

Pulau Jemuruk adalah pulau baki kecil di muara Sungai Kubang Badak. Pulau ini mewakili lapisan teratas (termuda) Formasi Machinchang berusia Kambria (550-500 juta tahun). Dalam lapisan batu pasir halus di sini, ahli geologi telah menemui fosil trilobit penanda usia (Famili Saukiidae). Walaupun lapisan batuan di sini mengandungi fosil, amat sukar untuk orang biasa menjumpainya. Trilobit ialah antara haiwan kompleks yang terawal menakluki dunia sejak Zaman Kambria. Sehingga kini, ada kira-kira 17,000 spesies yang diketahui, tetapi malangnya, tiada satu pun yang terselamat semasa kepupusan massa Perm Akhir (252 juta tahun lampau). Begitupun, fosil trilobit ialah bukti terpenting menentukan usia Kambria sehingga Perm (550 sehingga 252 juta tahun).

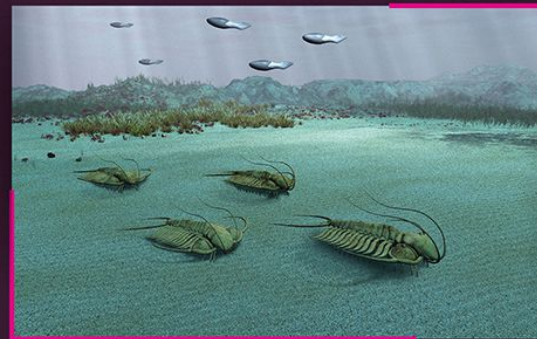
Pada permukaan yang terdedah akibat hakisan laut, fosil surih *Dictyodora* spp. turut dijumpai. Fosil surih ialah rekod geologi aktiviti biologi haiwan kuno di dasar laut. Fosil ialah warisan alam yang penting untuk menyingkap sejarah bumi, tetapi kebanyakannya telah terancam oleh aktiviti manusia. Oleh itu, pendekatan pemuliharaan yang berkesan sangat diperlukan. Selain kepentingan geologi, pulau baki Jemuruk menunjukkan keindahan lapisan batuan seakan kek lapis. Pulau ini juga penting bagi komuniti tempatan mencari aneka siput dan tiram sebagai sumber makanan.

Jemuruk Island is a small remnant island located at the river mouth of Sungai Kubang Badak. The island represents the topmost layer (the youngest) of the Cambrian-old Machinchang Formation (550-500 million years). In the fine sandstone layer here, geologists discovered trilobite index fossils (Family Saukiidae). While the rock layers here contain fossils, it is very difficult for people to find them. Trilobites are among the earliest complex animals that conquered the world since the Cambrian Period. Currently, there are about 17,000 known species, but unfortunately, none survived during the End Permian mass extinction (252 million years ago). Nonetheless, trilobite fossils are the most important evidence of the age of Cambrian until the Permian Period (550-252 million years).

*On exposed surfaces due to sea erosion, trace fossils *Dictyodora* spp. are also found. A trace fossil is a geological record of biological activity of ancient marine seafloor animals. Fossils are an important natural heritage that reveals the history of the earth, but most have been threatened by human activity. Therefore, an effective conservation approach is needed. In addition to geological interest, the remnant island of Jemuruk shows the beauty of rock layers that resemble a layer cake. The island is also important for the local community to collect various snails and oysters as a source of food.*



▲ Lapisan batu di Pulau Jemuruk kelihatan seperti kek lapis
Rock layers of Pulau Jemuruk that look like a layer cake



▲ Trilobit di sekitaran dasar laut kuno
Trilobites on the ancient seafloor

▼ Fosil Indeks trilobit (Famili Saukiidae)
A trilobite index fossil (Family Saukiidae)



▲ Fosil surih *Dictyodora* spp.
A *Dictyodora* spp. trace fossil