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GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDRAGHONA-KAPTAI AREA,
RANGAMATI DISTRICT, BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Regional geological mapping was carried out in the Chandraghona-Kaptai area, Rangamati District on a scale of 1 : 50,000 during the field season, 1977-78.

The southern part of the Sitapahar constitutes the major part of the area. The highest elevation of 346 metres (AMSL) is in the northern part of the mapped area.

The area contains sedimentary rocks comprising dominantly of sandstone, shale and siltstone. Lithologically these rocks are divided into six formations. They are Bhuban and Boka Bil formations of Surma Group, Tipam Sandstone and Girujan Clay formations of Tipam Group, Dupi Tila Formation and Alluvium. The formations range in age from Early Miocene to Recent.

The area is folded and represented by the Sitapahar asymmetrical anticline followed by the Kaptai asymmetrical syncline. The axes of the folds are almost parallel having a general trend NNW-SSE direction.

Economic rocks and minerals have not been found in the area except some hard calcareous sandstone bands and concretions occurring in Jagna Chara, Panch Chara and Ujan Chara. These calcareous sandstone bands and concretions are at present being exploited for construction purposes.