List of Plates

Plate-II.1	Satellite imagery of part of Precambrian terrain of Rajasthan	19
	and North Gujarat showing the ADTB, various lineaments,	
	study area and its relationship to ADTB.	
Plate-II.2A.	Exposures of charnockitic rocks in Balaram River.	27
Plate-II.2B.	Quarry sections in Charnockites near Balaram.	27
Plate -II.3A	Vertical banding in charnockites in section at Chikanvas	28
	Quarry	
Plate-II.3B.	Banded layers in Charnockites showing rootless folds	28
Plate-II.4A	Alternating ridges and furrows in ultrabasic granulites near	30
	Каприга.	
Plate-II.4B.	Irregular patches of acid and intermediate charnockite in basic	30
	variety near Balaram.	
Plate-II.5A	Charnockite quarry north of Virampur	31
Plate-II.5B	Knotty appearance on the surface of basic charnockites &	31
	meta-norites (Near Ajapur Wanka)	
Plate-II.6A.	Nodular appearance of metanorites.	32
Plate-II.6B.	Mylonite - extremely fine grained black rock with ovoid	32
	patches of pink feldspar.	
Plate-II.7A.	General look of the ultrabasic country	34
Plate-II.7B.	Divani hill range The resistant cordierite renders them a	34
	conspicuous sinuous range.	
Plate-II.8A.	The Divani Peak.	35
Plate - II.8B	Geomorphic expression of calc granulites. Weathered black	35
	surface and resistance to weathering. Dark bands are	
	diopside rich.	
Plate-II.9A & B	Field photographs showing Isoclinal reclined folds in pelitic	38
	granulite. The S1 foliation of F1 folds is isoclinally folded.	
	Attenuation of limbs of the folds is clearly seen.	
Plate-II.10 A, B	Field photographs showing development of quartzo-	39
	feldspathic melt and its accumulation is conspicuous along the	
	hinges and their vicinity.	
Plate-II.11 A	Field photographs showing development of quartzo-	40
	feldspathic melt and its accumulation is conspicuous along the	
	hinges and their vicinity.	
Plate-II.11B.	Field photograph showing development of garnets in the hinge	40
	portions imparts these rocks a reddish look.	

-

•

- Plate-III.1A. Cryptic and rhythmic layering best seen in a freshly broken 45 surface across the layers in ultrabasic granulite.
- Plate-III.1B. Exsolution of pyroxenes in ultrabasic granulite (PPL, 80X). 45
- Plate-III.2A. A few olivine grains are completely surrounded by 46 orthopyroxene while others occur within the plagioclase in ultrabasic granulite (XPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.3A Mosaic of equidimensional grains, with straight boundaries 55 meet at triple junctions with ~120° (xenoblastic texture) (XPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.3B. Quartz with minute, opaque, dusty rod-like inclusions of rutile 55 & apatite in basic type (XPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.4A Rutile as fine needles or as dust in quartz. Different sets of 65 rutile needles are seen as minute rods or dots oriented along different cleavages and intersected in thin sections at different angles in acid types (XPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.4B Smaller quartz grains with polygonal outline and triple point 65 junction indicate grain boundary equilibration in acid types (XPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.5A Often K-feldspar porphyroblast contain oriented intergrowth 67 of plagioclase feldspar and are thus perthitic. Different types of perthite include string perthite (PPL, 40X).
- Plate-III.5B Hypersthene occurs as anhedral irregular clusters or as clumps 67 or as isolated pools or crescent shaped bits in a felsic base in acid types (PPL, 80X).
- Plate-III.6A Orthopyroxene is replaced partially or completely by 68 amphibole and or biotite. Amphibole - quartz symplectite develops in between orthopyroxene and plagioclase in acid types (PPL, 40X).
- PLATE-III.7A Gneissic foliation and dark grey fine grained groundmass with 76 ovoid patches of feldspar drawn out parallel to the foliation in mylonitic rocks (PPL, 40X).
- Plate-III.7B. Typical mylonitic texture with coarse plates of feldspar full of 76 dusty inclusions standing out like knots or augens around which the quartz flows in long, narrow ribbons of forms lenticular micro to crypto-crystalline aggregates (XPL, 40X).
- Plate-IV.1A Porphyroblastic garnets showing fractures by brittle 79 deformation and produce pulled apart texture) where the fractures are mostly transverse to length of the porphyroblasts (PPL, 40X).

	Plate-IV.1B	Nearly always poikilo-porphyroblastic garnet with inclusions of sillimanite, cordierite, quartz, plagioclase, biotite, rutile, spinel (XPL, 80X).	79
	Plate-IV.2A	Central portion of porphyroblastic garnets contains larger cordierite and is devoid of sillimanite (XPL, 80X).	80
	Plate-IV.2B	Photomicrograph showing S _e warps against garnet porphyroblasts (PPL, 80X).	80
	Plate-IV.3A	Fibrolitic variety of sillimanite showing mats along with patchy biotite at its grain boundary (PPL, 80X).	81
	Plate-IV.3B	Garnet showing inclusions of spinel and sapphirine (PPL, 80X).	81
	Plate-IV.4A	Stout sillimanite pseudomorphous after kyanite in pelitic granulites (PPL, 40X).	82
	Plate-IV.4B	Formation of sillimanite needles (fibrolite) on biotite flakes may be ascribed to the ease of nucleation (PPL, 80X).	82
	Plate-IV.5A	Fibrolite rim or moat seen around spinel (PPL, 80X).	83
	Plate-IV.5B	"Herringbone" like linear clusters of fibrolite defining two phases of superposed deformation in pelitic granulites (PPL, 80X).	83
	Plate-IV.6A	Cordierite with inclusions of spinel and minute sillimanite needles and its characteristic polysynthetic twinning and pinitisation along the margins and fractures (XPL, 40X).	85
,	Plate-IV.6B	Cordierite showing symplektitic intergrowth with quartz where it occurs as vermicular/ elongated drops or as plumose symplektites with the characteristic cauliflower like growths (XPL, 80X).	85
	Plate-IV.7A	Ortho-pyroxene forming large tattered plates, riddled with inclusions of quartz, biotite and opaques or small anhedral grains (XPL, 40X).	87
	Plate-IV.7B	Sapphirine bearinng rocks with thin orthopyroxene bands and spinel (the green-black variety) showing development of sapphirine around it (PPL, 80X).	87
	Plate-IV.8A	Spinel is often seen to have a very thin moat of fibrolite around it . In the sapphirine bearing rock, it is symplectitic with garnet. Spinel is sometimes seen to to have a rim of orthopyroxene (XPL, 40X).	89

Plate-IV.8B	Osumilite showing rectangular outlines and optically	89			
	continuous intergrowth and meandering vein like habit				
	throughout the rock. Symplectites due to breakdown of				
	osumilite (XPL, 80X).				

Plate-IV.9A. Symplectite forms along the margins of grains or forming thin 90 veinlets. Symplectite commonly coarsens into cordierite, vermicular quartz and discrete k-feldspar grains (XPL, 80X).

Plate-IV.10A Subhedral grains of staurolite within the spinel (hercynite) 91
& B. which in turn are enclosed within almandine garnet porphyroblasts in pelitic granulites (A- PPL, B- XPL, 80X)

- Plate-V.1A. Dark grey calc-granulite bands are studded with fine minute 109 white needles of tremolite
- Plate-V.1B Granoblastic texture of calc granulites (XPL, 40X) 109
- Plate-V.2A Clinopyroxene with inclusions of calcite and plagioclase 111 (XPL, 40X)
- Plate-V.3A Coronal garnet develops around clinopyroxene and separates 112 it from plagioclase and scapolite. (PPL, 40X)

112

- Plate-V.3B Same in XPL.
- Plate-V.4A & B. Symplectitic structure resembling myrmekite structure 113 represented by a worm like intergrowth of quartz and scapolite. (XPL, 40X).
- Plate-V.5A Aggregate of scapolite grains embay porphyroblastic 115 plagioclase (XPL, 40X).
- Plate-V.5A Coalescence of coronary garnets finally looks like 116 porphyroblast with inclusions of clinopyroxene, scapolite etc. (PPL, 40X), V.6B in XPL.