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Geomorphology of Jolfa-Hadishahr Plain

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Abstract

To improve our understanding of geomorphological features, morphodynamic systems, process-form relationships analysis, and in an aplication view: protection of biological capabilities of Jolfa-Hadishahr tectonic depression, we performed ergodic method and Facies Architecture Analysis in diverse spatial period. The plain has located between southern Aras river caostline and a part of Ghareh-Dagh mountain chain along Aras river. We forced our evolution reconstruction of landscape with field studies and

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followed of strata surfaces of Quaternary sediments. The role of tectonic activities in plain construction and structure, resulting from tentional movements, plain landscape, and Quaternary alluvial fans structures and accomodation spaces are imparative. Results showed that tectonic activities and lithological properties are more effective factors on morphometric charactristics of geomorphologic units. The plain is a pedimont and the Dara-Diz alluvial fan is the main geomorphological unit on it. The deletion of Quaternary unconsolidated conglomerate cap deposits on marly Miocene formations is the main problem on the plain. The type of geomorphic response to human impacts on earth surface processes described here may represent a manifestation of geomorphic change.

Keywords: Plain Geomorphology, Geomorphological Evolution, Fluvial Systems, Jolfa-Hadishahr Plain, Northwest of Iran.

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