

MINERALOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDY OF RODINGITES OF INDO-MYANMAR OPHIOLITE BELT, NORTH EASTERN INDIA

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Abstract

Rodingites associated with serpentinised ultramafic rocks from the Indo-Myanmar Ophiolite Belt are studied. The rocks occur as irregular pods and lenses, and as veins and blocks in studied serpentized zones, as well as alluvium placer and also as in situ bodies in the area. They comprise of a metasomatic assemblage formed due to serpentinisation/alteration of lherzolite, a harzburgite, gabbro and dolerite dykes. The mineral assemblage of the studied samples is grossular garnet, vesuvianite, idocrase, diopside, tremolite, actinolite, chlorite, albite, prehnite, pyrophyllite and sphene (titanite). Though characterized by high CaO and Al₂O₃ contents they are lower in MgO and SiO₂. Based on geochemistry and petrographic evidence the Indo-Myanmar ophiolite seems to have formed from different protoliths.

Keywords: Mineralogy, geochemistry, Rodingites, Ophiolites belt, Indo-Myanmar