



DEPOSITIONAL MECHANISM OF THE PALAEOGENE SEDIMENTS AT DISANG-BARAIL TRANSITION, N-W OF KOHIMA, NAGALAND, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Palaeogene Disang- Barail Transitional Sequences (DBTS) preserved in parts of Naga Hills, Northwest of Kohima, Nagaland, present a distinctive lithology comprising sand- silt- mud alternations. Sedimentological studies employing grain-size and facies analyses techniques have been attempted to understand the depositional mechanism of DBTS. Altogether four lithofacies types, namely Bioturbated mud facies, Coarse silt- very fine sand facies, Fine to medium sand- mud facies and Very fine to fine sand facies have been identified and interpreted in terms of processes. The study of grain-size parameters reveals that the siliciclastic of the study area are coarse silt to medium-sand, well to moderately well-sorted, fine to coarse skewed and meso-to-leptokurtic in character. Palaeocurrent patterns indicate a centripetal type of dispersal pattern. A near-shore shallow marine depositional environment with fluctuating energy conditions has been envisaged for the deposition of DBTS.

Key words: Palaeogene, Disang-Barail Transitional sequence, Depositional mechanism, Kohima