Oligocene-Early Miocene Planktonic Foraminifera from the Temburong Formation, Klias Peninsula, Sabah, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Oligocene-Early Miocene sedimentary rocks of the Temburong Formation exposed at the Klias Peninsula. The sediments samples consist of well-preserved planktonic foraminifera that's useful for age detemination of sedimentary formation. The objective of this study is to classify the taxonomy and biostratigraphy of planktic foraminifera in the Temburong Formation at study area. A total of nine shale samples from eight localities (Te01 to Te08) were collected along the Kuala Penyu-Menumbok road, Klias Peninsula. All samples were processes based on standard micropaleontological method. Twenty-eight species of planktic foraminifera were successfully recovered from the samples. The planktonic foraminifera are Cassidulina sp., Cassigerinella chipaloensis, Catapsydrax dissimilis, Dentogloboquadrina altispira altispira, Globigerina binaiensis, Globigerina ciperoensis, Globigerina praebulloides, Globigerina praevenezuelana, Globigerina selli, Globigerina sp., Globigerina tapuriensis, Globigerina woodi, Globigerinoides altiapertura, Globigerinoides triloba, primordius, Globigerinoides triloba Globigerinoides trilobus bullatus, Globoquadrina baroemoenensis, Globoquadrina dehiscens, Globoquadrina praedehiscens, Globoquadrina sp., Globoquadrina venezuelana, Globorotalia mayeri, Globorotalia obesa, Globorotalia opima nana, Globorotalia opima opima Bolli, Globorotalia sp. and Globorotalia siakanensis Leroy. The foraminifera assemblage can be divided into three zones, P21/N2 Globigerina angulisuturalis/Globorotalia opima opima Zone, primordius/Globigerina kugleri N4 Globigerinoides Zone and Globoguadrina dehiscens/Globoquadrina praedehiscens Zone N5. Its concluded that the shale unit of the Temburong Formation from the Klias Peninsula was interpreted as a distal part of deepsea fan deposited during the Upper Oligocene to Early Miocene (Chattian to Aguitanian).