# LIST OF FIGURES

## Chapter 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 1.1</td>
<td>Map of Gujarat state showing the location of Kim River Basin.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 1.2</td>
<td>Communication Map of the study area</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 1.3</td>
<td>Ishohyte Map of Gujarat. (after GEC, Vadodara)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.1</td>
<td>Regional tectonic framework of the western continental margin of India (after Biswas, 1987).</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.2</td>
<td>Tectonic map of Cambay basin (after Mathur et al. 1968).</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.3</td>
<td>Geological map of the study area (after Agarwal, 1984).</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.4</td>
<td>E-W trending subsurface geological section across the Tertiary rocks occurring to the north of Kim river (after Agarwal, 1984).</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.5</td>
<td>Seismic section showing Narmada reverse fault and folding as a Ankleshwar high (after, Agarwal, 1984).</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.6</td>
<td>Tectonic map of the study area (after Agarwal, 1986).</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.7</td>
<td>Geological section across Dinod anticline (after Agarwal, 1984).</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 2.8</td>
<td>Geological section across Kosamba and Ankleshwar anticlines (Agarwal, 1984) showing various surface and subsurface faults.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 3.1</td>
<td>Map of Kim river basin showing structural highs and morphostructural domains.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 3.2</td>
<td>Panoramic view showing general topography of the upland zone in Kim river basin. In the foreground is an intramontane valley followed by several linear rows of ridges.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 3.3</td>
<td>Photograph showing general view of an ENE-WSW trending dyke expressed as a linear ridge near Kodvav.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 3.4</td>
<td>ENE-WSW trending topographic profile along the Kim river basin.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 3.5 Geomorphic map of the morphostructural domain-I in Kim river basin. Note the presence of ENE-WSW trending linear ridges as the dominant landforms in the Kim river basin.

Fig. 3.6 N-S topographic profile across the morphostructural domain-I in the Kim river basin. Note the sharp abruptly rising ridges imparting ruggedness to the topography.

Fig. 3.7 Downstream view of the Kim river incising through the trappean rocks and alluvium at Punjabnagri.

Fig. 3.8 Part of the Mehadabad to Billimora DSS profile (after Kaila et al., 1981). Note the tectonic blocks delineated by crustal scale faults between Narmada and Tapti Rivers and the shallow depth of the Mohorovicic discontinuity.

Fig. 3.9 Photograph showing undulating topography over Tertiary rocks in morphostructural domain-II near Kondh.

Fig. 3.10 NNW-SSE trending topographic profiles across morphostructural domain-II. Note the excellent correlation between the structural highs and topographic highs and occurrence of Quaternary sediments in structural lows.

Fig. 3.11 Downstream view of the sinuous course of the Kim river in morphostructural domain-III at Umreichhi.

Fig. 3.12 N-S topographic profile across morphostructural domain-III.

Fig. 3.13 Photograph showing deformation in basalts at Pansim.

Fig. 3.14 Photograph showing incision in the trappean rocks near Kambodiya in morphostructural domain-I.

Fig. 3.15 Longitudinal profiles of Kim river and its tributaries.

Fig. 3.16 Photograph showing a knickpoint in the Kim river at Pansim.

Fig. 3.17 Photograph showing an ENE-WSW trending fault seen in the Tertiary rocks exposed in the river bed near Itakla.

Fig. 3.18 Downstream view of an entrenched meander in alluvial deposits in morphostructural domain-II at Pithor.
Chapter 4

Fig. 4.1 Geomorphic map of morphostructural domain-II in the Kim river basin. 50

Fig. 4.2 Geomorphic map of morphostructural domain-III in the Kim river. 51

Fig. 4.3 Panoramic view of structural high in the form of Early Pleistocene Erosional Surface (EPES) in morphostructural domain-II at Valia. 52

Fig. 4.4 Close view of the highly weathered surface of the Early Pleistocene Erosional Surface at Valia. 53

Fig. 4.5 View of the undulating rocky surface (Early Pleistocene Erosional Surface) devoid of soil cover in morphostructural domain-II near Vagadkhol. 54

Fig. 4.6 Photograph showing a prominent geomorphic high developed over Dinod anticline. 55

Fig. 4.7 Longitudinal profile of the Kim river with two depositional surfaces. 57

Fig. 4.8 Geomorphic map of the area around Daulatpura in morphostructural domain-I. 58

Fig. 4.9 Photograph showing two depositional surfaces at Daulatpura. The Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (LPDS) at higher elevation while the lower terrace is the Late Holocene Depositional Surface (LHDS). 58

Fig. 4.10 Geomorphic map of a part of Kim river near Pujabnagri showing the two depositional surfaces. 59

Fig. 4.11 Photograph showing the two depositional surfaces at Pujabnagri. The Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (LPDS) is at higher elevation and lower one is Late Holocene Depositional Surface (LHDS). 60

Fig. 4.12 Geomorphic map of the area around Pansim in morphostructural domain I. 60

Fig. 4.13 Upstream view of Kim river showing the two depositional surfaces overlying trappean rocks at Pansim. On the right is the Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (LPDS) while to the right is the Late Holocene Depositional Surface (LHDS). 61
Fig. 4.14 Geomorphic map of the area around Itakla.

Fig. 4.15 Photograph showing a part of the large entrenched meander at Deshad. Note the incision of the Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (PPDS).

Fig. 4.16 Photograph showing gullied landscape in Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface at Velachha.

Fig. 4.17 Photograph showing view of gullied landscape developed over trappean rocks in morphostructural domain-I at Pansim.

Fig. 4.18 Photograph showing generalised view of the Late Holocene Depositional Surface (LHDS) at Itakla. Note the stratification in the sediments that make up the surface.

Fig. 4.19 Photograph of the Late Holocene depositional surface and associated sediments at Pithor.

Chapter 5

Fig. 5.1 Lithologs showing the exposed sediment succession of Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (LPDS).

Fig. 5.2 Photograph showing the exposed fluvial sediments at Pansim.

Fig. 5.3 Photograph showing the semi-compact planar cross stratified gravel at the base of exposed sediment succession at Pansim.

Fig. 5.4 Photograph showing the compact basal gravel overlain by pedogenised clays at Daulatpura.

Fig. 5.5 Photograph showing the exposed fluvial sediments near Itakla.

Fig. 5.6 Photograph showing sediment succession of the Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface (LPDS) at Pithor. The highly calcretised soil is seen towards the upper part of the succession.

Fig. 5.7 Photograph showing calcrete precipitated along cracks and fractures of the silt horizon at Pithor.

Fig. 5.8 Photograph showing planar cross stratified sandy gravel overlying the buried soil at Pithor. Note, the sharp erosional contact.
Fig. 5.9 Close view of the section at Deshad showing pedogenic horizon overlain by stratified gravel. Note the scour and fill structure at the contact.

Fig. 5.10 Photograph of the incised cliff showing sediment succession of Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface at Sinada.

Fig. 5.11 Photograph showing exposed sediment sequence at Gondhu.

Fig. 5.12 Photograph of the basal part of the sediment succession of Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface at Kara.

Fig. 5.13 Close view showing large aggregates of clay in gravels derived from the underlying horizon. Note the sharp erosional contact.

Fig. 5.14 Lithologs showing fluvial sediment succession of Late Holocene Depositional Surface in the Kim river basin. Locations of the studied Sections are shown in Fig. 5.1.

Fig. 5.15 Photograph showing Late Holocene Depositional Surface overlain by Deccan Trap at Itakla.

Fig. 5.16 Close view of the planar cross stratified gravel horizon at Itakla.

Fig. 5.17 Photograph showing sediment succession of the Late Holocene Depositional Surface at Pithor. Note the erosional contact with the basal silts of Late Pleistocene age.

Fig. 5.18 Photograph showing sharp erosional contact between Late Pleistocene Depositional Surface and Late Holocene Depositional Surface at Sinada.

Fig. 5.19 Photograph showing large scale cross-stratification in the sediments of Late Holocene Depositional Surface at Gondhu.

Fig. 5.20 Photograph of Late Holocene Depositional Surface sediment succession at Singla.

Fig. 5.21 Lithologs of stratigraphy of Late Holocene Depositional Surface in the estuarine zone.

Fig. 5.22 Photograph showing alternate layers of silt, sand and finely laminated clay in Late Holocene Depositional Surface at Walesa.

Fig. 5.23 Photograph showing bi-directional cross bedding in sands at Moti Naroli. In the upper parts the foresets dip in downstream direction.
while the at the bottom, the foresets are seen to show upstream dips.

Fig. 5.24 Photograph showing alternate lithologies of sand, silt and clay at Moti Naroli.

Fig. 5.25 Close views of the matrix supported gravel at Kara.

Fig. 5.26 Photograph showing planar cross stratified gravel facies at Gondhu.

Fig. 5.27 Photograph showing trough cross stratification gravel at Gondhu. The troughs can be seen gradually changing over to horizontal stratification towards the top.

Fig. 5.28 Close view of the horizontally stratified gravel facies at Kara.

Chapter 6

Fig. 6.1 Drainage map of Kim river basin showing the stream orders.

Fig. 6.2 Rosettes showing Stream Order Orientations of domain-I.

Fig. 6.3 Rosettes of Stream Order Orientations of domain-II.

Fig. 6.4 Rosettes of Stream Order Orientation of domain-III.

Fig. 6.5 Rosettes of stream order orientation after combining the data from all the three morphostructural domains in Kim river basin.

Fig. 6.6 Kim and its tributaries showing various segments taken up for sinuosity studies and sinuosity fractal dimension (SFD) analysis.

Fig. 6.7 Richardson plots for various wiggles studied for Kim River.

Chapter 7

Fig. 7.1. Diagrammatic sketches depicting the phases of sedimentary basin inversion related to the geomorphic evolution of Kim river basin.