



R. INFANTA AND BREEDE

Field Note R2e. Kabeljoubank to Kontiki Shore - Geology



Kabeljoubank to Kontiki Shore – view to the east.

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The shore from Kabeljoubank to Kontiki is about 2.5 km long (Figures 1 and 2).



Figure 1. Satellite image of the Breede River Mouth South Shore (between Kabeljoubank (yellow arrow) and Kontiki (white arrow). Green arrow points to sandy flats.



Figure 2. Topography map (top) and geology field sheet (JA Malan, 1985) of the shore between Kabeljoubank and Kontiki. The shore is marked as comprising Quaternary sediments. Shales of the Bokkeveld Group as well as rocks of the Bredasdorp Group are present along the shore as well.



Boulders and pebbles of all sizes are present on the east side of this shore (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Top and bottom – boulders and pebbles west of Kabeljoubank.



The rocks immediately west of the Kabeljoubank are of the Bredasdorp Group, probably the Klein Brak Formation (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Top and bottom – abrasion tables of the Klein Brak Formation (?), west of Kabeljoubank.



Dissolution features west of Kabeljoubank. (These features look very similar to those on the Waenhuiskrans Formation rocks on the Arniston shores (see Field Notes on dissolution features there in Chapter U) (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Top and bottom – dissolution features on the abrasion tables west of Kabeljoubank.



The middle section of this shore is characterised by rocks of the Klein Brak Formation, with pebbles cemented on top of them (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Top and bottom – pebbles west of Kabeljoubank are cemented to the Klein Brak Formation rocks (dashed line shows the extent of the pebble cover).



Figure 5. Top and bottom – pebbles west of Kabeljoubank are cemented to the Klein Brak Formation rocks.



The west part of this shore is mostly sandy. Shales of the Gydo Formation protrude the sand (Figures 6 and 7).



Figure 6. Shales protrude the sandy beach west of the fish trap (top; see Field Note in Chapter U).



Figure 7. Top and bottom – shales on the Kabeljoubank to Kontiki Shore.



Thin and thick quartz veins are present within the shale outcrops (Figures 8 and 9).



Figure 8. Top and bottom – thin quartz veins within the shales on the Kabeljoubank to Kontiki Shore.



Figure 9. Top and bottom – thick quartz veins (dykes?) within the shales on the Kabeljoubank to Kontiki Shore.



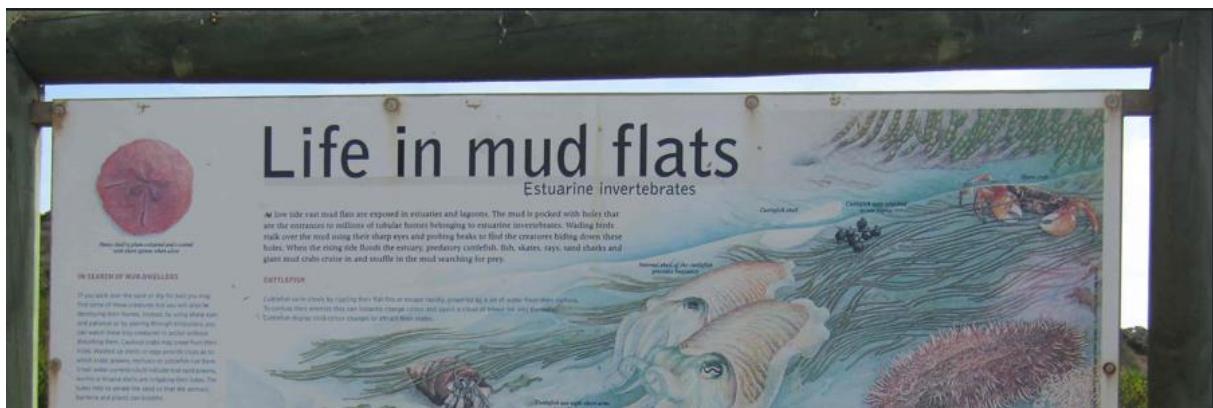
Aeolian sediments, with karst characteristics, overlie the shale strata (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Top and bottom – aeolian sediments overlie the shales. Dashed line demarcates the contact zone.



Farther to the west of this section, there are wide, sandy flats (erroneously called mud flats in some publications and signs (Figure 11).



**Figure 11. Top - rippled, sandy flats comprise the western section of this shore. View to the east.
See the sandy flats in Figure 1. Bottom – top of a board next to the Breede River Mouth.**

More visits to this shore, and observations required, to answer at least three questions: a. The Klein Brak Formation rocks show many similarities with the Waenhuiskrans Formation rocks in Arniston, b. Of what formation is the aeolian layer, which overlies the shale rocks? And c. Are the pebbles, which are cemented to, and partly cover, the abrasion tables constitute part of the Klein Brak Formation or a layer of beach rock?