

A NOTE ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OF THE GRANULITE TERRANES SURROUNDING THE GODAVARI BASIN by H. V. Ram Babu and Prasanti Lakshmi, Jour Geol. Soc. India, v.65, 2005, pp.211-216.

S. Viswanathan, 10, Bapuji Apartments, Dombivili (East), Mumbai – 421 201 comments:

Here are my comments on the above paper

This paper discusses the possible configuration of the deep subsurface occurrence of the four Granulite Terranes based on gravity and aeromagnetic data. Of course the authors have done an excellent exercise and deserve due complements. However, except for the EGT belt that lies conformably with the well exposed and well studied main Eastern Ghat Terrane, the other three belts distinctly intersect NE-SW trend of the Eastern Ghats.

Hence, how do the authors rule out the possible occurrence of mafic, probably even alkaline intrusive magmatic bodies across the basement granulites?

What is the special geophysical signature to define these belts as granulitic ones?

H.V. Ram Babu and Prasanti Lakshmi, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, reply

The following is our reply to the comments made by Dr S Viswanathan

We have not ruled out the possible occurrence of mafic or alkaline intrusive magmatic bodies in the granulite terrains discussed in the paper.

The pattern and amplitude of magnetic and gravity anomalies are used as special geophysical signatures for identifying the granulite terrains as discussed in detail in our paper.

NOTES

3rd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA OCEANIA GEOSCIENCES SOCIETY (AOGS 2006)

The “Asia Oceania Geosciences Society (AOGS)” is an international society formed to highlight and promote earth science, especially from Asia and Oceania (a region comprising of Australia, New Zealand, Malay Archipelago and nearby islands). The 1st and 2nd meetings were successfully held in 2004 and 2005 at Singapore. In continuation, the 3rd Annual meeting (AOGS 2006) was held at Singapore during 10 - 14 July 2006. The papers presented during the meeting are being processed to be presented in the form of “AOGS 2006 Program Book”. There were six sections with parallel sessions along with poster presentations and a special section comprising of Interdisciplinary Working Groups (IWGs), which included NH (natural hazards, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes etc.), NL (nonlinear geophysics) and PR (polar research).

The “Society Lecture” was delivered by Dr W I Axford from Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Germany titled “Space Physics from 1957 to the Present Time – A Retrospective”. The section lecture for the “Ocean Sciences” was delivered by Prof Pinxian Wang from Tongji

University, Shanghai, China on 11th July 2006 entitled “The South China Sea History in Ocean Drilling Perspectives”. In this talk he summarised the efforts made by Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) in South China Sea that has helped greatly in unravelling the mystery of East Asian Monsoon (EAM) history. He reported that the inception of the EAM took place at ~23-25 Ma with major intensifications at 8 Ma, 3.2 Ma and 0.4 Ma. The “Atmospheric Sciences” lecture entitled “Prediction of the Indian Monsoon – Challenges Ahead” was to be delivered by Dr Sulochna Gadgil from Indian Institute of Sciences, India but was later withdrawn. The section lecture for “Planetary Sciences” and “Solar & Terrestrial Physics” was clubbed in one lecture by K. O'Brien from Northern Arizona University, USA. He reported on the computational intricacies and complexities involved in the propagation of radiation through various regions. The practical application of these computations are in the field of radioactive fallout, beta-ray transport, accelerator shielding, cosmic ray ionization, cosmogenic isotope production, radiation dose to air-crew and space-crew.