## Reversal of wrench movement at the west-central margin of the Malay Basin

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Right lateral wrench movement could have occurred on the west-central margin of the Malay Basin as early as Jura-Cretaceous and continued till pre-Oligocene. This is evidenced by the occurrence of basement faults transecting pre-Oligocene/Jura-Cretaceous(?) sequences in the Tok Bidan graben. Tok Bidan graben resembles a rhomboid pull apart basin by right lateral wrench movement.

The continual right lateral wrench movement during pre-Oligocene could have initiated the formation of NW-SE trending Dungun fault system and its associated half grabens. The Dungun graben is located at the southeast end of the Dungun faults. This graben also resembles a right lateral wrenched rhomboid

Nov-Dec 1993

pull apart basin. The location of this graben at the southeast end of the Dungun faults suggests the movement of the Dungun faults dextrally.

Left stepping *en echelon* faults within Miocene sequences in the Dungun graben suggests a reversal of wrench movement during Miocene time. However, such reversal was not recorded in Tok Bidan Miocene sequences: the Dungun faults could have buffered the changes in stress during Miocene. The absence of wrench reversal in the Tok Bidan graben indicates that Tok Bidan area could be stabilising during Miocene.

This Miocene reversal of wrench movement could be the manifestation of the changes in the stress regime within this portion of the Malay Basin. These changes could have resulted from the change of motion of the Pacific Plate and the northward advancement of the Indo-Australian Plate during Miocene.