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South Western Face of the High Himalayas: a morphotectonics

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1. Himalayas occupy socle surface slope between the Ganges river plain and the Tibet, which is the highest on the continents and has 4000-5000m high. So we must wate large marginal gravitational effect here, which is equal ones of the continental slopes. Himalaya is not ridge, it is chain consisted from systems of the highest mountain massives (himals) divided by transverse passes (lineaments). Mostly himals have questa shape from with steep SW slopes (walls) and flat inclined NE ones (fig. 1).
2. Morphotectonic structure of the SW Face of the High Himalayas is including next elements (from SW to NE): 1) tectonic scarp of the Main Central Thrust, 2) pedestral tectonic step (high 3000m and more), 3) frontal SW walls and 4) NE flat summit surfaces. Tectonic step so named " midland" situates between the Low and High Himalayas.
3. Frontal SW himal's walls situate into the Main Central Thrust allochtone. They are the inner elements of the structure of this allochtone and must have 3000m high (south wall of the Annapurna) Inclined himal's massives are result of a displacement of ore slips a layered plates from NE to SW along stratigraphical contacts are interformational boundary. These slips do not destroy geological structure and have large morphological effects. It is main feature of the recent Himalayan orogeny.

Keywords: morphotectonics; High Himalayas

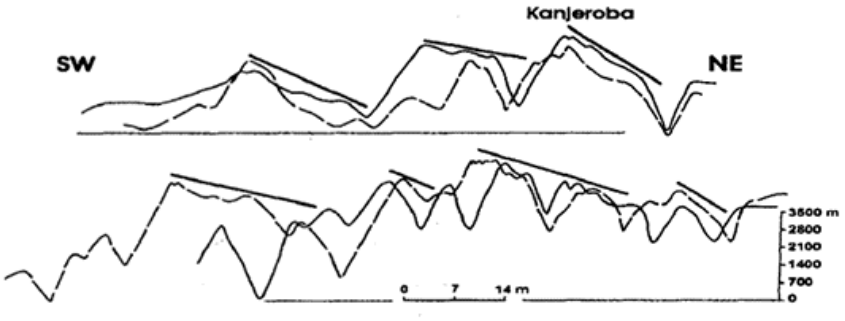

Figure 1. Transveral profiles of the Kanjeroba Himal