

Himalaya : origin & classification

Presented by

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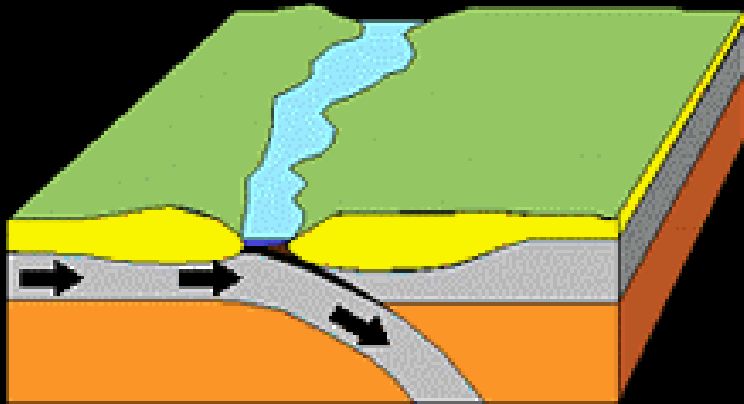
OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTENT

After this content

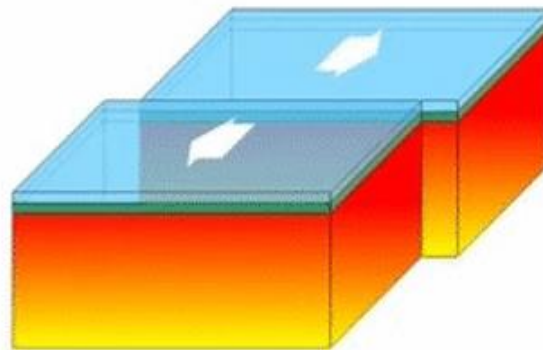
Learning outcomes

- STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND ABOUT PLATE BOUNDARIES
- STUDENTS WILL UNDERSTAND ABOUT ORIGIN OF HIMALAYA
- THEY WILL LEARN ABOUT MOVEMENT OF PLATES
- THEY WILL LEARN ABOUT CLASSIFICATION OF HIMALAYA
- STUDENTS CAN BE DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN FOLDED MOUNTAIN AND OTHERS AFTER READ THIS CONTENT
- THEY CAN FIND OUT THE IMPORTANCE OF HIMALAYA FOR INDIA

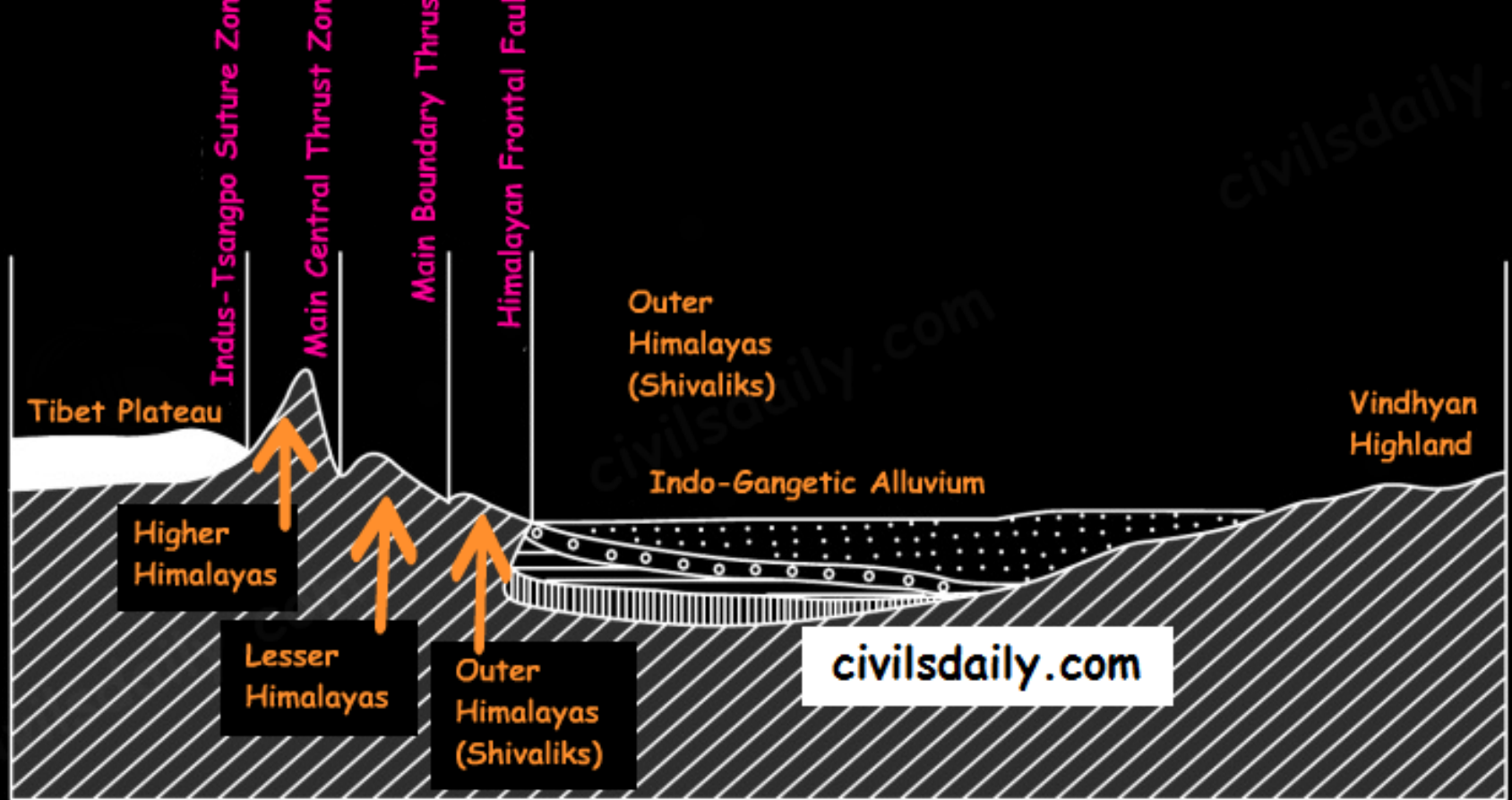
Types of plate boundaries



Transform faults







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- 1 - Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone (ITSZ)
 - 2 - Main Central Thrust Zone (MCT)
 - 3 - Main Boundary Thrust (MBT)
 - 4 - Himalayan Frontal Fault (HFF)

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PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION OF NORTHERN MOUNTAIN REGION



A- TRANS HIMALAYA

1 KARAKORAM RANGE

2 LADDHAKH RANGE

3 ZASKAR RANGE

4 KAILASH RANGE

B- HIMALAYA RANGE

1 GREAT HIMALAYA

2 LESSER HIMALAYA

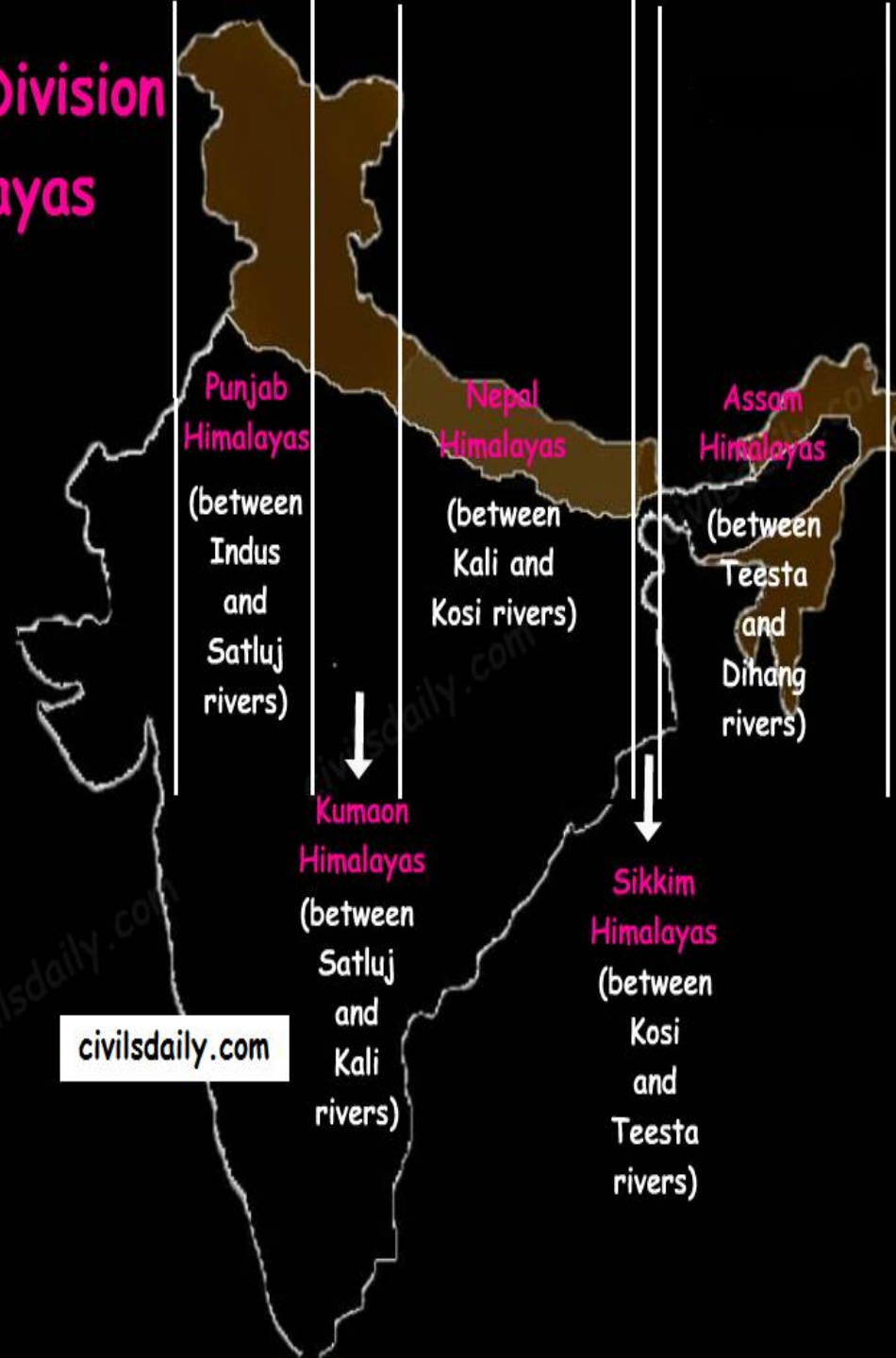
3 SHIWALIK

C- EASTERN HILLS

Regional classification



West-East Division of Himalayas



Kashmir Himalaya:

It comprise a series of ranges such as the **Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal.**

cold desert

the world famous **valley of Kashmir** and the famous Dal Lake.

Karewa :The Kashmir Himalayas are also famous for Karewa formations, which are useful for the cultivation of Zafran, a local variety of saffron.

Karewas Karewas are the thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.

The Himachal and Uttarakhand Himalayas

This part lies approximately between the Ravi in the west and the Kali (a tributary of Ghaghara) in the east

. All the three ranges of Himalayas are prominent in this section also. These are the Great Himalayan range, the Lesser Himalayas (which is locally known as Dhauladhar in Himachal Pradesh and Nagtibha in Uttarakhand) and the Shiwalik range from the North to the South

important hill stations such as Dharamshala, Mussoorie, Shimla, Kaosani

‘Dun formations’ -ex. Dehradun

‘Valley of flowers

Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath

The Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas:

They are flanked by Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in the east.
tea gardens.

The Arunachal himalaya

The Arunachal Himalayas

These extend from the east of the Bhutan
Himalayas up to the Diphu pass in the east
Direction - southwest to northeast

TEST

Q. What are the types of plate boundaries?

Q. What are the results of convergence plate boundary?

Q. How many types of Himalayan ranges(North to Southward)?

Q. What are the importance of himalayas for Indian terrain?



THANK YOU