

## 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 covering both pure and applied fields of Geology. Contributions often refer to local, regional and/or international studies and emphasize the development of the understanding of fundamental geological processes. Volume 22 – Issue 2 (Dulip Jayawardena Felicitation Volume) accommodates six full research papers in various sub-disciplines of Earth Sciences.

The first article “**Metamict fergusonite from Kolonna and Masimbula, Sri Lanka**” by Erlacher et al. discussed mineralogy, textural characteristics and radiation of two fergusonite samples collected from a placer deposit near Kolonna and a quarry near Masimbula, Sri Lanka.

Using Digital Elevation Model (DEM) with GIS application and field observations, Jayasinghe and Pitawala attempted to study drainage morphometry and morphology of the Upper Kalu Ganga basin, Sri Lanka to understand hydrologic processes that influenced the formation of secondary gem deposits in their article titled “**Geomorphological and drainage morphometrical relationship of gem potential alluvial deposits in upper Kalu Ganga Basin, Sri Lanka: a remote sensing and GIS based approach**”

The third article titled “**Reservoir potential of the Campanian sandstone in the Dorado-north well on the Mannar Basin, offshore Sri Lanka**” by Bandara and Premaratne focused to estimate the porosity of approximately 431 m thick Late Cretaceous (Campanian) sandstone section in the Dorado-North well, located on the northern part of the Mannar Basin.

The fourth article by Rifkhan et al., titled “**Reddish-brown zircons of Sri Lanka: a detailed study and development of a new technique for yellow to golden yellow colour enhancement**” attempted to study the physical, chemical, and spectroscopic features of reddish-brown zircons (RBZ) of Sri Lanka and to develop a methodology of heat treatment for RBZ of Sri Lanka for colour enhancement.

The fifth article by Kanagarathnem et al., titled “**Synthesis of reduced graphene oxide through microwave irradiation of graphene oxide derived from vein graphite for the anode application in Li-ion rechargeable batteries**” focussed to synthesize reduced Graphene Oxide using purified Sri Lankan vein graphite as the starting material through microwave irradiation without the use of a microwave absorbent such as graphene.

Samanmali et al., have investigated the potential use of the iron ores of Buttala, Sri Lanka as a source of iron for the synthesis of hematite nanoparticles in their article titled “**Potential application of Buttala iron ores for the synthesis of hematite nanoparticles**”.

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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