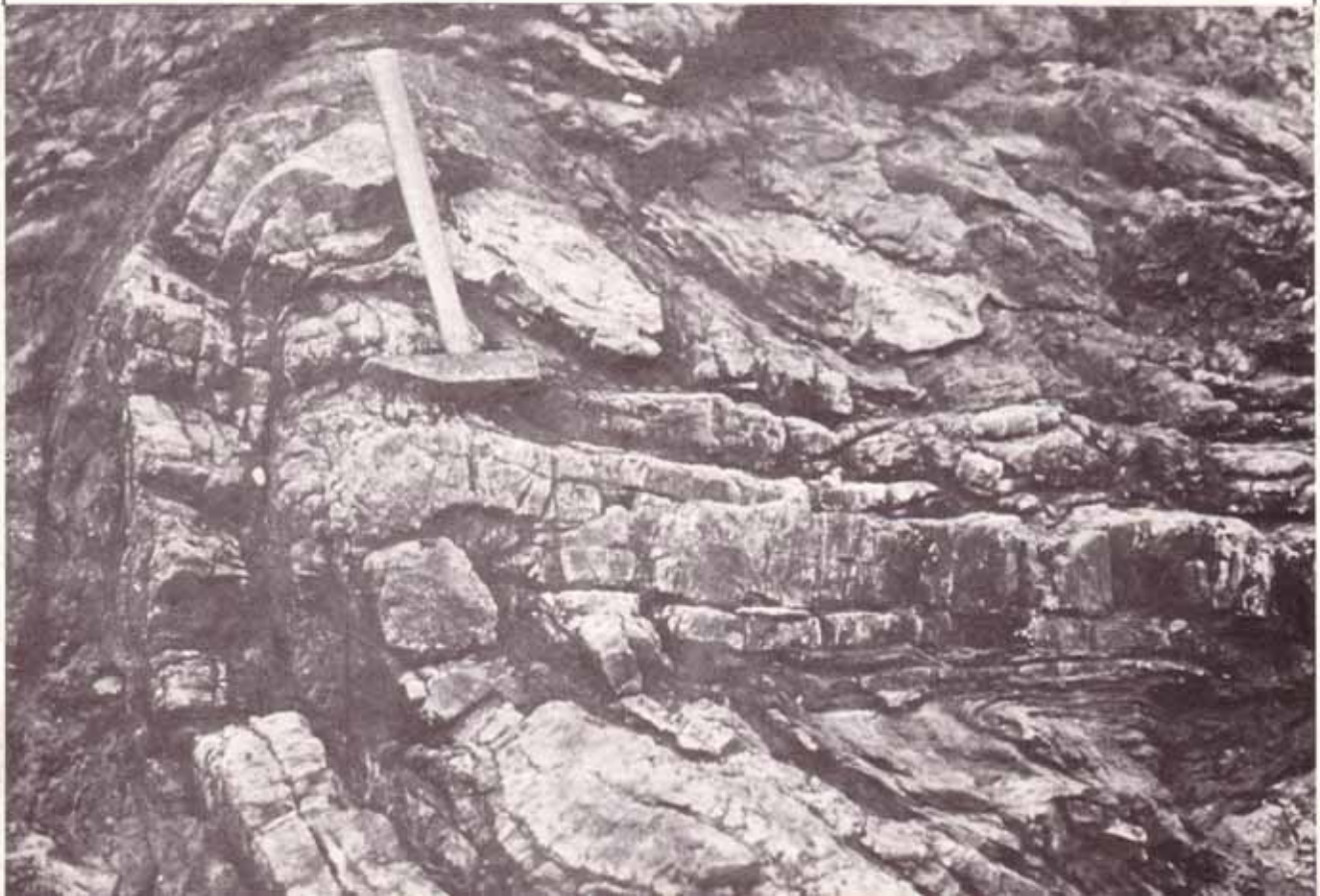


## NEWSLETTER

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Articles of a technical nature, as well as reports of interesting events, reviews and other topical items are welcome. Contributions must be short. 1,200 words is regarded as the normal acceptable length, although exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Society. Figures, tables and half-tone plates must be kept to a minimum and must all be on separate sheets.

Typescripts must be accurate and in their final form. Two complete copies should be sent to the Secretary. Typescripts should be double-spaced, including references, on one side of the paper only with a 2.5 cm margin on each side. A4 paper is preferred. All pages should bear the author's name and be numbered serially.

Send only photocopies of illustrations, retaining the originals until the Society asks for them. Originals should bear the author's name. Diagrams should be in black on tracing material or smooth white paper or board with a line weight and lettering suitable for reduction. A metric scale should be included, and north point (or where relevant, coordinates of latitude and longitude) on all maps.

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AN OCCURRENCE OF SILICIFIED WOOD IN THE REPULSE BAY  
FORMATION SEDIMENTS AT LAI CHI CHONG, NEW TERRITORIES, HONG KONG

M.J. DALE & J.M. NASH  
Geotechnical Control Office

### Introduction

A large fragment of fossilized (silicified) wood, measuring some 350 mm in transverse cross section, has recently been found within the volcanoclastic sediments of the Repulse Bay Formation near Lai Chi Chong, on the southern shoreline of Tolo Channel.

### Location and Stratigraphy

The circular section of wood was found in the volcanogenic sediments of the Repulse Bay Formation (Allen & Stephens, 1971) some 30 metres west of Lai Chi Chong ferry pier. It was buried within light green grey sandy clay (weathered tuffite) and orientated with its longitudinal axis subvertical.

The volcanogenic sediments at this locality are described by Allen & Stephens (1971) as thinly bedded fine tuff, cherty tuff, sandstone and coarse volcanic sandstone with black, pyritous, fossiliferous shale and siltstone, and water-laid pyroclastic rocks including volcanic conglomerate.

The sediments west of the fossilized wood locality consist of interbedded fine grey sandstones and black siltstones with some conglomeratic, cherty and sedimentary breccia phases. Overall, the beds dip toward the southeast at an average angle of about 30° and show various amounts of syn-sedimentary micro-faulting, convolutions and slumping (Plate 1) depending on the competence of the different sediments. Good examples of cross bedding, ripple drift cross-stratification and various other sedimentary features can also be observed.

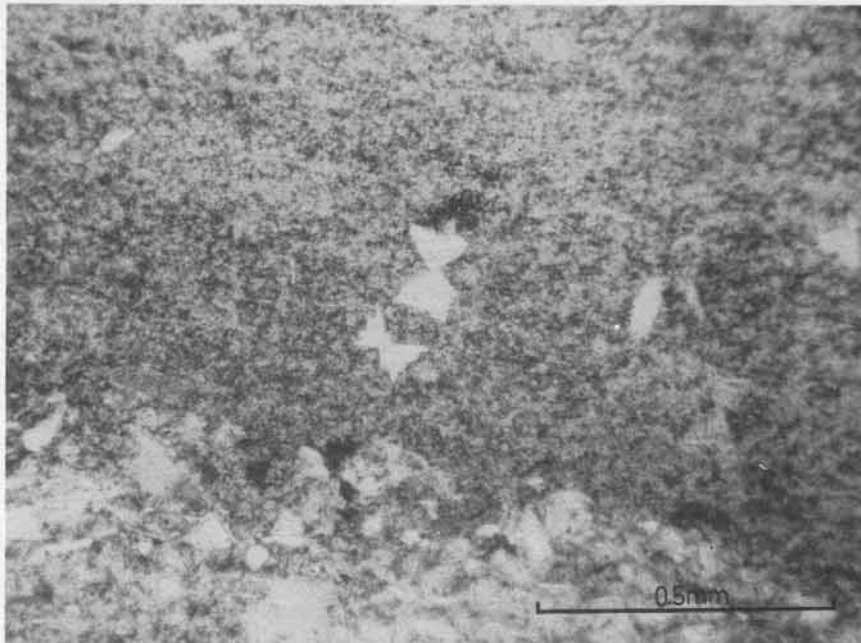
In thin section the siltstones and cherts display thin, often contorted, beds of fine-grained quartz and clay and silt-sized detritus. The quartz grains are shard-like in appearance, indicating their volcanic origin. The growth of numerous 'bow-tie' structured zeolites or sheet silicates (see plate 2) suggests that the sediment may have undergone some diagenetic or low grade metamorphic alteration.

### Age and Structure of the Silicified Wood

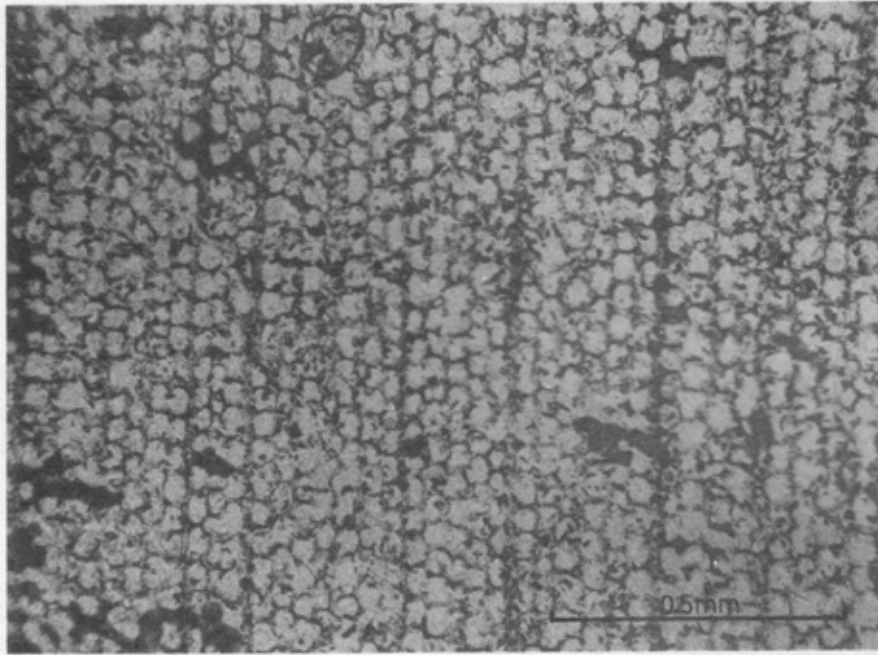
Allen & Stephens (1971) and Davis (1953) report the occurrence of fossils in the black shales at this locality and several verbal reports (D. Workman, pers. comm.) have indicated that some fragments of fossilized twigs, bark and leaves have previously been found in the vicinity. Until now, no large fragments of silicified wood displaying the kind of finely preserved cellular structure shown in Plate 3 have been reported either from the Lai Chi Chong area or indeed elsewhere in the territory. The fossil displays a transverse section with well-defined tree rings in a typical concentric arrangement. The longitudinal section, on examination, clearly shows a linear cellular structure similar to the xylem and phloem structure found in present day trees (Plate 4).



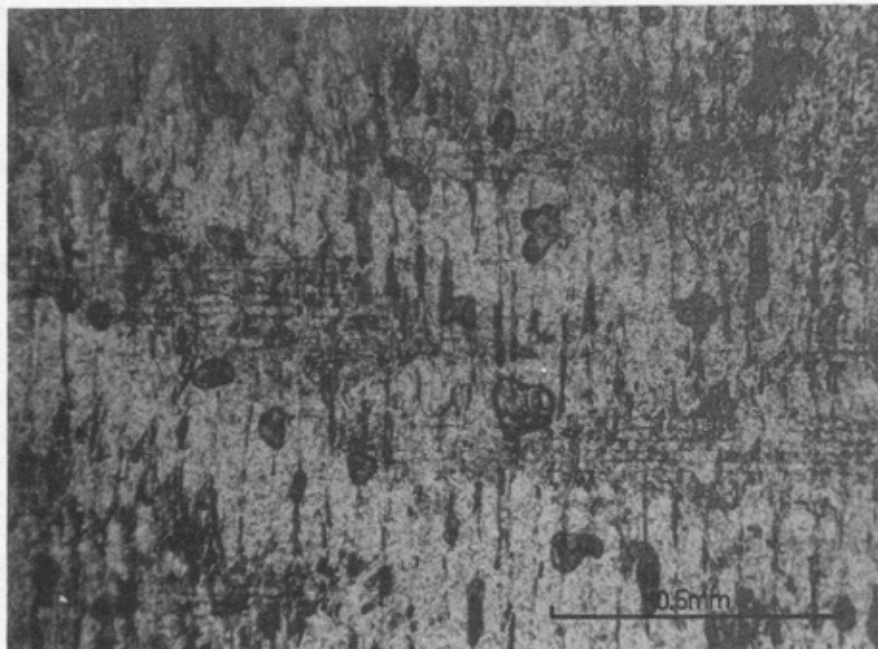
**Plate 1.** Contorted and convoluted bedding in the Repulse Bay Formation sedimentary rocks at Lai Chi Chong



**Plate 2.** Photomicrograph of siltstone with 'bow-tie' shaped growths of zeolites or sheet silicates. Note the shard-like angular quartz to the base of the plate (Plane-polarized light, X76)



**Plate 3.** Photomicrograph of a transverse section of the silicified wood showing the well-preserved cellular structure of the original material (Plane-polarized light, X76)



**Plate 4.** Photomicrograph of a longitudinal section of the silicified wood showing the xylem and phloem cell structure. (Plane-polarized light, X76)

The age of the fossilized wood has yet to be established. While the dating of the specimen is not likely to be significant enough to allow a refined biostratigraphical dating, its complex cellular structure may allow it to be used to give a general age indication for the Repulse Bay Formation sediments at Lai Chi Chong and elsewhere in Hong Kong.

A sample of the wood is to be sent to the British Museum for possible identification.

#### Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Dr R. Addison for his useful comments on the text and thin section petrology.

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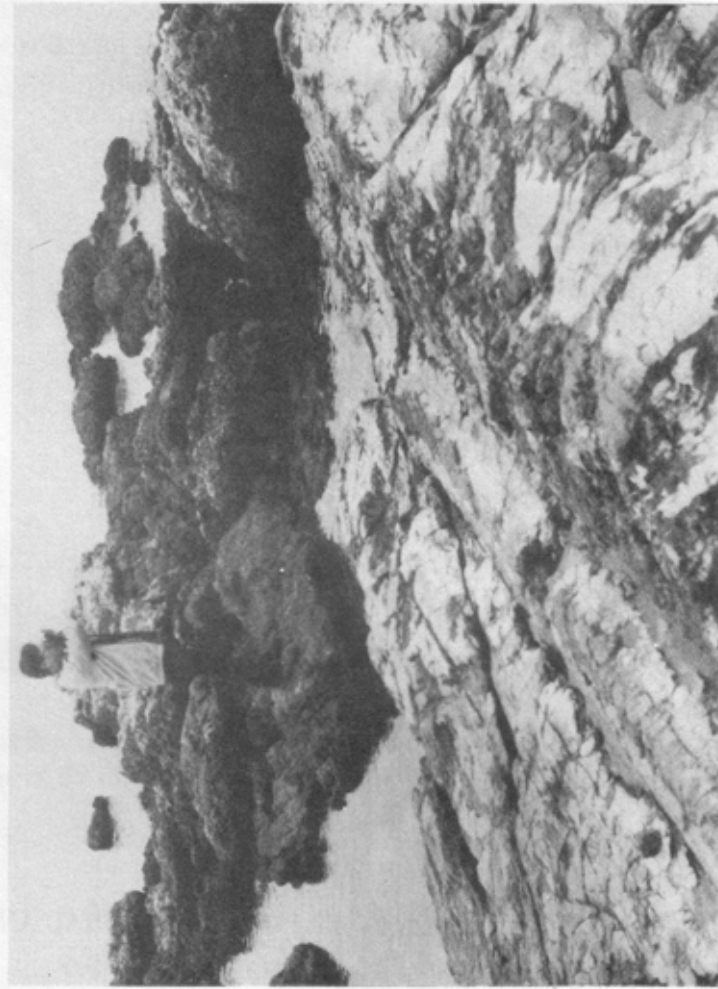
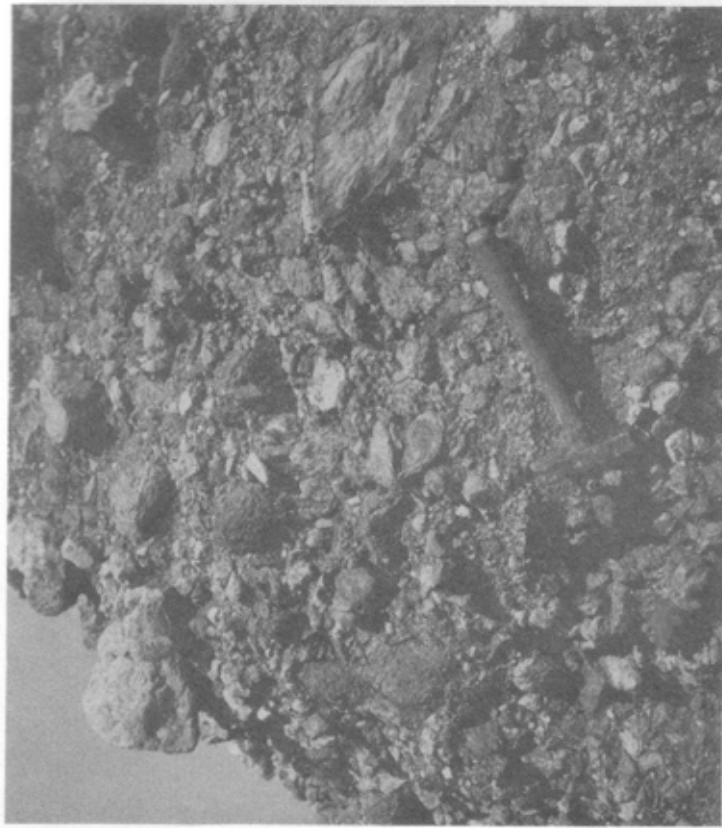
### FIELD EXCURSION TO KAT O CHAU, AP CHAU AND LAI CHI WO (25th March 1984)

#### R.S. Arthurton

About 70 members and friends sailed from Ma Liu Shui to Kat O Chau (Crooked Island) and Ap Chau in Mirs Bay, where they examined coastal sections in the conglomerates of the Kat O Formation (Ruxton 1960). On the way back the party stopped briefly at Lai Chi Wo on the coast of Crooked Harbour to look at outcrops of sedimentary rocks which were mapped as Repulse Bay Formation (Rbs) by Allen and Stephens (1971).

The conglomerates of the Kat O Formation are of particular interest in view of the disparate interpretations placed on them. Heim (1929) considered them to be Tertiary volcanics which accumulated at the southern margin of a supposed drowned crater north of crooked Harbour. Ruxton (1960) regarded them as 'typical fanglomerates', apparently deposited 'at the foot of a raised fault-line scarp'. Allen and Stephens (1971) favoured a 'fairly recent origin' (Pleistocene) for the conglomerates 'deposited (on Kat O Chau) against a pre-existing cliff'. Lai (1977, 1981) has interpreted the Kat O Formation as having accumulated in a postulated Cainozoic fault basin extending eastwards from Starling Inlet.

At North Point on Kat O Chau the conglomerates are gently dipping, crudely bedded and poorly sorted; an overall dull red-brown colour is imparted by a red staining of some of the component clasts and of the mainly sand-grade matrix. Clasts, up to 0.5 m, comprise angular to sub-angular pale and medium grey volcanic rocks and sporadic laminated, dolomitic siltstone of a type which was matched in the shore section farther east, in a structurally complex sequence of Repulse Bay Formation. Veins of calcite and a calcite cement were observed on the wave-cut platform, but these features were not detected in the cliffs where the conglomerates are generally poorly coherent.



Above: Crudely bedded conglomerates, Kat O Formation, northern tip of Kat O Chau.

Above right: Close-up of middle part of picture above.

Right: Slightly disturbed blocks of conglomerate rest on inclined sandstones of the (?) Repulse Bay Formation, 1 km E of Lai Chi Wo, Crooked Harbour.

On Ap Chau the conglomerates form spectacular cliffs, including a natural rock-arch at the northern end of the island. As at North Point they have a gentle dip, but here they are cut by conspicuous N-S trending joints, mostly widely spaced. The bedding is generally crude, although sharp-based, channel-fill units were seen in places. The clasts consist exclusively of pale grey, acid volcanics, with the exception of sporadic laminated dolomitic siltstones.

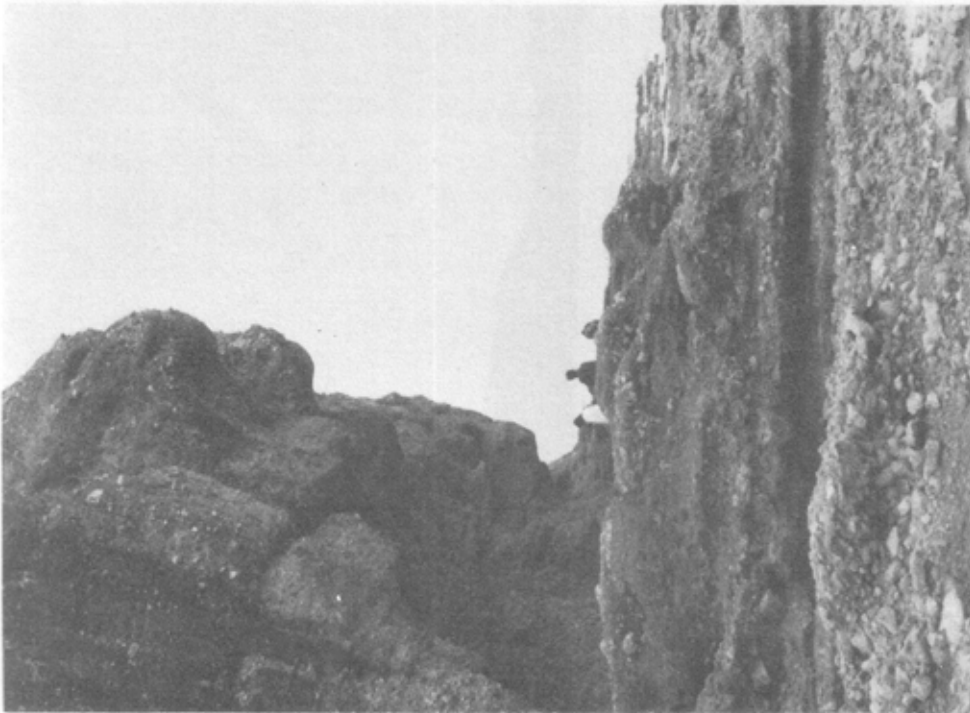
Ruxton's (1960) interpretation of the Kat O Formation as alluvial fan conglomerates received considerable support amongst the party. There was speculation that these alluvial fans might represent the proximal equivalents of the (originally) evaporitic deposits of Ping Chau, farther east in Mirs Bay, and examined by the Society earlier in the year (Nau, Arthurton and Workman 1984). Not only were these two facies commonly associated elsewhere in the world, both in the stratigraphic record and in the present-day, but also there were structural similarities (gentle dips, widely spaced joints between the Kat O Formation and the Ping Chau rocks).

Another conglomerate deposit was examined at the last port of call of the day in a mainland section east of Lai Chi Wo described by Yim (1983). The conglomerate rests with angular unconformity on, and fills fissures in, pale greygreen, locally reddened sandstones and siltstones classified as Repulse Bay Formation by Allen and Stephens (1971).

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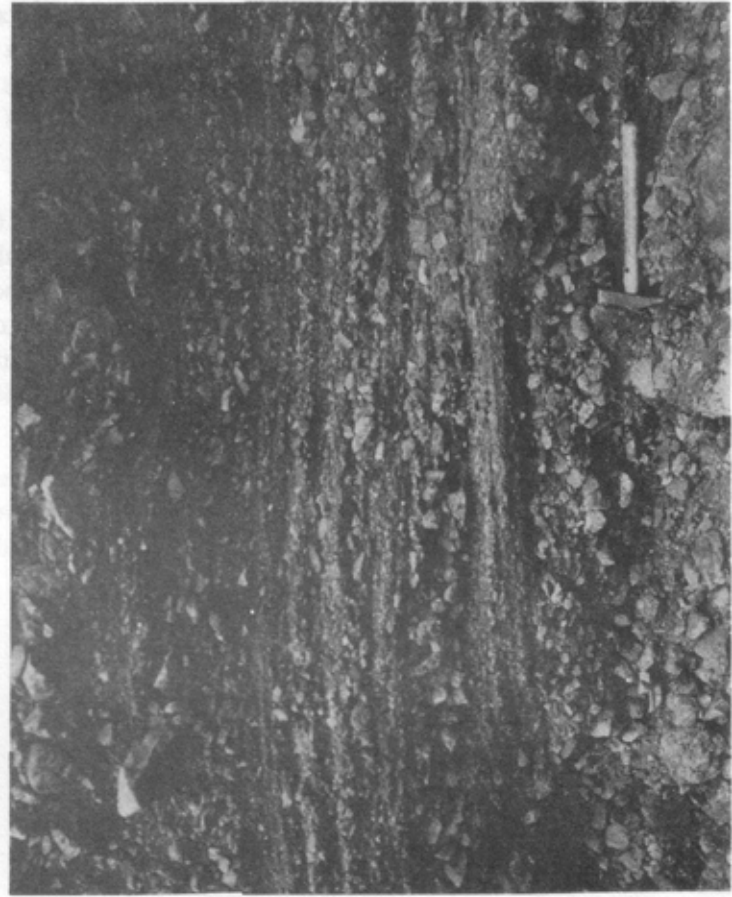
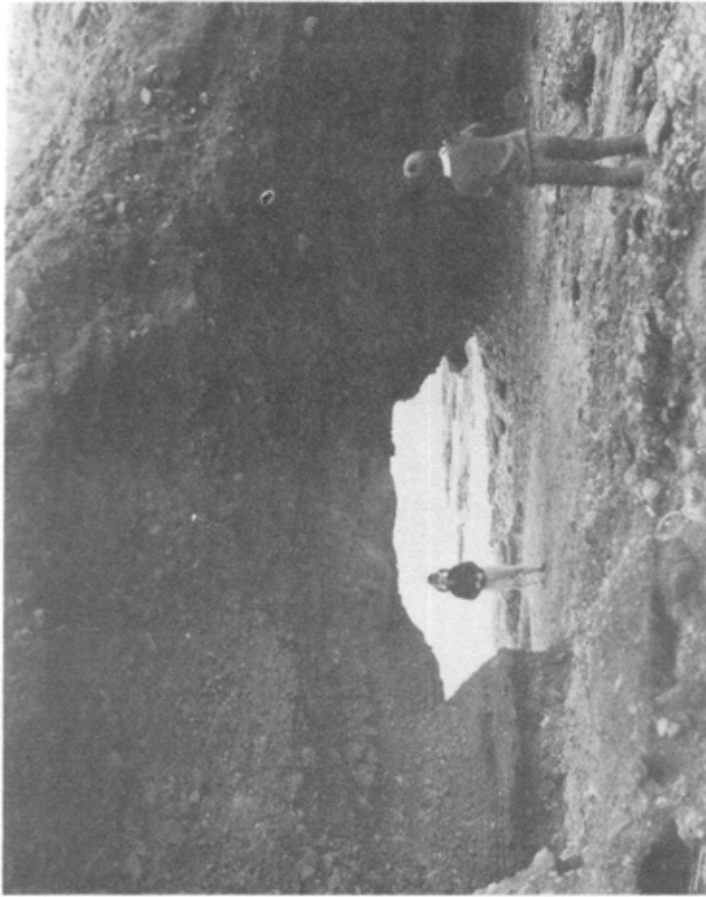




Above: Undercut cliff and wave-cut platform in conglomerates of the Kat 0 Formation. Eastern shore of Ap Chau.

Above right: Natural rock arch in undercut cliffs of conglomerate, Kat 0 Formation, northern tip of Ap Chau.

Right: Stratification of Kat 0 Formation, shoreline north of Ap Chau village.



**A REPORT ON A 6 DAY VISIT TO SHAOGUAN, GUANGDONG, CHINA BY  
MEMBERS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF HONG KONG**

Following an invitation from the Geological Society of Shaoguan to visit the well known mines of Dai Bao Shan and Fan Kau a group of members made the Hong Kong Geological Society's first visit to the Shaoguan Region.

On Friday 18 November 1983 five members of the Society gathered at the Central Harbour Ferry Pier on Hong Kong Island at 7:45a.m. to commence the first leg of a 400 km journey to Shaoguan City in the Shaoguan region of northern Guangdong Province.

The five members of the Society were:

Dr Ian Gray	-	Geotechnical Control Office
Mr Kwan Wing Lee	-	Charles Haswell & Partners
Mrs Toni Pearson	-	Geological Society of Hong Kong
Dr Ian McFeat Smith	-	Charles Haswell & Partners
Mr Robert Treble	-	Charles Haswell & Partners

We travelled to Guangzhou by hovercraft and then on to Shaoguan by train, a total travel time of 12 hours. During the 5-hour train journey a woman traveller gave birth to a baby in our carriage. We considered this to be good Fung Shui for the remainder of the trip and indeed it did prove to be so! From Shaoguan Railway Station we were taken to the West River Hotel for our first meal of the day and a good night's sleep in preparation for an early start the next day.

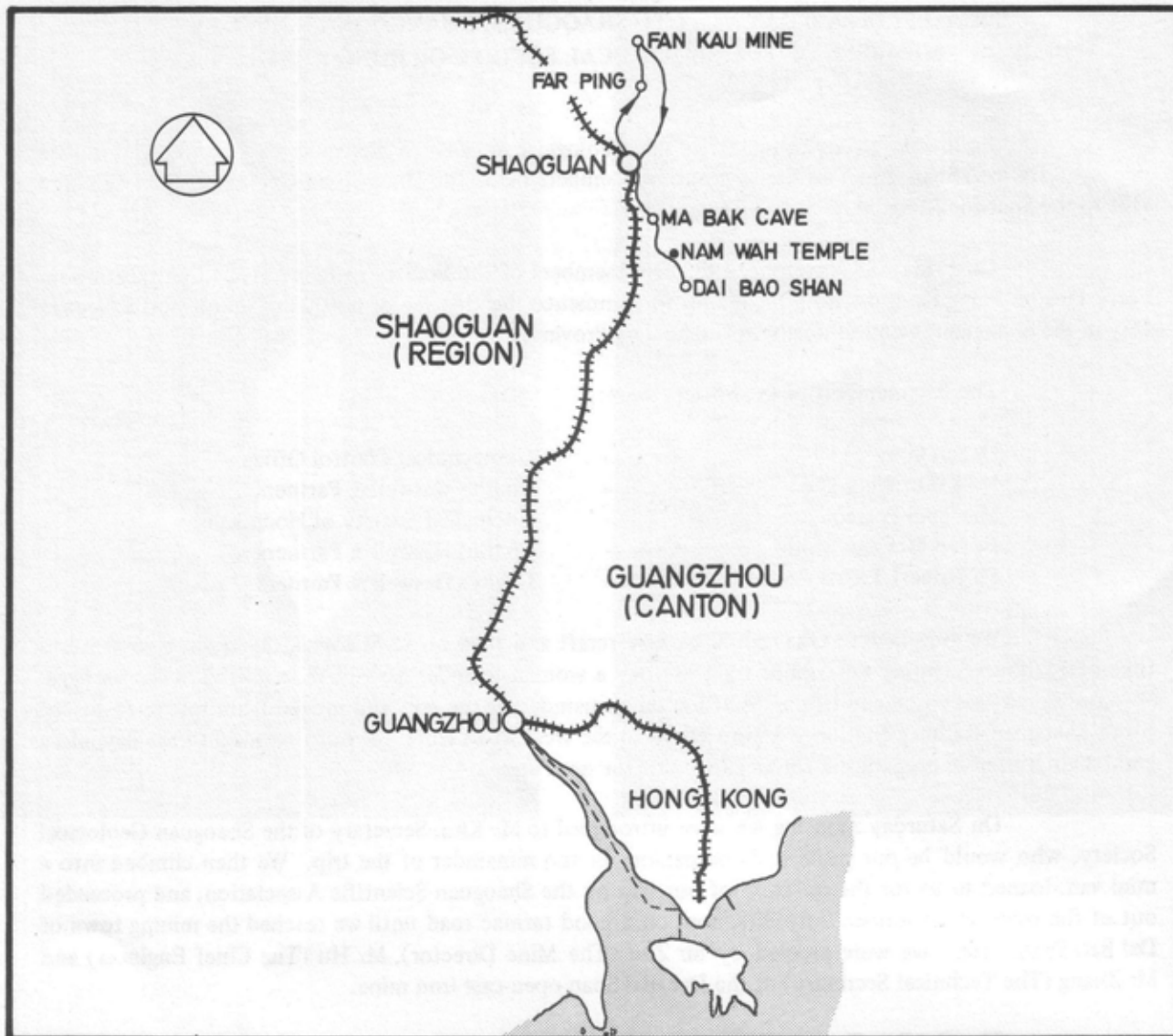
On Saturday morning we were introduced to Mr Kim, Secretary of the Shaoguan Geological Society, who would be our guide and companion for the remainder of the trip. We then climbed into a mini van, loaned to us for the duration of our trip by the Shaoguan Scientific Association, and proceeded out of the town in a south-easterly direction, on a good tarmac road until we reached the mining town of Dai Bao Shan. Here we were greeted by Mr Zhu (The Mine Director), Mr Hu (The Chief Engineer) and Mr Zhang (The Technical Secretary) of the Dai Bao Shan open-cast iron mine.

The Dai Bao Shan open-cast iron mine is located just over 40 km south-east of Shaoguan at 700 m above sea level. It is one of the largest mines in Southern China. The size of the ore body is still not known, but it has an estimated strike in the order of at least 2 km.

The geology of the surrounding area consists of mid-Devonian conglomerates and sandstones; 80-100 m of Upper Devonian volcanics (fine grained tuff interbedded with sediments); Devonian limestones; granodiorites and porphyritic andesites; and Jurassic sandstones and siltstones.

Following the discovery of the ore body in 1958 an entirely new town, with a self contained infrastructure, had to be built for the mine workers. Houses, schools, medical clinics and banking facilities were all necessary to support a growing population. In addition to the mine, road and rail systems, an inclined railway, and a cable car system were built and a 2 km long tunnel driven through the mountain. The mine employs 300 engineers and technicians and 6,000 other workers.

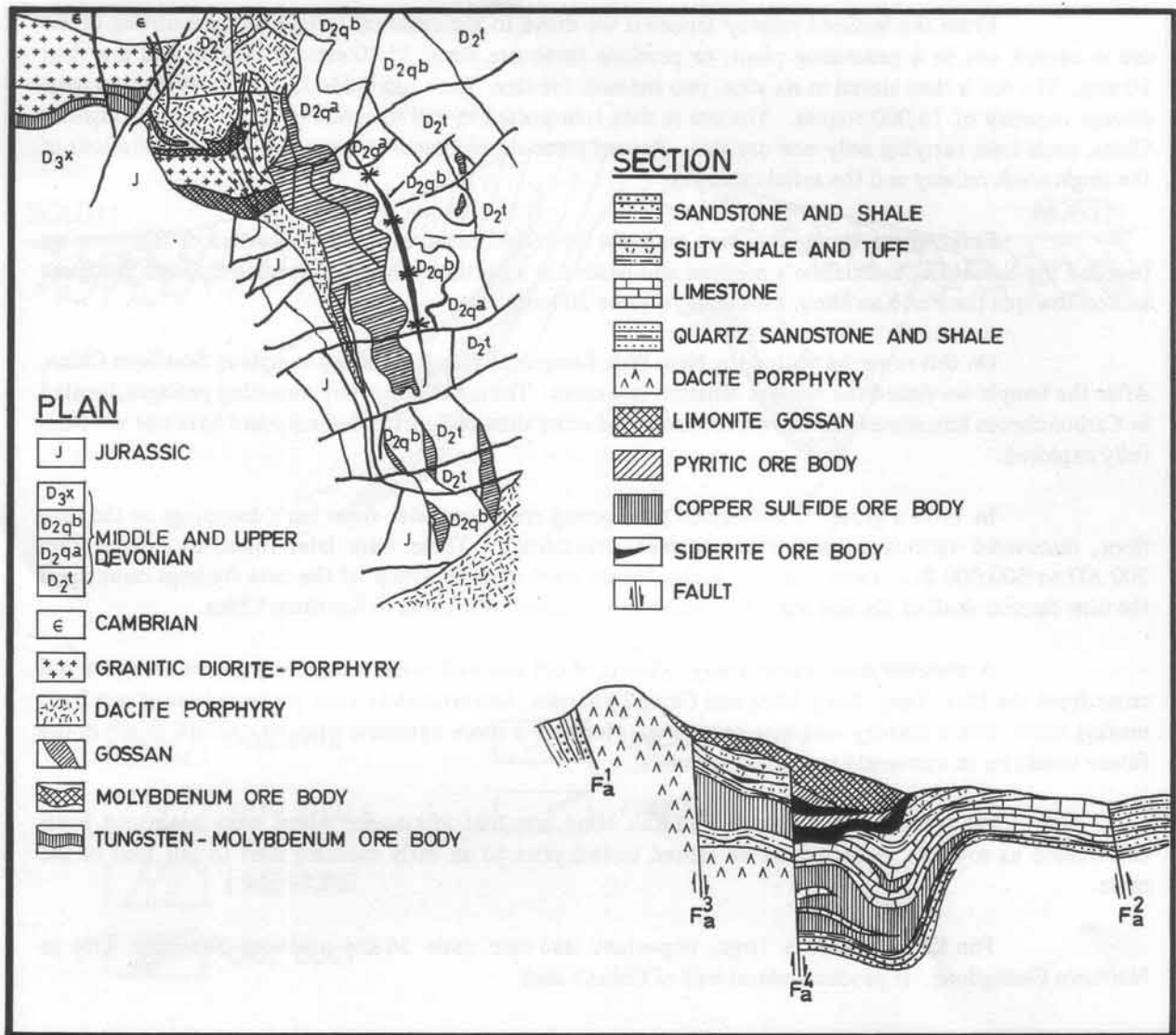
By 1959 the mine was producing 50,000 tonnes of iron ore per annum, in 1966, 500,000 tonnes per annum and today produces 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a potential of 2 million tonnes per annum.



Map of Route and Areas Visited



Gray - Pearson - Smith - Driver - Lee



Sketch Map of Dai Bao Shan Mine - Ore Bodies

Our first field excursion was to visit the iron ore works. The limonite is high grade (40-45%); it is worked on an open-cast system with an overall slope angle of approximately 35° over a height of 300 m. The rock is transported by dump trucks to an inclined railway. At the lower terminus initial sorting of the ore takes place, producing three sizes; above 300 mm; 35-300 mm and below 35 mm. The ore is then stored in silos.

The iron exposure is underlain by copper deposits. The copper ore is low grade (1%) and although 20,000 tonnes per annum of copper concentrate are produced at Dai Bao Shan, this is presently stock-piled. It is anticipated that copper, lead and zinc will ultimately be mined on an open cast system too. This will produce a cut depth of 600 m.

In addition to the iron ore workings we visited two locations where accessory minerals including molybdenite, magnetite, emerald-green fluorite, pyrites and calcite are found.

Early on Sunday we visited the terminus of the inclined railway. From here the ore is transported by rail, through a tunnel, to the cable car system. The ore is tipped from the rail trucks into cable-car buckets below. The cable car system is gravity powered and the descending loaded buckets are used to generate electricity. The cable way is 3 km, wire diameter 50 mm and the wire tension 50 tonnes. Each bucket weighs 1.2 tonnes and carries 6 to 8 tonnes of ore.

From the inclined railway terminus we drove to the cable car terminus where sorting of the ore is carried out in a processing plant, to produce three ore sizes; 35-70 mm; 10-35 mm and less than 10 mm. The ore is then stored in six silos, two for each ore size. Each silo holds 3,000 tonnes giving a total storage capacity of 18,000 tonnes. The ore is then transported by rail to various iron smelters throughout China, each train carrying only one ore size. Present mine development is restricted by the limitations of the single track railway and the aerial cableway.

Following a short discussion with our hosts and lunch at the headquarters of the mine we boarded the Scientific Association's minivan and headed in a northerly direction passing through Shaoguan and on towards the Fan Kau Mine, a distance of some 50 km.

On this route we visited the Nam Wah Temple, a famous Buddhist temple in Southern China. After the temple we visited the Ma Bak Museum and caves. The caves and interconnecting passages, located in Carboniferous limestones, are known to extend for more than 500 metres laterally and have not yet been fully explored.

In 1958 a group of geologists, prospecting for phosphates from bat's droppings on the cave floor, discovered various artifacts from ancient civilizations. These were later found to extend from 200 AD to 500,000 BC. Later, Chinese archeologists conducting a survey of the cave findings came upon the now famous skull of Ma Bak Man, the oldest known humanoid group in Southern China.

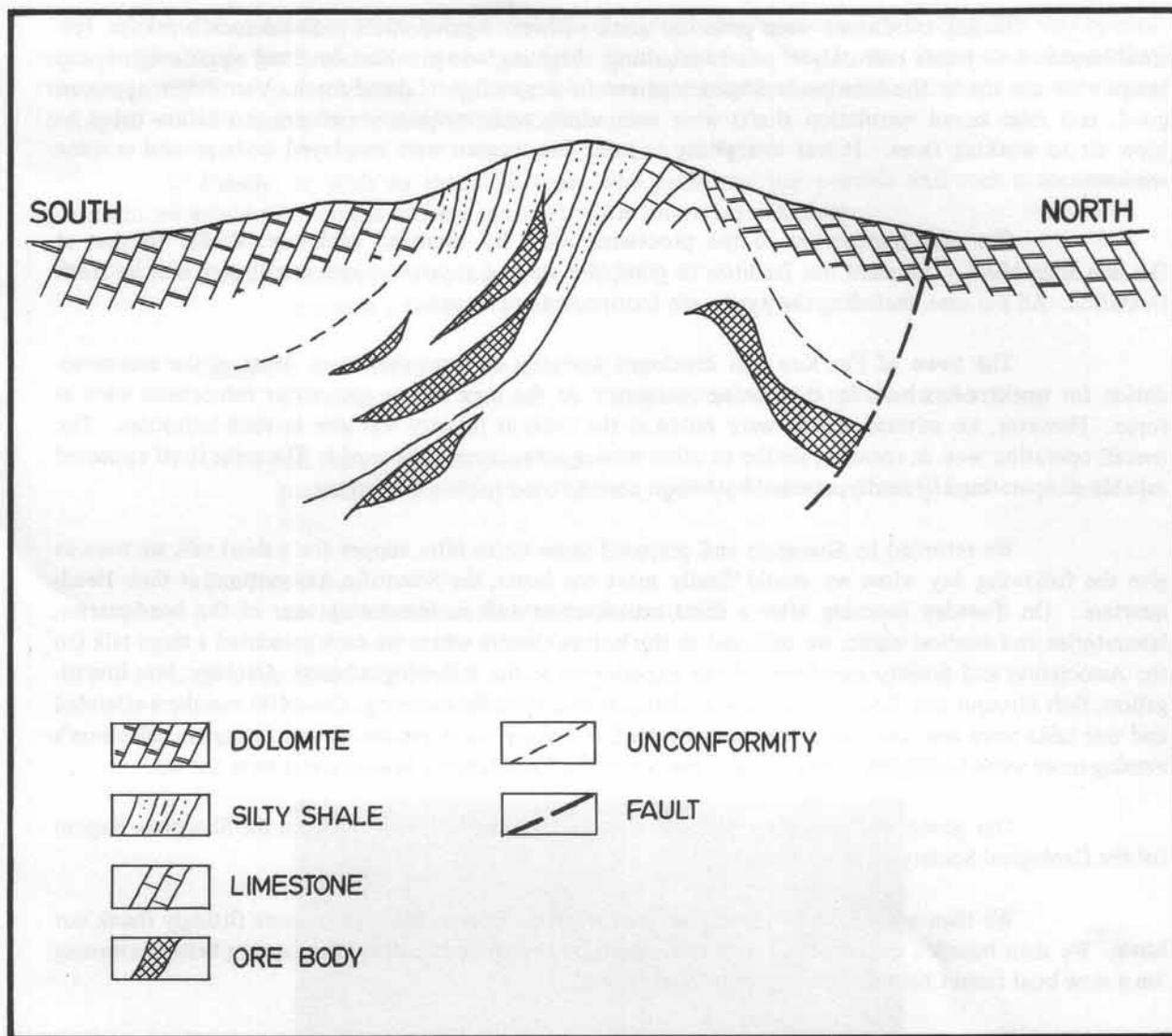
A museum now houses many exhibits of old and well preserved pottery pieces, weapons and coins from the Han, Tang, Sung, Ming and Ching Dynasties. Unfortunately time prevented our group from making more than a cursory visit into the caves. However a more extensive visit by a GSHK group in the future would be an extremely rewarding prospect.

We travelled on to reach Fan Kau Mine late that afternoon, where once again our hosts entertained us royally. After which we retired to bed prior to an early morning start to our tour of the mine.

Fan Kau mine is a large, important lead-zinc mine 56 km north of Shaoguan City in Northern Guangdong. It produces about half of China's lead.



Dai Bao Shan Open-Cast Iron Mine



Sketch Map of Fan Kau Mine - Ore Bodies

The orebody has developed through alteration due to a major fault which dips at about  $70^\circ$  through the silty limestone country rock. Sphalerite, galena and pyrite ores have developed mainly on the hanging wall side of the fault within an ore body typically 40 m wide and up to 70 m in height. The average metal content of the ore body is 13% by weight. A complex groundwater regime exists in the mine which initially gave rise to flooding problems which had been overcome in areas visited by the group.

Access to the ore body is gained via two shafts 400 m and 600 m deep. The group visited the 370 m level where mining is primarily carried out by hand drilling and blasting techniques. A 'mini', twin-boom, rail-mounted drilling machine was seen together with other railway equipment. The main ore extraction is by the cut and fill method. This means that the mining of the ore body is carried out in a series of 'lifts'. When an area is mined out it is backfilled with waste from the treatment plant and the area above is then mined with the fill acting as new road level.

Mucking of extraction areas is by diesel load haul dump machines imported from Europe. Much of the other mining equipment was of Chinese manufacture and closely resembled that in use in the West. Main underground ore and materials transport was by overhead wire electric powered trains. The live conductors for these were suspended dangerously close to head height!

Mining conditions were generally good with no sign of stress induced rock breakage, few troublesome rock joints and only token rockbolting. Lighting was provided by fixed electric lights; cap lamps were not used, the mine preferring each person to carry a dry-cell hand torch. Ventilation appeared good, and raise bored ventilation shafts were seen, along with temporary positive ventilation tubes to blow air to working faces. It was interesting to note that women were employed underground as mine workers.

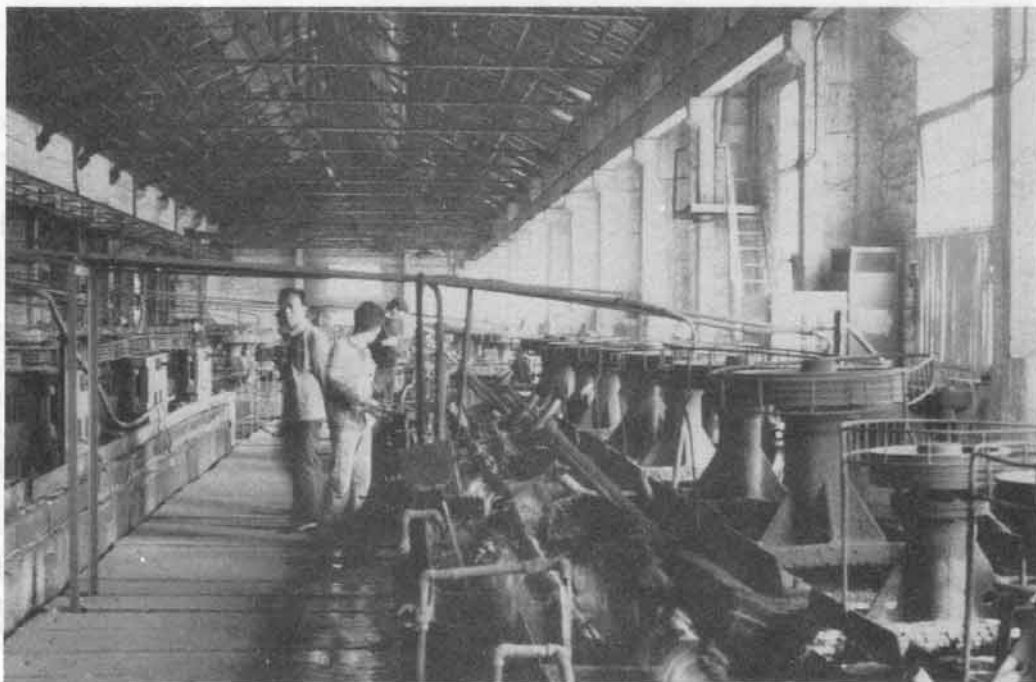
Ore was transported to the processing plant by overhead cableway, similar to that at Dai Bao Shan Mine. The plant has facilities to grind the ore and separate it into constituent ores by froth floatation. All the ores, including the pyrite, are transported out by rail.

The town of Fan Kau was developed basically to serve the mine. Most of the accommodation for workers was built by the mining company. At the time of our visit water restrictions were in force. However, no adverse effects were noted at the mine as priority was given to such industries. The overall operation was, in concept, similar to other mining areas around the world. The mine itself appeared capable of operating efficiently, assisted by benign underground mining conditions.

We returned to Shaoguan and prepared some notes after supper for a short talk we were to give the following day when we would finally meet our hosts, the Scientific Association, at their Headquarters. On Tuesday morning after a short introduction and an interesting tour of the headquarter, laboratories and medical clinic, we gathered in the lecture theatre where we each presented a short talk (to the Association and Society members) of our experiences in the following subjects: Geology, Site Investigation, Soft Ground and Rock Tunnelling Techniques and Mine Engineering. Over 100 members attended and our talks were translated into Mandarin by Mr Lee. Many more people viewed Shaoguan television's evening news when highlights of our visits to the Scientific Association's headquarters were shown.

Our group was presented with a collection of mineral specimens from the Shaoguan Region for the Geological Society of Hong Kong.

We then adjourned to a lunch banquet when we were at last able to more fittingly thank our hosts. We then boarded the returning train to Guangzhou and enjoyed a day's sight seeing before returning 'on a slow boat from China' to the rigours of Hong Kong!



Fan Kau Mine - Froth Flotation Process

In conclusion, without doubt, we all retain fond memories of an enthralling visit that opened up new friendships and understandings between our Geological Societies. It must therefore be hoped that we can arrange a reciprocal visit to Hong Kong, while we have confidence that the offer of a second visit to Shaoguan will be taken up in the not too distant future.

Finally we wish to thank all those who made our trip possible and such a success. In particular we would mention the officers and staff of the follow organisations:

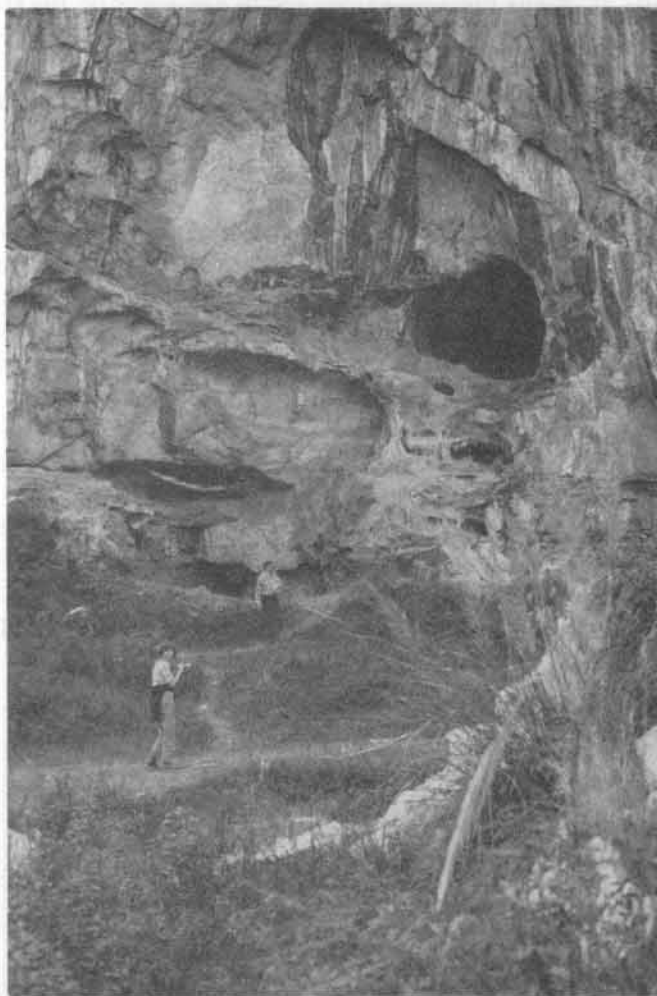
Local Government of Shaoguan District,  
particularly the Mayor's office.

Scientific Association of Shaoguan Region,  
particularly the Chairman, Mr Wong and the Assistant Chairman, Mr Dong.

Geological Society of Shaoguan Region  
particularly the Chairman Mr Lau, and Mr Kim who accompanied us through the trip.

Fan Kau Mine,  
the Mine Director, Mr Mung and his staff.

Dai Bao Shan Mine,  
Mr Chui, Mr Jeun and their staff.



Ma Bak Caves - Carboniferous Limestones



## VISIT FROM CHINESE ECONOMIC GEOLOGISTS

A party of six economic geologists from China stopped over in Hong Kong during April for three days after attending the Fifth Regional Congress on the Geology, Mineral and Energy Resources of Southeast Asia (GEOSEA V) held in Kuala Lumpur. A meeting was arranged at short notice in the Department of Geography and Geology, Hong Kong University. The group consisted of the following members:-

Professor Xu Keqin ( ), Head, Department of Geology, Nanjing University, Nanjing

Professor Zhu Jinchu ( ), Department of Geology, Nanjing University

Mr Huang Zhongbe ( ), Ministry of Geology & Mineral Resources, Beijing

Mr Yuan Zhongxi ( ), Institute of Geology & Mineral Resources, Beijing

Mr Ren Zhiji ( ), Institute of Geology & Mineral Resources, Kunming, Yunnan

Mr Huang Yude ( ), Institute of Metallurgy & Geology, Guilin, Guangxi

The main fields of interest of the group were ore genesis and granite geochronology. Professor Xu, the most senior member in the party, is internationally known for his research work on rare earths associated with tin and tungsten deposits in China.

Some samples of granite obtained earlier during site works on the HKU campus were taken to Nanjing for dating.

Participants of the Society at the meeting included C.Y. Jim, K.W. Lai, K.W. Lee, C.J. Peng and D.R. Workman.

### PROFESSOR DING YUANG ZHANG

As noted in the last Newsletter, Professor Ding has accepted the Society's invitation to become an Honorary Member.

Professor Ding is Director of the Seismological Bureau of Guangdong province. Before joining the Bureau in 1974, Prof. Ding was a lecturer at the Changchun Geological Institute for 18 years. Prof. Ding graduated from Quinghua University in 1952 and completed postgraduate studies at Beijing Geological Institute in 1956. He is 54.

Members will recall that Prof. Ding gave a lecture to the society last December on the earthquakes associated with the filling of the Xinfeng reservoir near Heyuan.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR 1984-85

Pursuant to the uncontested nominations for this year's General Committee, there is one change from last year in the composition of the Committee: Mr Lee Kwan Wing replaces Mrs Toni Pearson.

Toni Pearson is leaving Hong Kong shortly. The Society is much indebted to her for her work as a very active member of the committee since the society was established, especially in helping to organize the many highly successful field excursions held over the past two years. We wish her and her family all good fortune in the future.

## NEW GEOLOGICAL/GEOTECHNICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HONG KONG

A comprehensive "Bibliography on the Geology and Geotechnical Engineering of Hong Kong to December 1983", compiled by Dr E.W. Brand, has been published by the Geotechnical Control Office (GCO Publication No. 2/84).

This publication is on sale at a price of HK\$24 and is available from the Government Publications Centre, Ground Floor, Central Post Office Building, Connaught Place, Hong Kong.

## GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION UNIT

This new service provided by the Geotechnical Control Office is now open to the public.

Information includes:

- a comprehensive library on geotechnical and geological topics
- site investigation and laboratory test reports
- rainfall data and piezometric records
- a catalogue of slopes in Hong Kong
- landslide information

Items may be consulted in the reading area but cannot be borrowed. Photocopying facilities are available at cost.

The Unit is located in the G.C.O., 6th Floor, Empire Centre, Tsim Sha Tsui East. Opening hours are 10.00-12.30 and 1.30-4.00, Mondays to Fridays (except Public Holidays). For further information, contact Miss Stella Chung (3-7225009).

## MARINE STUDIES GROUP MEETING

The next Marine Studies Group meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Hong Kong Museum of History in Kowloon Park on Monday, 9th July, 6:00-8:00 p.m. The topic of discussion will be "Tin Shui Wai".

### FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

(see also Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2)

16-21 September 1984

4th International Symposium on Landslides, Toronto, Canada.

Information: Conference Secretary, 4th International Symposium on Landslides, P.O. Box 370, Postal Station A, Rexdale, Ont., Canada M9W 5L3

11-15 March 1985

8th Southeast Asian Geotechnical Conference, Kuala Lumpur.

Information: Hon. Secretary, 8th SEAGC, Institution of Engineers Malaysia, P.O. Box 223, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

June 1985

4th International Symposium on Tunnelling

Information: The Secretary, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR, UK

### FORTHCOMING PROGRAMME

**Lecture on Geological and Geophysical Research in the South China Sea  
(Tuesday 26th June)**

Professor Liu Zhaoshu (Hon. Member), Head of Department of Marine Tectonics and Assistant Director, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Guangzhou, will give a lecture on the geological/geophysical work of the Institute and the structural geology of the South China Sea. This lecture will be in Chinese with continuous English translation and English background notes.

The meeting will be held in Lecture Room 103, 1st Floor, James Lee Science Building, University of Hong Kong, at 6 p.m. Tea/office will be served at 5.30 p.m. in Room 2-22, Hui Oi Chow Building (opposite James Lee).

**Field Excursion to Tai Long Wan, Sai Kung  
(Sunday 1st July)**

Notification of this excursion has already been circulated to members. To book any places that may still be available, telephone Mrs Toni Pearson, 5-939122 or (after June 23) Mr P.S. Nau 5-4097232.

**Dates and Venues of Future Field Meetings**  
(Further details in subsequent Newsletters)

Sept. 2nd (Sunday)	Fan Lau, Lantau (by junk from Central) Booking slips in July Newsletter or earlier direct mailing
Oct. 14th (Sunday)	(Provisional date) Tolo Channel coast at Sham Chung (by junk from Ma Liu Shui)
Dec. 2nd (Sunday)	(Provisional date) Ho Chung/Ma On Shan: a hike to visit the old tungsten and iron workings north of Sai Kung

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

I wish to thank the following members for their 1984 subscription during 2.3.84 - 15.5.84.

Chan O.P.	Kuan H.C.	Nash J.M.	Tang P.L.
Cheung L.S.	Kwong Y.K.	Nixon T.J.P.	Tam C.C.
Cowland J.W.	Lo F.C.	Ng Y.T.	Thung K.T.
Dale M.	Lee S.M.	Ng C.O.	Wong W.Y.
Gammon J.R.A.	Lui T.Y.K.	Sayer P.R.	Wai C.C.
Hencher S.R.	Ling S.F.	Samuel H.R.	Yau Y.W.
Hee A.N.M.	Li C.H.	So. Y.C.	Yu S.W.
Irfan T.V.	Leung C.H.	Tang Y.Y.	Yu S.K.
Keung H.M.	Martin R.P.	Tan C.H.	
Kwan C.Y.	McFeat Smith I.	Tam P.C.	

M.J. Atherton  
15/5/84

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS**

**CONFERENCE ON**

**GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SITE INVESTIGATION**

**ORGANISED JOINTLY BY**

**THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF HONG KONG**

**AND**

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY,**

**UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG**

**DATE: 17-19 DECEMBER 1984**

**VENUE: UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG**

**TOPICS TO INCLUDE-**

- geological field mapping
- soil and rock description
- borehole logging
- developments in drilling and testing
- hydrogeological investigations
- sedimentological investigations
- geophysics
- seismicity and earthquakes
- aerial photograph interpretation
- geology of Hong Kong
- geochemical investigations
- case histories
- marine investigations

Abstracts of papers (300-500 words) should be sent to the Conference Secretary, GSHK, c/o Department of Geography and Geology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, by 1st July, 1984.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING ON 'GEOLOGY OF SURFICIAL DEPOSITS OF HONG KONG'

A collection of 17 papers presented at a meeting held at the University of Hong Kong in September 1983. The papers include-

- A proposed framework for the classification and description of superficial deposits (A.D. Burnett)
- A review of investigation and sampling methods in the recent sediments of Hong Kong (C.J. Beggs)
- Computer-stored databases and analysis of superficial deposits (A.J. Brimicombe)
- Geology and engineering properties of surficial deposits at Tai Long Wan, Chi Ma Wan peninsula, Lantau Island - a case study (P. Blacker)
- Weathering of shoreline rock masses - an introduction (J.R.A. Gammon)
- Quaternary geology, weathering and geomorphology of Hong Kong (K.H. Liu)
- Geology and hydrogeology of natural tunnel erosion in superficial deposits in Hong Kong (J.M. Nash & M.J. Dale)
- The classification of colluvium in Hong Kong (K.W. Lai & B.W. Taylor)
- Geological recognition of a colluvial deposit at Woodland Heights, Happy Valley, Hong Kong (S.S.F. Hui)
- Landslide system and hazard perception (R. Harris)
- Delineation of colluvial deposits in Hong Kong using the technique of terrain classification (K.A. Styles)
- Preliminary assessment of sedimentation in Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong (M.L. Chalmers)
- A sedimentological study of sea-floor sediments exposed during excavation of the East Dam site, High Island, Sai Kung (W.W.S. Yim)
- Deep alluvial deposits beneath Victoria Park, Causeway Bay (A.J. Willis & J.N. Shirlaw)
- Pattern of Quaternary sediments revealed during piling works at Sha Tin, Hong Kong (P.G.D. Whiteside)
- The use of engineering data for mapping alluvial features (M.D. Howat & R.W. Cater)
- Prehistoric occupation and coastal development in Hong Kong (W. Meacham)

Abstracts of papers

This is a collection of 22 abstracts and five papers. The papers include-

- Weathering, erosion and landforms in construction (W. LeRoy)
- Coastal sand bar deposits at Pui O (W. Meacham & W.W.S. Yim)
- Sea level changes and sea-floor surficial deposits off Chek Lap Kok (W.W.S. Yim & Q.Y. Li)
- Geotechnical aspects of the construction of the Shek Pik earthfill dam (H.W. Lai)
- Tai O subsurface conditions (W.J. Dickson)

79 pages. Cost inclusive of postage and packing in Hong Kong - \$12.

To purchase either the Proceedings or the Abstracts, or both, please complete the tear-off slip below and return it with the appropriate fee to - The Publications Secretary, Geological Society of Hong Kong, c/o Department of Geography & Geology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

(Please tick)

Please send me one copy of the Proceedings

Please send me one copy of the Abstracts

I am a member of GSHK

I was a participant at the meeting

I enclose a cheque for \$ ----- payable to the Geological Society of Hong Kong.

Signature ----- Date -----

Name -----

Address -----

## 西貢大浪灣野外旅行

(七月一日星期日)

是次旅行早已另有通報，訂位請向 Mrs Toni Pearson 聯系 (5-939122) 六月二十三日之後則請電鈕柏榮先生 (5-4097232)。

### 今後會議日期及聚會地點

(詳述請見下期通訊)

九月二日，星期日——大嶼山芬流 (由中環乘民船)

請寄回刊登於七月通訊的定位表格或提早直接郵寄

十月十四日，星期日 (暫定)——深涌吐露港海岸 (由中文大學新碼頭乘民船)

十二月二日，星期日 (暫定)——西貢北河涌—馬鞍山錫礦和鐵礦舊礦長途旅行

## 通告

### 海洋研究組集會

這小組的下一次聚會將在九龍公園內博物館的演講室舉行。時間是七月九日星期一，下午六時至八時。討論題目是「天水圍」。

### 「探土工程的地質問題」會議

這個由香港大學地理地質系和本會合辦的會議將在本年十二月間舉行。有興趣發表論文的請將文章撮要 (約三百至五百字) 在七月一日前寄到香港大學地理地質系本會秘書收。詳情請參閱本期英文版第十九頁通告。

### 「香港地表沉積地質學」討論會記錄匯編

這個討論會的記錄匯編現已發售。訂購回條及詳情請參閱本期英文版第二十頁通告。

# 土力工程資料單位開放

土力工程處開設了土力工程資料室為公眾服務，資料包括：

土力工程學（地質工學）及地質學綜合圖書館

工地勘查和實驗室實驗報告

降雨量資料和測壓水位報告

香港斜坡目錄

山泥傾瀉資料

所有項目均在閱覽室查閱而不借出，有影印設備，酌量收費。

該資料室位於東尖沙咀帝國大廈六樓土力工程處內，

開放時間為每星期一至五，十時至十二時半，下午一時半至四時（公眾假期除外）。

查詢資料請向 Stella 鍾小姐聯繫（3-7225009）。

## 香港新編地質及土力工程文獻目錄

由勃朗特博士編輯的最新的綜合性「香港地質及土力工程文獻目錄」一書已由土力工程處出版。本書港幣二十四元。香港郵政總局政府出版中心出售。

## 國際會議預告

（請并參閱通訊第二卷第一及二號）

各會議之查詢地址，請參閱英文版。

一九八四年九月十六至廿一日

第四屆國際「山崩」研討會；在加拿大多倫多市舉行。

一九八五年三月十一至十五日

第八屆東南亞土力會議，在馬來西亞吉隆坡市舉行。

一九八五年六月

第四屆國際「隧道工程」研討會。

## 財政報告

在1984年三月二日至1984年五月十五日期間交了1984年度會費的會員芳名，見列於本期英文版第十八頁。

## 節目預告

關於南中國海地質及地球物理研究的報告

（六月二十六日星期二）

廣州中國南海研究所副所長兼海洋動力室主任，我會榮譽會員劉昭蜀教授將作關於南中國海地質及地球物理研究和構造地質的報告。中文講述並有英文現場翻譯。

報告會地點：香港大學厲樹雄科學館一樓103室

時間：下午六時半

茶會：五時半於許愛周館（厲樹雄館對面）



# 荔枝莊淺水灣組硅化木的發現

M. J. Dale & J. M. Nash

土力工程處

在吐露港南岸荔枝莊碼頭以西約三十米海邊，於淺水灣組火山碎屑沉積岩中，發現了硅化木化石。該地出露薄層狀細凝灰岩，硅質岩，砂岩，粗火山質砂岩和層狀火山碎屑岩，火山角礫岩及含硅化木頁岩及粉砂岩、黑色粉砂岩、角礫岩、礫岩。岩石中的碎屑狀顯示來源於火山物質。

岩層傾向東南，傾角約三十度，具同沉積微型錯動、扭曲現象。岩石中發育衆多細小具“蝴蝶結領結”結構的沸石和席片狀硅酸鹽，顯示成岩過程經受輕微蝕變。

經薄片鑑定，硅化木在橫切面現年輪的同心圓細胞排列結構；而在縱切面上則清楚顯示類似本質和韌皮的直綫型細胞結構。

硅化木複雜的細胞結構可估計其形成時代並有利於鑑定淺水灣組地質年代。

## 中國經濟地質學家來訪

由六位中國經濟地質學家組成的代表團出席了四月份在吉隆坡舉行的第五屆東南亞區域地質學、礦務學及能源資源會議後，回程路過香港時訪問了香港大學地理地質系。他們包括：

南京中學地質系主任徐克勤教授，南京大學地質系朱金初教授，中國地質礦產部黃崇軻先生，中國地質科學院袁忠信先生，昆明地質礦產研究所任治機先生及桂林冶金地質研究所黃有德先生。

他們擅長研究礦床成因及花崗岩地質年代學，團長徐克勤教授是國際著名的中國稀土及鎢錫礦床專家。

## 1984—85年度常務委員

在未有其他提名參選的情況下，本屆的常務委員會成員將會由上一屆的委員連任。唯一的變更是李坤榮先生出替 Mrs Toni Pearson 的節目組工作。

Mrs Pearson 自本會成立開始便已積極地為本會服務；過去兩年來多項野外考察，都是在她的協助和安排下完成的。Mrs Pearson 將於短期內告別香港；我們借這裡謹祝她和她的家人有一個幸福的將來。

## 丁原章教授應邀為榮譽會員

丁原章教授已接受邀請成為我會榮譽會員，他是廣東省地震局局長，現年54歲。

丁教授一九五二年畢業於北京清華大學，之後入北京地質學院為研究生，一九五六年畢業。隨後在長春地質學院任教達十八年。一九七四年調任廣東省地震局。去年十二月曾在我會作河源新豐江水庫引起地震的報告。

周工程師向我們介紹了爲什麼最後選擇了排牙石南坡麻嶺角海濱作爲核電站廠址的原因，主要是這裡斷裂較少，廠址位於燕山後期花崗岩侵入體較穩定的地塊上，而地震又遠離該處，適合核電站的建設。

這裡人口稀疏，青山綠水，自然環境優美，人們自然不放過攝影。四時乘船回岸。許多客人對這裡樸實鄉情以及耕牛耘田景象紛紛照像。我們兩地的地質工作者就在田寮下田畔合照留念。(照片1)

## 六

六時黃昏，回程到深圳水庫蓮塘口附近公路旁，觀看了石炭紀下統測水段淺變質的雲母石英片岩，片狀砂岩，絹雲母頁岩，石英絹雲母千枚岩等。原岩爲細砂質及泥質岩，經強烈動力變質形成片理發育，鱗片及扁豆狀壓碎結構。但往往層理仍能顯示，互成夾角。這類岩層西南走向越過深圳河就是香港稱之爲的「落馬洲組」岩層了。這樣，落馬洲組的時代問題也可以迎刃而解了，也就是說，落馬洲組大部份可能就是屬石炭紀下統，特別是測水段了。

## 七

六時餘，深圳市主人在深圳海關送別我們，潘納特博士向周德雨先生說：我們希望你們很快就能來香港回訪。

兩個鐘頭後，經羅湖海關回九龍，完成了兩天的地質旅行。

這次訪問深圳市，是兩地地質學界友好互訪與學術研究的開端，相信今後將會進一步發展。香港方面期待着深圳市同行的到來。

# 粵北行

去年十一月我會 I. Gray, T. Pearson, I. McFeat Smith, R. Treble, 李坤榮等五位成員應韶關地質學會的邀請到粵北作首次專業訪問。十八日晚抵達韶關市受到韶關地質學會劉普環理事長，金邦權秘書長以及706地質隊榮惠仁總地質師等同業熱情接待。

在金邦權秘書長的陪同下十九日晨即赴位於韶關市東南約30公里的大寶山礦參觀訪問，得到該礦礦長朱明州先生及胡總工程師等熱情接待和詳盡介紹，並派出幾位工程師帶領我們參觀了大寶山鐵礦露天開採場和有關採礦設備。廿日上午則參觀該礦長達3000公尺索道運礦系統，儲礦倉等。下午告別大寶山礦即乘專車到凡口鉛鋅礦，途經馬壩時參觀了該處馬壩石灰岩洞穴。路過南華寺時亦進行了短暫的參觀。當晚抵凡口礦同樣受到該礦孟礦長和林副總工程師熱情接待。在凡口礦的整個參觀過程均由林副總親自帶領和安排。

廿一日早上我們全體由豎井下到離地面370m水平，參觀了該礦具代表性的鉛鋅礦體，挖礦斷層和上泥盆系含礦石灰岩，同時亦觀看了運輸巷道和採掘設備。下午參觀了廣東省最大的選礦廠；其中包括有破碎、篩分、浮選等巨型設備。

當晚趕回韶關市受到市科協董副主任接見並進行了友好交談。

廿二日上午到韶關市地質學會參加由該會主持的學術交流報告會。會議前韶關市科協黃主任、市人委廖秘書長、地質學會劉理事長和全體出席的副理事長、理事與我們一行五人共同拍照留念。會議開始時首先由劉理事長致歡迎詞和贈送礦石標本。當天到會有粵北地區各個礦山和地質、冶金、煤炭、二機等系統的地質、採礦工程等專業人士約100餘人。廣東省電視台和省新聞單位亦派專人到現場錄影和採訪。

中午主人們特意舉行宴會招待，賓主間頻頻舉杯致意。

這次粵北行由於事前得到韶關市科協重視，韶關地質學會、大寶山與凡口礦細緻的安排，因此在短暫四天中能夠扼要地參觀了華南兩個著名礦山和兩處名勝地。

回程，我們觀看了深圳市西北約五公里銀湖附近筆架山南邊暗綠色石英雲母混合岩。主要岩石為暗色綠泥石化黑雲母斜長石石英片麻岩，具不同程度的片麻結構，雲母定向構造不明顯。發育不規則似花崗岩脈及細網脈。混合岩暫定時代為前震旦紀，且具強烈片理及剪切面。

#### 四

晚上，深圳市地質局在市委招待所貴賓廳設宴四席寬待了香港客人，席間周德雨先生和本會會長潘納特博士先後發言稱頌深港兩地地質工作者之間互訪交流盛事。周先生說，深圳河兩岸的地質是相通的，地質界綫是相連的，因此友好互訪考察將有助於解決兩地所感興趣的地質問題。

潘納特博士代表本會致答辭，感謝深圳主人盛情寬待和組織安排地質旅行，也表示友好互訪磋商深圳河兩岸共同面臨的地質問題的必要性，並表示期待不久將來深圳同行的回訪。賓主紛紛舉杯祝酒。深圳市科委秘書長和深圳市地質學會秘書長也出席了宴會。

是晚，我們下榻於新建的十數層高的重慶酒店。

#### 五

次日早餐後，我們分別乘兩部小巴沿深圳河北岸公路，經梧桐山南坡東行，這裡是邊界北邊。出有名的共享一條街的沙頭角後，便沿大鵬灣北岸的海濱公路行駛，途經大小梅沙、鯊魚涌，這裡出露極為美麗的海灣、沙灘和壯觀的河曲，人們紛紛停車由高處拍照這種難得的地貌景觀。沿途我們還觀察了燕山三期黑雲母花崗岩及白堊紀正長岩等。

車直驅至大鵬半島大亞灣田寮下，這裡是排牙石山北坡海濱。下車後改乘已準備好的機動船駛到大鵬半島的東北端海濱蟹岩。這裡嶙崎礁石裸露，岩層出露甚佳，西南距核電站不遠。

上了岸我們考察了排牙石由泥盆紀桂頭羣構成的背斜東翼，深圳市地質局認為是向東北傾伏的背斜。沿岸向西北見及紅色礫岩，含礫砂岩，具倒轉交錯層的砂岩，粉砂岩及頁岩，特色是岩石呈紅色及絳紅色，未見化石，地質局定其時代為泥盆紀中統桂頭羣上亞羣。岩層產狀陡，並見東北向斷層順岩層走向分佈，也可見及劈理。

在褶皺中部發育硅化，矽卡岩化鈣泥質薄層條帶岩層，由於強烈變質，片理及劈理極為清楚。深圳市同行定為背斜核部岩層。不過筆者認為褶皺東南翼是倒轉翼，交錯層倒轉，而褶皺中部鈣泥質條帶狀頁岩應該比較新。上述紅色岩層屬桂頭羣上亞羣，則鈣泥質岩層可能如同粵中及粵北所常見的是相當於東崗嶺組或泥盆紀統天子嶺組了。同時褶皺中部可能發育多條走向斷裂。



照片 1：在大亞灣田寮下合影。

# 深圳市的訪問及地質旅行紀實

李作明

## 一

香港地質學會應深圳市地質局和深圳市地質學會邀請，組織了二十六位成員，於一九八三年十一月十二日前往深圳市進行了為時兩天的參觀訪問及野外地質考察。

本會爲了貫徹與中國地質學界加強友好交流的宗旨，早在籌備委員會期間，於去年四月間初訪深圳市時，便與深圳市的同行們進行了協商，雙方均同意組織兩地的地質工作者友好互訪考察，加強研究深圳市兩岸的地質問題。這次訪問，就是香港地質學會爲以上目的首次付諸實施而進行的較大規模的訪問考察活動。

這次活動，爲時兩日，時間雖短，路程又長，參觀和考察範圍廣，地點分散而地質問題多樣，但在深圳市主人殷切接待良好組織安排下，旅行順利，考察收穫不小，參加者咸稱訪問非常成功和有意義。

## 二

十二日早六時許，香港成員集合紅磡火車站乘第二班電氣化火車直通羅湖，八時許便輕易通過深圳河兩岸的海關。深圳市地質局總工程師兼深圳市地質學會會長周德雨先生和副總工程師趙女士等在車站門口迎接。隨即乘兩部小巴前往正在興建的深圳市地質局。該局張局長等領導人設茶會爲客人洗塵。在局臨時禮堂裡，周總工程師展出一比五萬比例尺深圳市地質構造圖，就深圳市地層發育，岩漿活動及構造特徵作了簡單介紹，該圖是深圳市特區確定發展後，爲了適應城市建築及各項建設需要以及核電站需要組織專門的區域地質測量經過詳細測量後製成的，精度相當高。

周總工程師介紹當天參觀深圳市以西蛇口開發區碼頭。附近的花崗岩和深圳市北部石岩地區花崗岩及前震旦紀片麻岩。次日則參觀深圳市以東下石炭紀動力變質岩，大小梅沙火成岩，正長岩並直達大亞灣大鵬半島東端參觀泥盆紀地層。

## 三

首先，我們驅車沿平坦的深蛇公路快速抵達正在建設中的蛇口工業區碼頭。這個港口由於進行了疏浚，建成了一定規模的碼頭，可停泊數千噸船舶。人們以極大興趣考察了碼頭附近出露的蛇口花崗岩和市心中粒黑雲母花崗岩。

蛇口花崗岩是等粒狀粉紅色黑雲母花崗岩，黑雲母約二毫米大小，具不同程度綠泥石化。偶見七十五厘米長的捕虜體及偉晶岩。黑雲母經鉀氬法測定，該岩體形成於早白堊世。它與香港青山花崗岩屬同一岩體，後者在香港被認爲晚侏羅世，但沒有放射性測定，因此不排除是早白堊世花崗岩。

中午時分，我們一行到西瀝水庫進行野餐，瀏覽了新建的西瀝水庫，人們感興趣的是，這個非常壯觀和異常別緻的水庫的所有建築和浮雕全部都是由花崗岩砌成，成爲深圳市最具特色的公園。

下午轉往深圳市以北約四十公里的石岩地區，有一大段是沿深圳市和內地第二道防綫新建公路行駛，人們對這種公路路面三層結構極感興趣，停車紛紛拍照。這種公路的路基是用巨大石塊墊底，繼而鋪實細石塊和粗砂，最上層則以鋪以泥砂混合土，形成簡易公路。

在石岩，見出露微粉紅色灰色粗粒部分爲斑狀黑雲母花崗岩，岩石中見二至三公分大小的鉀長石斑晶呈流狀分佈，石英呈他形晶，斜長石呈半晶形，黑雲母呈凝塊狀或片狀。岩體中含大量大小不等的捕虜體及沉積岩暗色體，而分佈十分普遍，成爲這個岩體的特色。經黑雲母鉀氬法測定，該岩體屬一百二十七萬年，相當於香港宋崗岩體時代。

我們還參觀了岩體中心有名的採石場，該岩體呈東西走向，長軸約三十公里。由於地處岩體環狀構造中心，節理裂隙極不發育，經巧手的工匠們的開鑿可以採得任意巨大的平整花崗石料。

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