

THE GEOMORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITY OF KHOVSGOL REGION

D. Enkhtaivan and S. Ulziijargal

Institute of Geography, Mongolian Academy of Sciences

taivan56@yahoo.com , ulziik@hotmail.com

The Khuvsgul that is unique representation of Mongolian natural region is distinctive from bordering region. The surface of this region has special peculiarity formation of combination of high, middle high mountain ranges, depression between mountains and basin of rivers. The mountain are characterized by an altitude between 2000-3000 m.a.s.l. The lake level itself lies on 1645 m.a.s.l. The Khuvsgul region is the most famous region of fresh water reservoir of Mongolia. This region is part of Siberian geomorphologic region and its physio geographical special form is characterized by direct influence of North Asian continental and South Siberian Physio-geographical zone which are have combined connection with arc shaved tectonics of Altai-Soyon's and Easth Asian morphostructure and Baikal lake depression.

From the point of plate tectonics Khuvsgul belongs to the Baikal rifting system and is connected with the Baikal region by the Tunga graben in the north part of lake. The whole surrounding of this region is a intensive formed landscape by the tectonic forces. This region is situated between the geological formation of the northern part of the Central Asian mountain range zone and the southern part of the Siberian plate. The geological formation of the Siberian plate is built up by Precambrium sedimentary formations. From view of geomorphology the region is peculiarity in inner. For example mountains in the Altai-Soyon range in west side of Khuvsgul lake is nival with pointed top, sharp summit of mountain and steep side, with high mountains with Alpine. Highest point of this mountains is Munkh Saridag (s.l.3491 m) that is situated in south side from Ulaan taiga mountain range is with summit of a mountain, that is surface is worn by glacial activities, but slope is steep according to tectonic rupture and it covered by mountain erosion particles. In the inner it is divided into Eastern Soyon's high mountain region (west side of Hovsgol lake subregion, east side of Sangelin mountain range subregion), Eg-Selenge mountain taiga region (eastern of Hovsgul lake subregion) by landscape. Khoridol Saridag mountain is a large mountain located on the western side of the Khovsgol lake. The mountain is composed mainly of limestone., and much of mountain is covered with forests. Its peak reaches 3.200 metres above sea level.

The geomorphology of mountains which is situated in east side of Khuvsgul Lake is has major difference from western side of mountains of Khuvsgul lake, where has plateau and hill form. The average altitude of this mountain is 1700-2000 m. These are roundish, has nearly equal altitude as plateau. One of the peculiarity of this region are distributed form of glacial geomorphology. We can find here evident form of moraine, terrace, circue. For example: in the 2300-2800 m of Shishged river, Bayan, Khoridol Saridag can see the glacial circue and some lakes in the circue. The terminal moraine is in range of altitude 1600-1750 m. The landforms nearby the lake are characterized by former glacial deposits and an intensive forming by periglacial processes. The preglacial environment is wide spread in the upper part of the mountain region. Forner glacial landforms, like morainic deposits, out wash plains, cirque glaciers could be observed. Terminal moraines are going down till 1600 till 1750 m a.s.l.

By scientist's views the glacial was 4200 km² in the Ulaan Taiga, 4200 km² in the basin of Shishged River of West Soyon, 3000 km² Khoridol Saridag and total 16.5 thousand km² land was covered by ice sheet. The central part of region occupied by tectonic depressions of Khuvsgul Lake, Darkhad and Bus river, from these biggest one is Khuvsgul lake depression, which is famous - fresh water reserviour in Asian continent, The geomorphological features of the region is different by origin and morphogenetic type which are divided into following class:

- Tectonic erosion
- Volcanic
- Erosion
- Accumulation.

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