

The Pre-Results Of Geomorphological Investigation In Tui River Basin

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Abstract

In this brief present are about some advanced results from investigation geomorphology in basin of river Tui and distribution of relief their peculiarities, types morphogenetic, convert to ekzogen process of relief (fluvial system, permafrost process, wind process, slope process etc) and dynamic process of sedimentation.

1. Distribution and peculiarities of relief

Tui river which is one of the biggest river of southern part of Khangai mountain is influencing into gobi lake balance and reserve, and it is including not out-streaming basin of Central Asia and it takes a beginning from Khangai mountain's south lateral which is world watershed and running to directly southern flows into Orog lake in Lakes valley. While running about 243 km it passes a lot of zones, high mountain's zone, forest, step, arid-step and gobi-step, so depending on zones of river stream it has different natural specifics. Total area of basin is 9411 sq km and it includes high mountain, wide-step, old lakes valley, plateau and hummocky and specific view of surface. Most of territories of Bayanhongor provincial capital, Erdenetsogt, Bayan-Ovoo, Ulziit, Jinst, Bogd soums' belong into the basin.

About surface from the north it lowers down to the south that's why appears differences of 2000m altitude of mountains, hill-mountains, hummockies, plain of denudation and left-up, Lake Floor, valley, channel and all these measured in this basin and it has ancient geographic specifics.

While Tui river running about 243 km it takes resource from Khangai mountain's south part on the way it passes 2000-3500 m altitude mountains which is cupola-shaped, pediment of mountains, and it makes perpendicular slope. From the Shargalzyyt's meeting-stream mountains lowers down into surface with left-up sharp-pointed newly tectonic movement, from Tsohin Hashaatiin Ovoo 1674m altitude mountain it continues denudation and lake floor. The valley of Tui river in the Khangai mountains part gets narrow (0.1-0.3 km) getting out of the mountain when it reach plateau gets wide 2-5 km.

2. The morphogenetic types of relief

The relief in Tui river basin is divided into 3 parts depending on morphogenetic types. In at:

2-1. Tectonic erosion type of relief

This type of relief related all mountain territory from old glacial featured strong dissected, steep slopes high mountains to the medium dissected middle and low mountain. For example: Khangai mountains' main range Ar Nariin (3482.0 m), Hul Saya (3064.0 m),

Khairkha-Shiree (2724.0 m), Hundlun (3527.0 m), Ovoon Uvur (2828.0 m), Bayanzurkh (2966.0 m), Urt Nariin (2823.0 m), Nevs (2995.0 m), high mountains and low mountains which arisen by new tectonic movement in the middle of Tui river basin Bor Azragiin Nuruu (1918.0 m), Khongor Azraga uul (2106.0 m), Khuren Tolgoi (1881.0 m), Tevshin uul (1828.0 m), Zuun Khongor Uul (1541.0 m), Baruun Khuts Uul (1464.0 m) included.

2-2. Erosion and denudation type of relief

This type of relief includes all the rivers which run in or blow out rivers stream, terrace, erosion slope, erosion and denudation valley and glen. Tui river's in resource and middle part exist erosion and denudation valley and glen and permanent blowing rivers but in the low part exists wadi which is cut by temporary blow water. Watching on the Tui river's valley morphogenetical specifics it is on the beginning part it makes V shaped cut and in this part it makes deep erosion. But in the middle part the valley of the river becomes with U shape and makes slope erosion and breaks coasts as perpendicular. When the Tui river out of Khangai mountain it become wide and wider when it entering Lakes valley it arises terraces.

2-3. Denudation and accumulation type of relief

This type of relief includes half part of Tui river basin high and average altitude mountain, pediment, deluvial-proluvial and proluvial-inclined plain, Uvgun Jargalant, moraine of Khurent rivers resource, alluvial plain, old lakes floors which is stays in old Lakes valley floor and Orog lake's northern old lake's floor, Tui river's western and eastern parts West and East Khongor plateaus. Pediment, deluvial-proluvial plateaus, high, average high and low mountains are stays in the border of hill-mountain territories.

3. The relief convert to modern process of ekzogen

In the basin of Tui river process of ekzogen : physical weathering, denudation, transport, accumulations many process hold actively and changing without stop of relief out view and arises micro-shapes. Seeing general regularity of distriiotion then in the and changof Tui river and its stream rivers in the and changthe ctrogenesis process, cold weathering, slope process a solifluction of soil runs actively and hch been observeiwuring investigation that wind transport and accumulation process.

Keywords: Relief, Morphogenetic types, Modern process of ekzogen, Sedimentation, Morphostructure

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