

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF
SEVERAL TERENGGANU AND PAHANG BEACHES

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A comparative study on the characteristics of several Terengganu and Pahang beaches See Yee Lerk.

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**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF
SEVERAL TERENGGANU AND PAHANG BEACHES**

BY

SEE YEE LERK

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ABSTRAK

Suatu kajian untuk membezakan morfologi, sedimentologi serta keadaan pantai beberapa pantai di Terengganu and Pahang telah dijalankan dari bulan April hingga Jun, 1998.

Daripada kajian ini, didapati secara amnya, pantai di Terengganu lurus and terdedah manakala pantai di Pahang mengambil bentuk pantai berteluk. Pantai yang lurus dan terdedah di Terengganu secara relatifnya lebih curam dan pendek daripada pantai yang berteluk di Pahang. Pasir kasar (51.85%) merupakan sebahagian besar daripada komponen sedimen di Terengganu manakala pasir halus merupakan komponen utama (58.02%) sedimen pantai di Pahang. Kebanyakan sedimen dari semua pantai yang dikaji mempunyai nilai sisihan sederhana baik ataupun baik dan mempunyai kepencongan yang negatif. Nilai kurtosis pula menunjukkan kebanyakan sedimen adalah leptokurtik.

Namun demikian, hampir semua pantai di sepanjang kawasan pengajian boleh dikategorikan sebagai pantai dissipatif berdasarkan indeks parameter skala zon luran (ssp). Indeks ssp pantai-pantai ini mempunyai julat dari 3.36 hingga 161.98. Akan tetapi, pantai yang curam mempunyai nilai yang dekat kepada titik pemisahan (nilai ssp = 2.5) di antara keadaan pantai reflektif dan dissipatif.

ABSTRACT

A comparative study on the morphology, sedimentology as well as the surf scaling parameter index of several beaches in Terengganu and Pahang was conducted from April to June, 1998.

From the study, it was observed that generally, the beaches in Terengganu are straight and exposed beaches whereas beaches in Pahang take the form of crenulate shaped bays. The straight, exposed beaches of Terengganu are relatively steeper and shorter than the crenulate shaped bays of Pahang. Coarse sand (51.85%) dominates the sediment component for Terengganu beaches while fine sand constituted a major component (58.02%) of beach materials in Pahang. Sediments of all beaches studied were either moderately well sorted or well sorted and were mostly negatively skewed. Kurtosis values showed that most sediments tend to be leptokurtic.

Nevertheless, almost all beaches studied can be categorised as dissipative beaches based on the surf scaling parameter obtained. Their surf scaling parameter index ranged from 3.36 to 161.98. The steeper beaches, however, have values close to the cut-off point (surf scaling parameter = 2.5) between reflective beach and dissipative beach states.