## Sediment texture of the deposits

The very fine sand (75-123 μm) is dominated in trenches in the lower Ganges River and typically show planar laminations and soft-sediment deformation structures (Table 6). The very fine sand is mostly moderately sorted and near-symmetrical, with a mean sorting and skewness values of 0.96 and 0.13, respectively. Climbing-ripple cross-lamination is often observed in a coarse silt deposit. Fine sand is abundant in massive or planar laminated lithofacies. Coarse sand and real gravels rather than mud clasts are scarce in sections. Fine-medium silt is commonly found in the coarse silt to very fine sand in the form of mud clasts ranging in size from the equivalent of the granules to pebbles. No clay deposit was observed in trenches (Table 3). The maximum D(50) grain size of 0.19 mm of the deposit herein is consistent with reported D(50) of channel surface sediment samples during floods in the monsoon season (Wasimi, 1993; Karim, 1995).

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| Table Sediment texture of the Lower Ganges River deposits |
| Sediment class | Sedimentary structures | Median grain size (mm) | Sorting | Skewness |
| Fine to medium silt(n=12) | Massive mud or in the form of mud clasts | 0.014-0.029 | 1.54-1.76Poorly sorted | 0.16-0.19Fine skewed |
| Coarse silt(n=8) | Current ripple or climbing-ripple cross-lamination,and low-amplitude bed-wave | 0.041-0.059 | 1.20-1.57Poorly sorted | 0.24-0.31Fine skewed |
| Very fine sand(n=24) | Planar bedding, cross-bedding, soft-sediment deformation with some ripple cross lamination | 0.075-0.123 | 0.70-1.33Moderately well sorted to poorly sorted | 0.01-0.24Near-symmetrical to fine skewed |
| Fine sand(n=7) | Massive, planar bedding or cross-bedding | 0.128-0.193 | 0.88-1.18Moderately sorted to poorly sorted | 0.07-0.27Near-symmetrical to fine skewed |

**References**

Karim, F. (1995). Bed configuration and hydraulic resistance in alluvial-channel flows. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 121(1), 15-25.

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