Lunya Pegmatite

Excerpt 1 from an old Report

The site of former workings is a small pegmatite at Lunya, about 5 km NNE of Lugazi. Spoil heaps of coarse crystalline quartz, muscovite, pale green microcline (var. amazonite) and white rotted orthoclase feldspar were apparent.

The deposit was worked during the 1940's for mica and beryl; Roe (1944) provides detailed plans of the surface .and underground workings. Pollock (1964) visited the site in order to assess the suitability of feldspar for the Kenyan glass industry, and reported the following analyses.

Analyses of feldspars from the Lunya pegmatite, taken from Pollock (1964).

Type	Green microcline	White orthoclase
SiO_2	63.71	63.73
CaO	0.32	0.22
MgO	0.08	0.13
K_2O	15.00	15.00
Na_2O	1.75	1.75
Fe_2O_3	0.14	0.48
Al_2O_3	19.51	19.37

The site has difficult access; the former underground workings are flooded and further evaluation is not recommended.

Excerpt 2 from a Report I did in 2008

In 2008, a situational analysis survey was taken of some of the area – covering the locations in which former mining was being carried out in the past. The area can be accessed from Kampala along the Kampala – Jinja road and via Lugazi Town. The area lies next to Kanongola Forest Reserve which is located approximately 7 kilometres north east of Lugazi T.C in Lunya / Wankobe village. The area can also be accessed

from Kampala along the Kampala – Jinja road and via Namataba T.C, and travelling for 14km northwards to Lunya / Wankobe and Kimanyi / Kasinini villages. The area lies next to Mabira Forest Reserve.

This former mine, is accessed by going over Wankobe hill and slopping down to near one of the western edges of Mabira Forest to Kasinini L.C/ Kimwanyi village.

The former mine is found approximately 50m off the edge of the forest**.** The surface pit is about 15m by 30m wide. The former mining pit was water-logged at the time of the situational analysis survey although a channel about 2m wide and 1.5m deep had been excavated to drain the former mine area to the nearby stream, approximately north west of the pit. It was observed that pumping has been carried out in order to access the adits to the main underground mine area and workings and this probably has to be carried out best in the longer dry season. When the pit, which could be about 5 to 10m deep from surface water level, is drained one can access adits and underground mine workings including crosscuts which are known to be underground and still have strong timbered supports.

Examples of Microclines