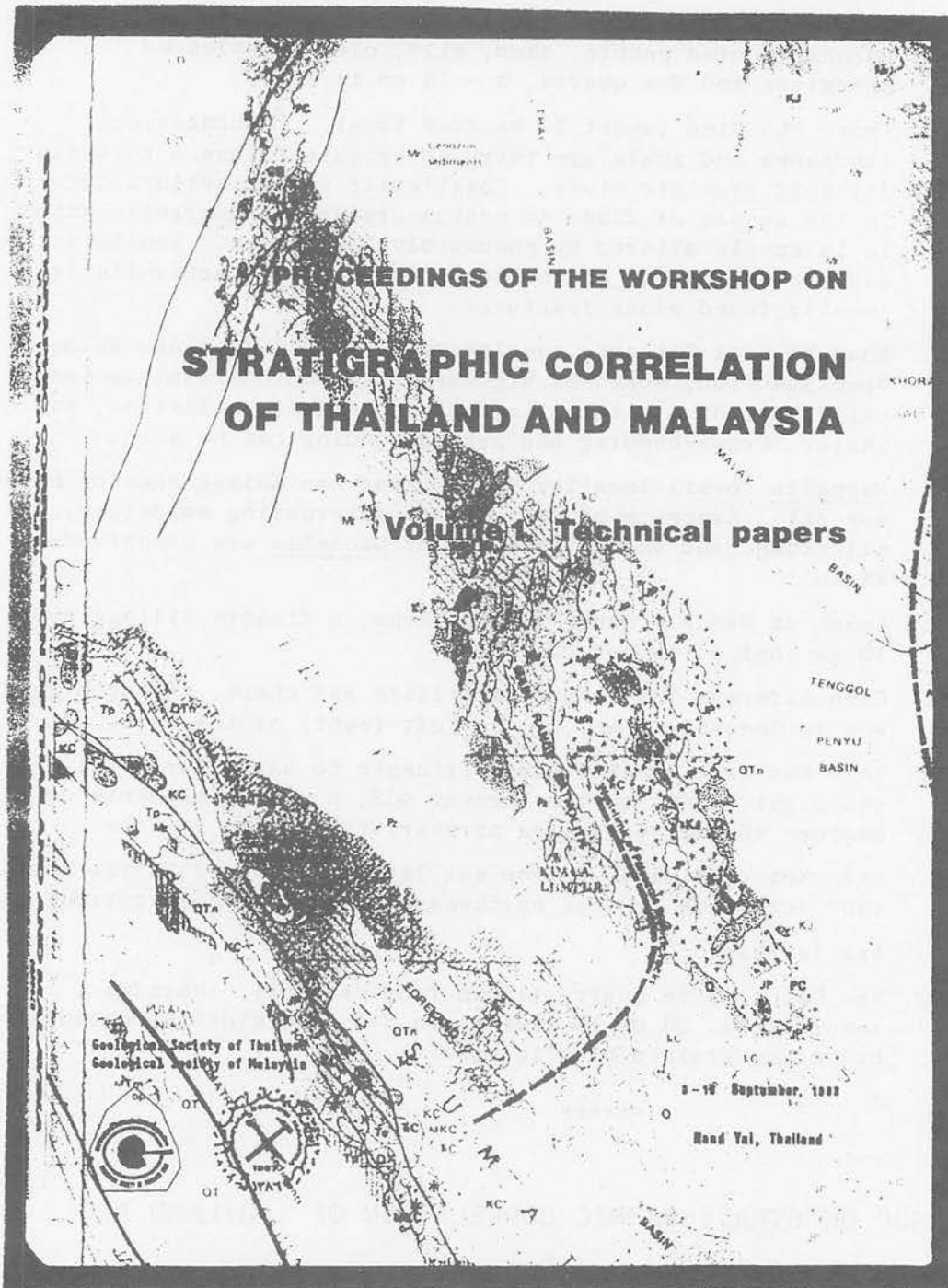


WORKSHOP ON STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATION OF THAILAND AND  
MALAYSIA - ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

**The Palaeozoic Sedimentary Rocks of Peninsular Malaysia -  
Stratigraphy and Correlation**

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*A well-represented sequence of Palaeozoic rocks ranging in age from Cambrian to Permian is found in Peninsular Malaysia. Two sedimentation regimes are recognized based on their different periods of initial sedimentation; a western regime to which Lower Palaeozoic*



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*strata are confined and where a conformable Cambrian-Permian succession is evident in the Langkawi, Perlis and Kedah area and an eastern regime where Carbo-Permian strata crop out in the central and eastern parts of the peninsula.*

*On the basis of their stratigraphic record and characteristics the western regime is subdivided into the northwestern zone and western zone and the eastern regime into the central zone and eastern zone. Representative lithostratigraphic units of the northwestern zone are the Machinchang formation, Setul formation, Mahang formation, Kubang Pasu formation and the Chuping limestone. Those of the western zone are represented by the Baling group, Bentong group, Kinta limestone, Kati formation, Kenny Hill formation, Dinding schist, Hawthornden schist and Kuala Lumpur limestone; those of the central zone by the Raub group, Kepis formation and Taku schist and those of the eastern zone by the Kuantan group.*

*The earliest sedimentation began during Late Cambrian in the western regime and sedimentation was more or less continuous till the Permian in the northern part of the regime. An unconformity has been reported separating Upper Palaeozoic Kenny Hill formation from the Silurian Kuala Lumpur limestone and Hawthornden schist in the southern part of the regime. In the eastern regime, shallow marine sedimentation commenced in Early Carboniferous and probably continued uninterrupted till Late Permian. However, the central zone of the regime differed from the eastern zone in the accumulation of abundant volcanoclastics in the later stages of sedimentation while the eastern zone remained tectonically more stable and was characterized by more clastic sedimentation. Uplift of the eastern zone took place towards the end of the Permian whereas sedimentation continued in the tectonically unstable central zone into the Mesozoic.*

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