

Supplementary material for the article “Geomorphic Imprints of Active Tectonics of the Bikaner-Nagaur Petroliferous Rift Basin and its Surroundings (Western Rajasthan, India)” by Mery Biswas, Adrija Raha, Soumyajit Mukherjee and Vinit Shailesh Kotak. Jour. Geol. Soc. India, 2024, v.100 (3), pp.377-390

Repository 1

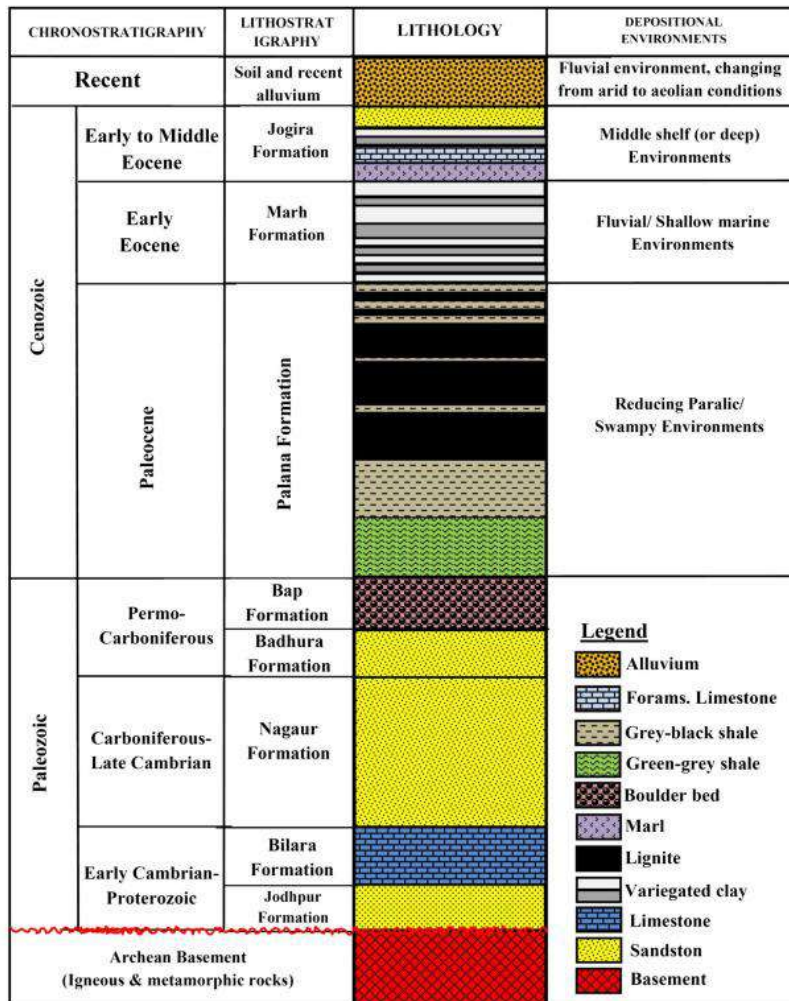


Fig. 1. Generalized lithostratigraphic succession of the Bikaner Nagaur Basin, north-western India (after Singh et al., 2020).

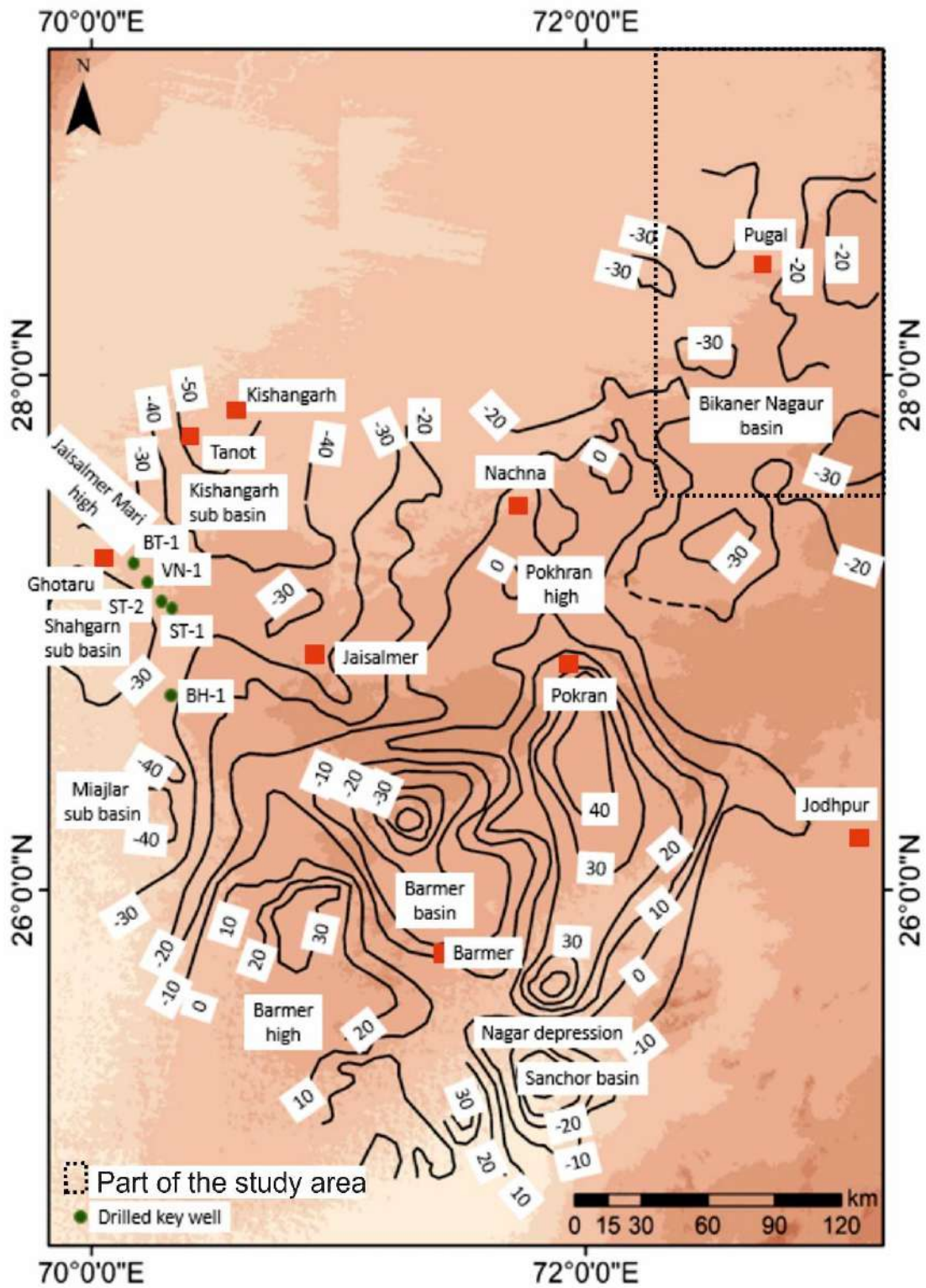


Fig.2. The Bouguer anomaly. Taken from Zutchi and Panwar (1997)

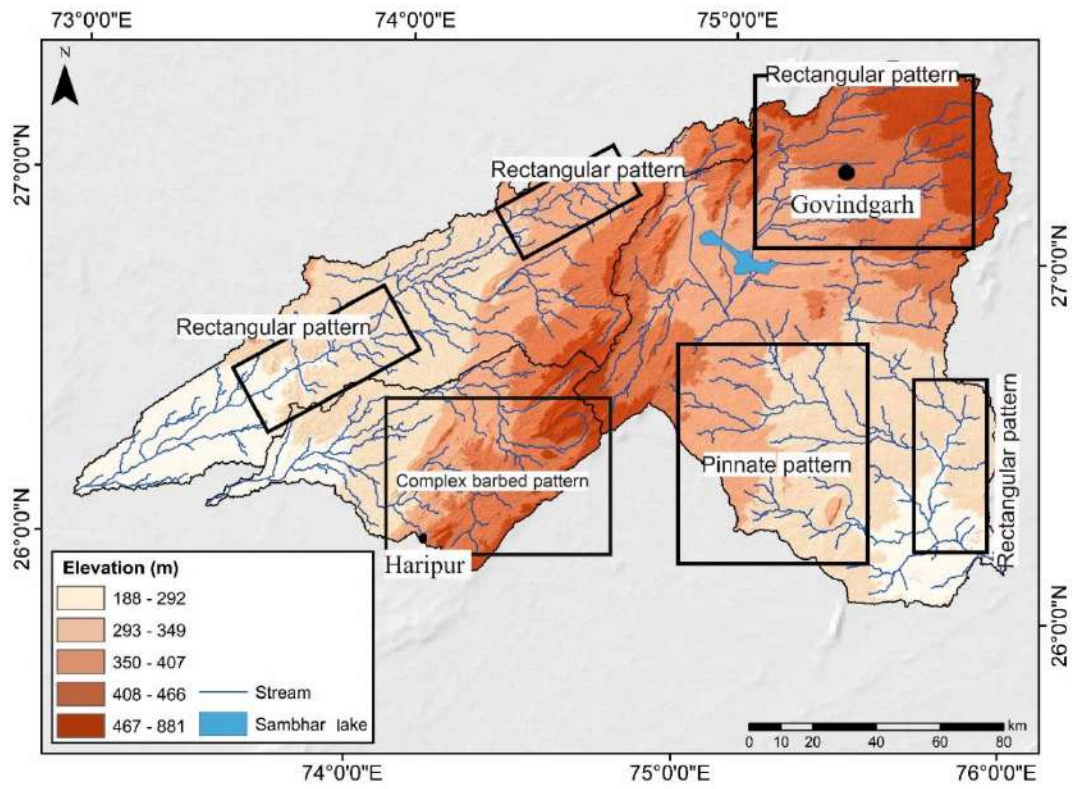


Fig. 3. Details of different drainage patterns as rectangular, pinnate and complex barbed in watershed 1-3.

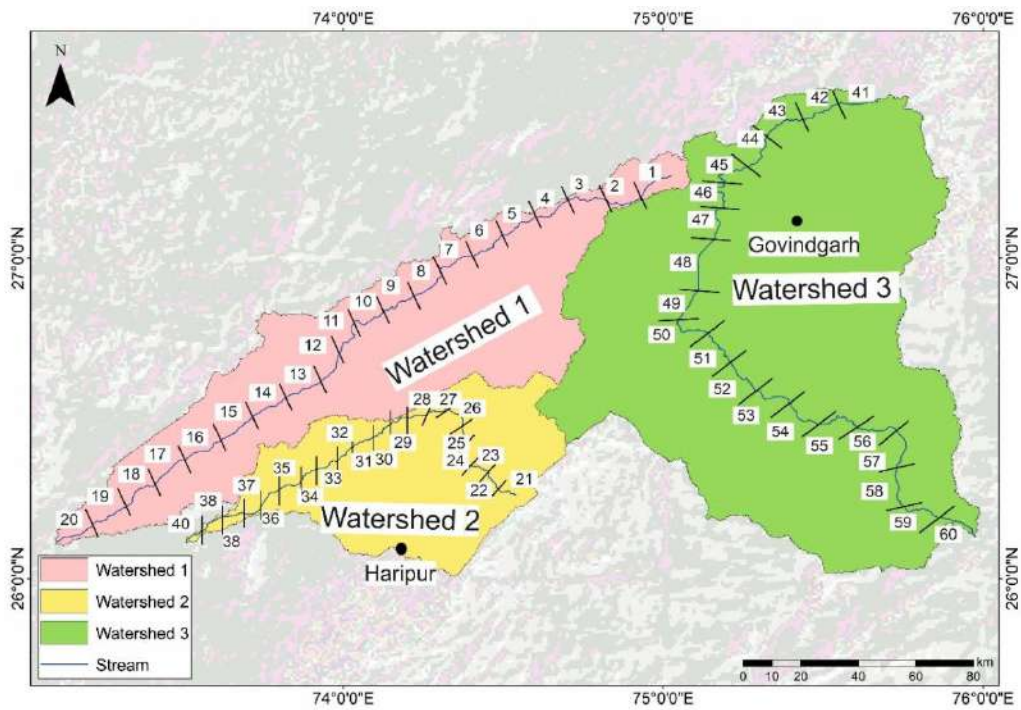


Fig. 4. 1-60 segments of the three watersheds.

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Repository 2

Stratigraphy

The Neoproterozoic to Recent stratigraphic rock succession of the BNB (**Repository 1, Fig. 1**) lies over the Precambrian basement. This basin's rock exposures demonstrate progressive younging towards west. Overlooking the Middle Neoproterozoic Malani Igneous Suite is the Marwar Supergroup (**Prasad et al., 2010**). From the south of Nagaur to the north of Pokhran in the west, this Supergroup creates a notable geomorphic relief. As per **Prasad et al. (2010)**, the basin was tectonically unstable when the Marwar Supergroup was deposited. In ascending order of deposition, the Jodhpur Group, Bilara Group-Hanseran Evaporite Group and the Nagaur Group are farther separated from the Marwar Supergroup. The rocks in the Jodhpur group dip westward with $< 5^\circ$ dip (**Mandal et al., 2021**).

According to **Chauhan et al. (2004)**, the Jodhpur Group of rocks deposited at the shallow NNW-SSE trending intracratonic sag basin. The Bilara Group-Hanseran Evaporite Group consists of limestone-dolomite evaporites with thin clay-shale bands. The presence of carbonate

sediments, the lack of primary sedimentary structures, various forms of stromatolites and sharp bedding surfaces suggest that the Bilara Group of sediments deposited in shallow, low to moderately high energy marine water with poor circulation in a protected basin. The Nagaur Group starts with the Khichan conglomerate and consists of arenaceous and argillaceous facies.

The Marwar Supergroup unconformably overlies the Badhura and Bap Formations, a Permo-carboniferous marine group of rocks composed of glacial drift deposits (**Pandey and Bahadur, 2009; Pandey et al., 2014**). The Badhura and Bap Formations also contain erratic rock deposits such as boulders and cobbles. Late Palaeocene–Middle Eocene sediments from the Marh and Jogira Formations are deposited on top of the Palana Formation. The Marh Formation, which is composed of clays interbedded with poorly sorted, coarse-grained, ferruginous sandstones, succeeds the Palana Formation through gradational contact. This formation was deposited in fluvial to shallow marine settings. The Jogira Formation is a representative of the uppermost Tertiary marine facies. Marl, yellow shales, siltstone, fuller's earth, and foraminiferal limestone are all altered in the Jogira Formation.

Regionally, the thickness of the Group varies, and it thins at the central-eastern part of the basin, with a range of thicknesses between 300-400 m (**Mandal et al., 2021**). The thickness of the rocks in the Jodhpur Group varies geographically, reaching a maximum thickness of around 350 m in the northern portion of the basin and becoming thinner toward the southwest. Upper Proterozoic-Lower Palaeozoic deposits of the Marwar Supergroup cover the basin with a maximum thickness of 1500 m (**Kumar et al., 2005**) and are overlain by a thin cover of Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments (**Vyas et al., 2015; Mandal et al., 2021**). Sandstones and limestones are interbedded across the Jodhpur Group, which is predominantly constituted of sandstones.

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Repository 3

Important lineaments in Rajasthan.

- Pisangan-Vadnagar lineament (**Fig. 3**)

The 320 km long NNE-SSW trending Pisangan- Vadnagar lineament runs between Vadnagar (23°47': 72°41') in the south and Pisangan (26°40': 74°25') in the north. It is a deeply buried

lineament that, most likely, controlled the emplacement of the ophiolite suite of rocks between Pisangan and Sadri. The western margin of the Aravalli range is bound by this lineament. The Pisangan- Vадnagar lineament marks the contact between the Degana low gravity zone in the northwest and the Delhi metasediments high gravity zone in the southeast lineaments (**Bakliwal and Ramasamy, 1987; Kumar and Pandit, 2020**).

- Ajmer-Sandia lineament (**Fig. 3**)

The Ajmer- Sandia lineament is a 550 km long NW-SE trending lineament running between Ajmer (26°26': 74°40') in the northwest and Sandia (22°45': 76°20') in the southeast. It runs perpendicular to the regional trend from the monotonous Deccan Trap in the southeast, cuts over the Vindhyan plateau, crosses the pre-Aravalli pediplain, and eventually cuts the Delhi hill ranges. Between Bundi and Ajmer, it manifests itself as a simple linear feature in the pre-Aravalli granitic and gneissic terrain. On either side of this lineament in Ajmer, where it cuts into Delhi, different lithologies can be found.

- Tonk lineament (**Fig. 3**)

Raisinghnagar-Tonk lineament is a NW-SE trending lineament between Raisinghnagar and Tonk. The geologic and tectonic importance of this 400 km long lineament is unknown due to its location in the desert region. There are two alignments of Tonk lineament , one NNW-SSE (**Fig.3, No.19**) and another one SSW-NNE(**Fig. 3, No.19**). It marks the boundary between Jaipur's dune-invaded pre-Aravalli pediplain and Bhilwara's dune-free territory (**Bhu et al., 2014**).

Major salt lake like Sambhar is restricted within a narrow belt bounded by the Sakhi-Khatu-Kishangarh-Bundi lineament in the south and the NW-SE trending Raisinghnagar-Tonk lineament in the north. It is reasonable to assume that the persistent salinity of these lakes is linked to the

subsurface halite-bearing Hanseran Evaporite Sequences in the Bikaner-Nagaur-Ganganagar (BKG) basin, which is geologically correlated to the Marwar Supergroup via tectonic lineaments/shears. Isolated sag ponds in Rajasthan also formed Tertiary lignite deposition centres (Singh et al., 2016; Singh et al., 2018; Rajak et al., 2022).

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