

**Table 1** Important Properties of Heavy minerals

Name	Composition	Form/Shape	Transparency	Relief	Biref	XL. System	Cleavage	Pleochroism	Extinction	optical Chara	Source	Dict. Features
Andalusite	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Prismatic	Transp. to Transl. colourless to pink	Mod	Weak	Orthorhombic	Prism.c	Weak, pale pink to colour	Strt	Biaxial –ive	High rank Met. Sour	Mod relief, weak biref, strt extnc, prismatic cleav colourless to pink pleochr
Apatite	Ca <sub>5</sub> (P O <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> F	Euhedral/Subhedral 6sided prisms	Transparent, colourless	Mod	Weak whiten X–polars	hexagonal	Imperfect basal {0001}	Absent	Strt	Uniaxial –ive	felsic ign rk	Prismatic form, mod high relief, weak biref, strt extnc colorless.
Cassiterite	SnO <sub>2</sub>	Prismatic/pyramidal Euhedral/Subhedral	Translucent/Opaque yellowish reddish brown	V high, may show adamantine lustre in reflected light	V high	Tetragonal	Imperfect poor	Occ.Pleochr. In brown or reds	prismatic gr. Show strt. extnc	Uniaxial +ive	Veins, granite, pegmatite metallifer. Loads alluvial placers	Form, colour, relief, extinct., biref
Epidote	Ca <sub>2</sub> (Al, Fe) <sub>3</sub> OH (SiO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Prismatic Subhedral elongate euhedral	Transparent/Colourless Fe rich var. may be yellowish	Mod strong (Fe cont)	Mod	Monoclinic	Perfect{001} Imperfect{100}	Pleochroic in yellowish green	Strt	Biaxial –ive	Erosion of regionally metamorphosed rock	Yell, Gr col, weak pleochr in PPL, high relief mod strt biref, st.ext in prism. Grain
Garnet		Circular grains full of inclusions	Transparent. Translucent colourless, pale pink, Garnet may be yellow, brown or green	Very high	Isotropic	Cubic		Absent	Absent		High rank met rk., thermally met rk., reg met rk Ca rich, most marine sed is detrital, Sp gran Auth origin in marl ooze	Isotopic, high RI, form. absence of cleavage
Almandine	Fe <sub>3</sub> Al <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>											
Pyrope	Mn <sub>3</sub> Al <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>											
Spesartite	Mn <sub>3</sub> Al <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>											
Grasaularite	Ca <sub>3</sub> (Al <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>12</sub>											
Andratite	Ca <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>											
kyanite	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Blade flakes, sharply angular, cleavage fragment	Colourless to blue in patches	high	Mod	Triclinic	3sets perfect{100}, less perfect {1010} parting {001}			Biaxial, Obidue upto 30 degree{100}	High rank met sources frq ass with Staurolite granet, andalusite	Colour, grain shape, high relief, conspic cleavage
Monazite	(Ce, La, Nd, Pr, PO <sub>4</sub> )	Prismatic euhedral/subhedral xls or rounded egg shaped grains	Transparent colourless thick grain show brownish colour	Very high	Strong to very strong	Monoclinic	Perfect{001} good{100}	Usually absent thick gr may show yellow pl	2– 10 degree with c– axis		Felsic ign rk, sands eroded from granitic hinterland	Form, typically small gr. Size, v high relief. Close resemblance with sphene but has a lower biref
Rutile	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Prismatic euhedral slightly rounded. Striations Oblique to prism edge due to polysynthetic twinning	Transparent yellow to red brown	Exceptionally high	Extreme v high int colour obscured by total reflection	Tetragonal	Parallel to the length of the XI{110}	Feebly pleochr	Strt	Uniaxial +ive	Basic igneous rock	Prismatic form, colour, cleavage, extreme, biref, presence of diagonal striae, high relief
Sillimanite	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Small slender prismatic grain	Transparent, colorless, thick gr. May appear yellow or brownish			Orthorhombic	Parallel to the {010}	Absent	Parallel to the prism edge	Biaxial +ive	High rank met source	Sillim distinguished from Andalusite– strong biref. Kyanite– silliman may be same in PPL but St. extnc. Low RI, high Int colour Wedge shaped xl.
Sphene	CaTiSiO <sub>5</sub>	Small diamond shaped eu/subhedral freq contain inclusion	Colourless to brown to brownish yellow	Very high	Very strong same as rutile	Monoclinic	{110} distinct	Sometimes pleochr in yellow & brown	Rarely show complete extnc due to dispersion	Biaxial +ive	Felsic ign rk, met rk–hbl schist, amphibolite	
Staurolite	2Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub> Fe(OH)	Irrg euhedral gr, serrated edge, gr, Surface etch	Transparent, pale yellow to yellowish brown	High	Weak	Orthorhombic	Prismatic parll to {010}	Distinct pleochr, pale yellow to med yellow to brown	Prismatic section show strt extnc	Biaxial +ive	High rank met rk– assc with sillim, kya, granet	Colour, high relief, pleochr St. extinction, assoc with other high rank mn
Tourmaline	Complex Al borosilicate	Prismatic eu/subhedral xls	Transparent wide range of colour	Mod to high	Mod	hexagonal	Absent	Strongly pleochr	Straight	Uniaxial –ive	Acid ign rk blue variety (indicolite) characterized of pegmatite also found in met rk	St extnc, strong pleoch
Zircon	ZrSiO <sub>4</sub>	Elongate to almost equant euhedral or subhedral xl incl common	Usually colourless transparent Faint shades of yellow or	Very high	Very strong	Tetragonal	Absent	Absent	Strt	Uniaxial +ive	Felsic ign rk, met rk, indicator of reworked sediments also	XI form, transparency, inclusions, lack of colour St extnc., strong biref V high relief

**Table 2** heavy mineral variation in the surface sediments of the Indian shelf

Minerals	Eastern Coast (Surface sample)	Western Coast (Surface sample)
(The values indicate the mean percentages based on number counts)		
Hornblende	11.68	27.97
Pyroxene (Clino)	1.72	2.72
Pyroxene (Ortho)	1.29	1.85
Tremolite/Actinolite	1.53	1.6
Opaque Minerals	37.83	25.02
Chlorite	1.55	1.3
Carbonate	0.97	0.15
Garnet	7.52	1.07
Sillimanite	5.14	1.89
Kyanite	0.31	0.58
Andalusite	0.02	0.06
Epidote	4.14	3.24
Clinozoisite	0.48	0.52
Zircon	6.51	1.8
Monazite	2.33	1.16
Rutile	0.82	0.13
Sphene	0.04	0.14
Apatite	1.18	0.03
Biotite	4.94	1.4
Muscovite	5.61	23.48
Toumaline	0.21	0.11
Glauconite	3.12	0.08
Number of samples	118	152

**Table 3** 3-stage depositional model

1. Initial Stage	Supply of Heavy Minerals through rivers and deposition of sand containing disseminated placers by currents, waves etc.
2. Transgressive Stage	Erosion and reworking of beach ridges.
3. Regressive Stage	Formation of placers in beach is due to waves and long shore current activity giving rise to the present configuration.