

KAJIAN PALINOLOGI BATUAN SEDIMEN DARI JALAN KERATONG-PALOH HINAI, PAHANG D.M.

Palynological study of sedimentary rocks from Keratong -Paloh Hinai Road, Pahang, D.M.

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Batuan sedimen berusia Jura-Kapur yang kebanyakannya terdiri daripada batu pasir dan batu lodak telah dipetakan di sekitar Felda Keratong 8 dan Simpang Felda Paloh Hinai. Sebelum ini, penentuan usia batuan Jura-Kapur yang tersebar luas di bahagian tengah Semenanjung Malaysia adalah berdasarkan kajian perbandingan sama ada litologi, struktur sedimen atau kandungan fosil tumbuhan yang pernah dilaporkan. Beberapa contoh dari singkapan di sekitar Keratong dan Paloh Hinai dibuat kajian palinologi. Himpunan spora dan debunga yang terawet agak baik boleh dikenalpasti daripada tiga lokaliti yang dikaji. Walau bagaimanapun, serpihan tumbuhan dan spora fungus juga di temui dalam contoh-contoh yang lain.

Palinomorf yang utama dalam himpunan spora dan debunga yang dikenalpasti terdiri daripada *Aequitriradites* sp., *Araucariacites* sp., *Classopollis* sp. dan *Ephedripites* sp. Batuan yang dikaji dicadangkan berusia akhir Kapur Awal (Barremian-Albian) berdasarkan kepada himpunan spora dan debunga yang juga disokong oleh kehadiran "miospora penunjuk" seperti *Ephedripites* sp. dan *Classopollis* sp. yang sering ditemui dalam batuan berusia Aptian-Albian. Batuan sedimen di kawasan ini ditafsirkan telah diendapkan di sekitaran daratan kerana ketiadaan palinomorf samudera dan disokong oleh struktur sedimen lazim sekitaran fluvial.

Jurassic-Cretaceous sedimentary rocks consisting mainly of sandstone and siltstone were mapped in the vicinity of Felda Keratong 8 and Felda Paloh Hinai, Pahang. Previously, the age determination of the widely distributed Jurassic-Cretaceous rocks in the central part of the Malay Peninsular was based on comparative study either on its lithology, sedimentary structures or plant fossils content. Several outcrop samples from the Keratong and Paloh Hinai areas were analysed for their palynomorphs content. A fairly well-preserved spore and pollen assemblage was identified from three localities. However, some palynodebris and fungal spores were also found in the remaining samples.

The dominant constituents of the spore and pollen assemblage identified are *Aequitriradites* sp., *Araucariacites* sp., *Classopollis* sp. and *Ephedripites* sp. The age of the rocks is suggested to be late Early Cretaceous (Barremian Albian) based on the observed spore and pollen assemblage and is further supported by the presence of the "index miospore" *Ephedripites* sp. and *Classopollis* sp. which are commonly recorded in the Aptian-Albian strata. The sedimentary rocks from the study area is interpreted to have been deposited in a terrestrial environment because of the absence of marine palynomorphs and this is supported by the typically fluvial sedimentary structures.