List of Plates

-

(Note: Plates are attached at the end of each chapter)

| Title | Page number |
|--|-------------|
| Chapter 4 | |
| Plate 4.1: Lithologs of sections studied in the Mahi (first page) and Sabaramati (second page) basins. | 54,55 |
| Plate 4.2: Internally stratified silty sand block lining the base of the conglomerate sheet at Rayka (Mahi basin). Scale is 1 m long. Note the vertical orientation of the stratification. | 56 |
| Plate 4.3: Irregular clast morphology of calcretes at Rayka (Mahi basin). Camera lens cap is 5.5 cm in diameter. | 56 |
| Plate 4.4: Juxtaposition of Gt_b facies over the underlying Gt_d facies. Gt_b foreset beds are only several grain thicks while Gt_d foreset beds are much thicker. Diameter of the lens cap is 5.5 cm. Location = Rayka, Mahi basin. | 57 |
| Plate 4.5: Gravel troughs of 3D dune origin. Location = Rayka, Mahi basin. | 57 |
| Plate 4.6: Planar cross-stratified gravel facies at Poicha, Mahi basin. Scale is 1 m long. | 58 |
| Plate 4.7: Horizontally stratified silty sands associated with the conglomerate facies. Unit in the foreground is 2 m thick. (Location = Rayka, Mahi basin). | 58 |
| Plate 4.8: Sh facies of sheetflood origin. Note the continuous extent of horizontal parallel stratification in the sediments above the author. (Height of the author is 1.56 m). Location is Hirpura, Sabarmati basin. | 59 |
| Plate 4.9: Sim facies (massive silts) seen capping deposits of sheetflood origin (Sh facies) at the top of the section. Thickness of red horizon at the left end of the photograph is 3 m (Location = Dabka, Mahi basin). | 59 |
| Plate 4.10: Massive silts (Sim) forming characteristic vertical bluffs due to absence of internal stratification at Mahudi, Sabarmati basin. Bluff of the right is 7 m thick. | 60 |
| Chapter 5 | |
| Plate 5.1: Lithologs of sections studied in the Mahi (first page) and Sabaramati (second page) basins showing calcrete types and its | 113,116 |
| distribution. Plate 5.2: Pseudo-anticlines developed in vertisol at Rayka (Mahi basin) due to the intersection of oppositely directed curvi-planes. Scale is 0.5 m | 117 |
| Plate 5.3: Close-up view of pedogenic slickensides formed along the surface of a parallelepiped in a vertisol. Location = Mahudi, Sabarmati basin. Diameter of coin is 2.5 cm. | 117 |

.

| Plate 5.4: Vertisol at Rayka, Mahi basin, showing devel carbonate impregnated fissures and large ca disseminated throughout the profile. Length of mark | lopment of peds,118alcrete noduleser is 8 cm. |
|--|---|
| Plate 5.5: Red-bed at Dabka (Mahi basin) seen near section. Thickness of red-bed is 3.5 m. | ly bisecting the 118 |
| Plate 5.6: Red-bed of pedogenic origin at Hirpura (S Note the loss in reddening towards the base which is a concomitant loss in clay content also. Length of ha | abarmati basin).119s associated withmmer is 32 cm. |
| Plate 5.7: Cross-stratification within the red-bed sugges nature of the rubified sediment. Length of ham Location = Waghpur, Sabarmati basin. | sting the derived 120 mer is 32 cm. |
| Plate 5.8: Section of vertisol nodules showing a 'ped' nu dimensions with respect to the outer carbonate sh coin is 2.3 cm. | cleus of varying 120 ell. Diameter of |
| Plate 5.9: Decimetre size disorthic calcrete nodules i Rayka, Mahi basin. Diameter of the lens cap is 5.5 c | n the vertisol at 121 m. |
| Plate 5.10: Disorthic calcrete nodules associated with a bed forming a broad band about 0.5 m thick. Location = Dabka, Mahi basin. | a pedogenic red- Scale is 0.5 m. |
| Plate 5.11: Polished section of vertic calcrete nodule vertisol at Mahudi, Sabramati basin. Note the int spar filled veins seen traversing the nodule. Diamet cm. | e from the basal 122 ense network of ter of coin is 2.3 |
| Plate 5.12: Groundwater calcrete sheets seen follow planes of a channel-fill sand body at Rayka, Mahi figure is 1.55 cm. | ing stratification 122 basin. Height of |
| Plate 5.13: Discontinuous groundwater calcretes seen stratification planes within Sh facies. Diameter of le (Location = Rayka, Mahi basin). | developed along 123 ens cap is 5.5 cm. |
| Plate 5.14: Field photograph of cauliflower calcretes. No calcretes within the host sediment and the size hammer is 32 cm. | the density of 123 . Length of the |
| Plate 5.15: Polished section of a cauliflower calcrete s spar filled shrinkage planes traversing the micritic r of coin is cm. (Location = Mahudi, Sabarmati basir | howing clay and 124 nodule. Diameter |
| Plate 5.16: Rhizoliths from vertic soils from Rayka, Ma in centimetres. | hi basin. Scale is 124 |
| Plate 5.17: Rhizogenic calcretes from pedogenic red-be basin. Note that in comparison to the rhizoliths these are smaller in dimensions and are 'aggluting centimetres. | d at Dabka, Mahi 125 from vertic soils ated'. Scale is in |
| Plate 5.18: Photomicrograph of clotted micrite. Samp pedogenic calcrete (Mahudi, Sabarmati basin). Bar | ole is of a vertic 125 = 50 μm. |

.

| Plate 5.19: Photomicrograph of radial grain coat of needle calcite on | 126 |
|---|-----|
| quartz clasts floating in a micritic groundmass. Sample is of | |
| cauliflower calcrete from Mahudi, Sabarmati basin. Bar = 50 μ m. | |

- Plate 5.20: Sparitic growth from the pore-wall towards the quartz grain
 126 mimicking grain coat fabrics. Note the increase in calcite crystal size towards the grain. Sample is of cauliflower calcrete, Mahudi, Sabarmati basin. Bar = 50 µm.
- Plate 5.21: Photomicrograph of calcite veins traversing the micritic 127 groundmass. These veins might probably be relicts of root channels that were later infilled by microspar. Bar = 50 μ m. Sample is of vertic calcrete, Mahudi, Sabarmati basin.
- Plate 5.22: Corroded margin of quartz clast due to initial dissolution 127 during the interaction of meteoric waters with the grain. Note the outwardly directed 'c' shaped pits. Bar = 50 μm. Sample is of cauliflower calcrete, Mahudi, Sabarmati basin.
- Plate 5.23: Exploding microcline grain due to the displacive growth of calcite. Crossed nicols, bar = 50 μm. Sample is of cauliflower calcrete, Mahudi, Sabarmati basin.
- Plate 5.24: Pedogenesis of groundwater calcretes showing relicts 128 preserved within a soil profile, before complete redistribution of the carbonate. Length of hammer is 28 cm. Location = Rayka, Mahi basin.
- Plate 5.25: Close-up of disruption of groundwater calcrete sheets during 129 pedogenesis leading to the development of smaller nodules. Upper part of the scale is in millimetres. Location = Rayka, Mahi basin.