

EDITORIAL

Journal of the Geological Society of Sri Lanka (JGSSL) is a peer-reviewed and open access journal, aiming to publish the most topical and highest quality papers, summarizing the results of recent research across all sub-disciplines of the Earth Science. Papers are frequently interdisciplinary in nature covering both pure and applied fields of geology. Contributions often refer to local, regional and/or international studies and emphasize the development of understanding of fundamental geological processes.

The Vol. 19-Issue 2, accommodates six full research papers in various sub-disciplines of the Earth Science. The first article by Adikaram *et al.* (2018) which is titled as “Coastal evolution and sediment succession of Sri Lanka: A review on quaternary sea levels, climates and sedimentation processes” discusses about evidence for a sea level high stand before the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM).

In the second article which is titled as “Sub-bottom features and physical properties of water of the Tangalle Bay, Sri Lanka”, Weththasinghe *et al.* (2018) describes local geomorphological changes in the Tangalle Bay and interprets physical properties of its water.

The third article by Edirisooriya and Dharmagunawardhane (2018) is titled “Evidence for polymorphism of palaeo flora from Jurassic beds in the Tabbowa basin, Sri Lanka. Sedimentary rocks in Tabbowa are important as they record part of the post-cambrian history of Sri Lanka. In this study, authors claim evidence for polymorphism of palaeo flora in the Jurassic beds of Tabbowa.

The fourth article by Wickramasinghe *et al.* (2018) describes the use of combine VLF-EM and Resistivity survey for exploration of vein graphite. This article is titled as “A combined electromagnetic and resistivity survey for exploration for vein graphite: A case study over a potential graphite field in the Sabaragamuwa Province, Sri Lanka”.

The fifth article by Premasiri (2018) is titled as “Modelling of rock slope failures due to geological discontinuities to minimize risk from road cut failures”. In this article, the author shows that the risk from road cut failures can be minimized by optimizing road orientation and slope angle cut.

In the last and sixth article by Jayawardena and Subasinghe (2018) show the use of fractal analysis of river networks for deriving river network complexities and predicting flood potential in a certain river tributary.

Thus, the contributions in the current volume of the Journal of the Geological Society of Sri Lanka will allow the readers to be acquainted with recent cutting-edge research in Geology.

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