

## U. SHORES

### Field Note U8c1. Arniston shores – Geomorphological features – Notches and Caves



**Inside the Waenhuiskrans Cave.**

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### Field Note U8c1. Arniston shores – Geomorphological features – Notches and caves

The Waenhuiskrans Formation cliffs along the Arniston shores are subject to relentless wave action, which resulted in the formation of wave-cut notches and caves.

#### ***Notches***

Most of the notches around Arniston are found along the East Shore (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Notches along on East Shore.**



## Caves

Several small caves are located along the East Shore of Arniston (Figures 2 and 3).



**Figure 2. Top and bottom – caves along Arniston East Shore.**





**Figure 3. Top and bottom – caves along Arniston East Shore.**



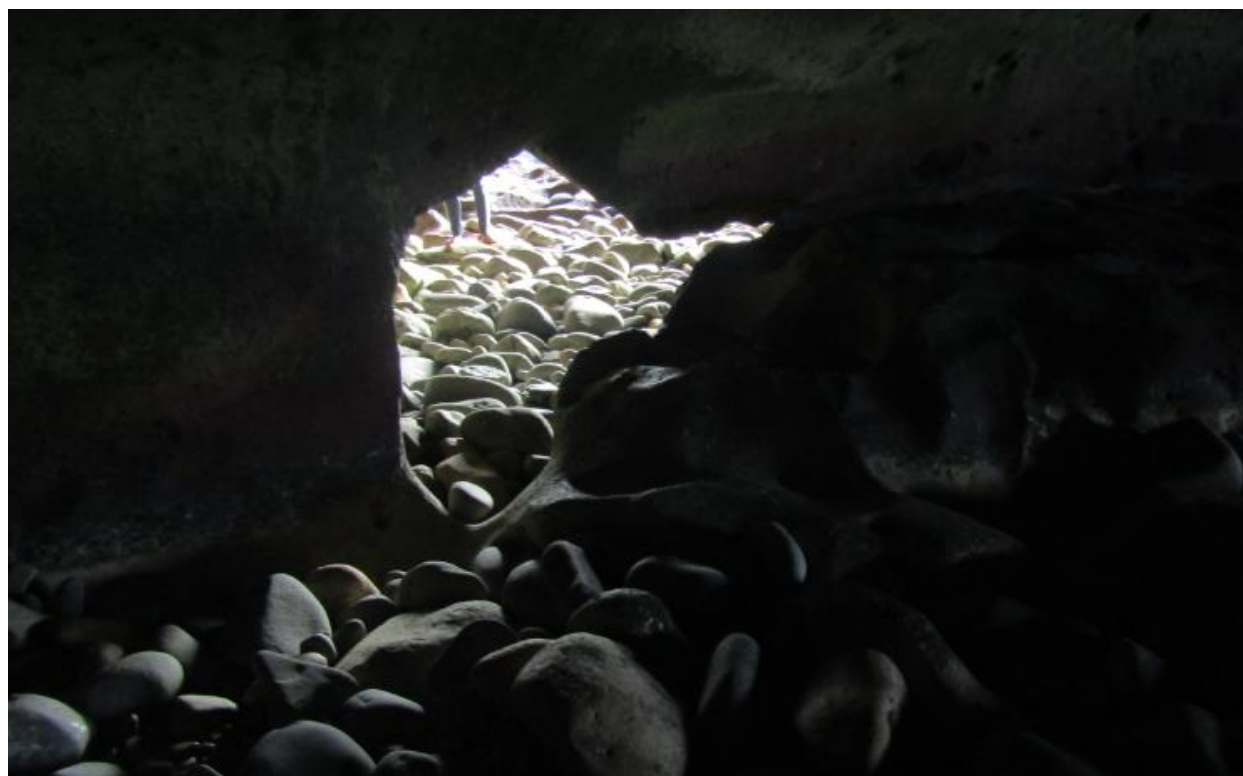
### **Waenhuiskrans Cave**

Entry into the cave is only possible at low tide, through a small opening (Figures 4 and 5).



**Figure 4. Top, middle and bottom – the access to the Waenhuiskrans Cave (arrows).**





**Figure 5. The low, narrow entrance to the Waenhuiskrans Cave. Top – view from outside the cave. Bottom - view from inside the cave.**

The Waenhuiskrans Cave has an 'entrance' chamber, ~15 m in diameter with a ~3 m high ceiling, and a 'hall', ~25 m in diameter with a ~10 m high ceiling (Figures 6 to 9).



**Figure 6. The cave floor. Top - well-rounded boulders of the TMG Rietvlei Formation are washed by the waves into the cave. Bottom – fluting\*.**

\*Fluting is a process of differential weathering and erosion by which an exposed well-jointed coarse-grained rock develops a corrugated surface of flutes; especially the formation of small-scale ridges and depressions by wave action.





**Figure 7. Some of the boulders on the floor of the cave are ~0.7 m long.**





**Figure 8. Top – the cave walls. Bottom - the cave ceiling.**





Figure 9. Top and bottom – photographs of the cave taken from the Internet.