Wind-stress features and their palaeoenvironmental implication in the east coast of Johore

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Several surface markings on calcareous conglomeratic sandstone in the east coast of Johore were identified to be features related to wind stress and wind deposition. Deposition was effected by the adhesion of wind transported sand to a damp surface while the high shear strength of the wind was able to push and shape the cohesive and plastic material. These markings are named corrugated marks, knots, horseshoe marks and beads. Their strong parallel and unidirectional orientation in addition to other morphological evidences suggest that the wind was strong, unidirectional and it blew from the land to the sea. A higher daily range of temperature was indicated. These processes are interpreted to have been active when the sea was about 0.5 m above the present sea-level.

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