

CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION ..	1
1.1. Location of the area ..	1
1.2. Review of the Geology of Meghalaya	1
1.3. Aims and Methods of study..	11
1.4. Previous literature ..	12
CHAPTER 2 : GEOLOGY OF THE AREA ..	14
2.1. Introduction ..	14
2.2. Communication ..	14
2.3. Physiography ..	14
2.4. Climate ..	15
2.5. Flora and Fauna ..	15
2.6. Stratigraphy and lithology	15
CHAPTER 3 : LABORATORY TECHNIQUE OF STUDY	20
3.1. Dolomitic and Magnesian Limestone	20
3.2. Sandstone ..	25
CHAPTER 4 : PETROGRAPHY OF THE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE	28
4.1. Introduction ..	28
4.2. Petrography ..	29
4.2.1. Terrigenous constituents..	29
4.2.1(1) Quartz ..	29
4.2.1(2) Opaque minerals ..	29
4.2.2. Allochemical constituents..	29
4.2.2(1) Fossils ..	30

	Page
4.2.2(2) Intraclast ..	31
4.2.2(3) Pellets ..	31
4.2.2(4) Oolites ..	31
4.2.3. Orthochemical constituents	32
4.2.3(1) Matrix ..	32
4.2.3(2) Cement ..	32
4.2.4. Micro textures and fabrics	34
4.2.5. Micro structures ..	34
4.2.6. Neomorphie Fabrics ..	36
4.2.7. Carbonate Minerals ..	37
4.2.7(1) High-magnesian calcite and low-magnesian calcite ..	37
4.2.7(2) Dolomite ..	37
4.2.7(3) Aragonite ..	38
4.2.8. Petrographical classification	38
4.3. Size frequency distribution of Allochems and crystals ..	41
4.3.1. Mutual relationship of the textural parameters ..	42
4.4. Powder X-ray ..	43
4.5. Infrared spectra ..	44
4.6. Differential Thermal analysis	44
4.7. Metallic Minerals ✓ ..	44
4.8. Petrophysics ..	45
4.8.1. Porosity ..	46
4.8.2. Pore size distribution (Capillary pressure)	47
4.8.3. Permeability ..	48

	Page
4.9. Depositional Environment and diagenesis	48
4.9.1. Depositional Environment ..	48
4.9.2. Diagenesis ..	49
4.9.2(1) Inversion ..	50
4.9.2(2) Neomorphism ..	51
4.9.2(3) Silicification ..	52
4.9.2(4) Solution ..	52
4.9.2(5) Cementation ..	52
 CHAPTER 5 : PETROGRAPHY OF THE MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE	 54
5.1. Introduction ..	54
5.2. Petrography ..	54
5.2.1. Terrigenous constituents ..	54
5.2.1(1) Quartz ..	54
5.2.1(2) Opaque minerals ..	54
5.2.2. Allochemical constituents	55
5.2.2(1) Fossils ..	55
5.2.2(2) Intraclast ..	55
5.2.2(3) Pellets ..	56
5.2.2(4) Oolites ..	56
5.2.3. Orthochemical constituents	56
5.2.3(1) Matrix ..	56
5.2.3(2) Cement ..	57
5.2.4. Micro textures and Fabrics	59
5.2.5. Microstructures ..	60
5.2.6. Neomorphic Fabric ..	60

	Page
5.2.7. Carbonate minerals ..	61
5.2.7(1) High-magnesian calcite and low-magnesian calcite ..	61
5.2.7(2) Dolomite ..	62
5.2.7(3) Aragonite ..	62
5.2.8. Petrographical classification	62
5.3. Size frequency distribution of allochem and Crystal ..	65
5.3.1. Mutual relationship of the textural parameter ..	66
5.4. Powder X-ray ..	67
5.5. Infrared Spectra ..	68
5.6. Differential Thermal Analysis	68
5.7. Metallic minerals ..	68
5.8. Petrophysics ..	70
5.8.1. Porosity ..	70
5.8.2. Pore size distribution (Capillary pressure curves) ..	71
5.8.3. Permeability ..	72
5.9. Depositional Environment and diagenesis	72
5.9.1. Depositional Environment ..	72
5.9.2. Diagenesis ..	73
5.9.2(1) Inversion ..	74
5.9.2(2) Neomorphism ..	75
5.9.2(3) Silicification ..	76
5.9.2(4) Solution ..	76
5.9.2(5) Cementation ..	77

	Page
CHAPTER 6 : GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE	78
6.1. Introduction ..	78
6.2. Loss on ignition, moisture and acid insoluble residue (I.R.) ..	78
6.3. Distribution of major elements	79
6.4. Distribution of trace elements	80
6.5. Mutual relationships ..	82
6.6. Ca/Mg and Mg/Ca ratio ..	85
6.7. Molar ratio ..	86
6.8. Chemical classification ..	87
6.9. Depositional environment and diagenesis	88
CHAPTER 7 : GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE	89
7.1. Introduction ..	89
7.2. Loss on ignition, moisture and acid insoluble residue (I.R.) ..	89
7.3. Distribution of major elements	89
7.4. Distribution of trace elements	90
7.5. Mutual relationships ..	92
7.6. Ca/Mg and Mg/Ca ratio ..	95
7.7. Molar ratio ..	96
7.8. Chemical classification ..	97
7.9. Depositional environment and diagenesis	97
CHAPTER 8 : LAKADONG SANDSTONE OF THE SHELLA FORMATION	99
8.1. Introduction ..	99
8.2. Petrography ..	100

	Page
8.2.1. Mineralogical composition	100
8.2.2. Genetic group of Quartz ..	101
8.2.3. Mineralogical classification	102
8.3.1. Character of the cumulative curves	102
8.3.2. Size frequency distribution	103
8.3.3. Discriminate functions ..	103
8.3.3(1) Textural parameters ..	103
8.3.3(2) Textural classification ..	106
8.4. Grain size image ..	108
8.4.1. C.M. pattern ..	106
8.4.2. F-M, L-M, A-M, diagram ..	107
8.4.3. Mineralogy ..	107
8.4.4. Z.T.R. maturity index ..	111
8.4.5. Length and breadth of zircon and tourmaline ..	111
8.4.6. Catanae of zircon and tourmaline	111
8.4.7. Sedimentary structure ..	111
8.5. Interpretation ..	112
8.5.1. Provanance ..	112
8.5.2. Depositional environment ..	113
8.5.3. Cementation ..	113
CHAPTER 9 : DISCUSSION ..	114
CHAPTER 10 : SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION ..	125

		Page
REFERENCES	..	130
FIGURES	..	146
PLATES	..	147
APPENDIX : TABLES	..	148
MAPS	(Inside back cover)	

Tables in the text

TABLE I. Tertiary succession in Assam (including Meghalaya).

TABLE II. Eocene formation of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

TABLE III. Stratigraphical succession of Meghalaya

Figure in the text

FIG. 1. Location map of Meghalaya.