
**Aspek sedimentologi dan paleontologi Batu Kapur Melinau di Taman Negara Gunung Mulu, Sarawak
(Sedimentological and paleontological aspects of Melinau Limestone from Gunung Mulu National Park, Sarawak)**

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Kajian irisan nipis Batu Kapur Melinau dapat menentukan beberapa fasies batu kapur dan mengenalpasti kandungan fosil di dalamnya. Berdasarkan kepada kajian petrografi, Batu Kapur Melinau boleh dibahagikan kepada beberapa mikrofasies iaitu batu bebat, batu butir, batu padat, batu wak, batu kapur terhablur semula dan batu lodak berkapur. Beberapa spesies foraminifera, alga dan karang juga telah dikenalpasti daripada kajian ini. Daripada mikrofasies dari kandungan fosil yang dikenalpasti dapat ditafsirkan bahawa Batu Kapur Melinau telah terbentuk di sekitaran laut cetek dan berusia Eosen Akhir hingga Miosen.

Several limestone facies and their fossil content were identified from the Melinau Limestone. Based on the petrographical study, the limestone can be divided into several microfacies, namely boundstone, grainstone, packstone, wackestone,

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recrystallised limestone and calcareous siltstone. Several species of foraminifera, together with algae and coral, were also identified from this study. The limestone microfacies and their fossil assemblages show that the Melinau Limestone was deposited in a shallow marine environment during Late Eocene to Miocene time.