SCHEELITE MINERALISATION AT INGALADHALU
CHITRADURGA SCHIST BELT, KARNATAKA

Scheelite mineralisation has been noticed in the North Block mine of the Chitradurga Copper Unit, located 2.5 km north of Ingaladhalu (14°11′05″; 76°26′45″; 57 B/8) Copper mine. Scheelite is found in close association with polymetallic sulphide lodes that occur within metavolcanic sequence of Ingaladhalu Formation of Chitradurga Group. Two parallel sulphide lodes have been exposed in two levels of the mine over a strike length of 200 m. Chalocopyrite, with pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite and galena, occur as lenses, pods and disseminations within quartz–carbonate veins over a width of a meter. Scheelite mineralisation is seen in both the lodes as disseminations and stringers, mainly within quartz.

Scheelite is often seen as a rim around the caught up patches of host rock and sulphide lenses in the quartz vein. Three samples from the quartz vein have assayed 0.12–0.14% WO₃ with an average value of 0.13% WO₃. High gold (up to 10 g/t) and silver values (3.80–14.80 g/t) are also associated with this mineralisation. Further detailed sampling is in progress.

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FIRST SOUTH ASIA GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS
(23-27 February, 1992, Islamabad, Pakistan)

The Congress was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan, Ghulam Isha Khan. In his address he emphasised the role of geo-scientists in the development of South Asian region and particularly in the field of Environmental Geology. The technical sessions were on: (i) Regional Geology, (ii) Geodynamics, (iii) Mineral and Energy Resources; and (iv) Environmental Geology. Field excursions to Salt Range, Muree and Taxila were also organised after the Congress. The Congress enabled the geoscientists from this region to get new geological information and a few collaborative projects were also conceived.

It was resolved to hold the South Asian Geological Congress (SAGC) once in three years. The second is scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1994. It was decided to publish a Newsletter listing all the geoscientific journals published in the region, along with any major findings of interest to the earth science community. Apart from actively cooperating in the current projects of the International Geological Correlation Programmes (IGCP), the geoscientists from this region resolved to identify and collaborate on projects of special interest to them. Some of the projects identified under this category are: (i) Seismological investigations in the Himalayan-Karakoram region, (ii) Snow-avalanche prone map of the region extending from Turkey to China, (iii) Metallogenesis of the collision zone, (iv) Tertiary arc-trench gap sediments, (v) Precambrian-Cambrian event stratigraphy (IGCP 303), and (vi) Permo-Triassic Boundary.

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