

## Floodplain Relief Formation in Haraa River Basin

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The Haraa-river is largest tributary of the Orhon-river. The length of the river makes 291 km. Morphodynamics channel types of the Haraa-river completely depend from geology-geomorfology conditions of those of territory where it proceeds. The most part of researched pool is submitted by wide alluvial plain type of a channel, which is distributed on plaine-platform and in hollow parts of the pool. The wide alluvial plain type of a channel with various types of branchings and a wide circulation of bends is caused by development of a powerful cover of a friable adjournment. Betweenhollow crosspieces, are submitted by the lifted blocks of the ctystal base and combined archey and proterozoy metamorphic by breeds, as has predeterminedformation hereteh adapted type of a channel. The rectilinear part of a channel of this piece is incorporated on regional display of Main Khentei shift. Formation is lower on current a incut meander is connected with clefting breeds on this site. On formation various morphodinamics types of a channel river Haraa the tectonic structure of territory and feature geology-geomorphology conditions influences also

On formation wide alluvial plain type of a channel such as a channel in hollow and plaine-platform parts the greater influence render exogenous geomorphology factors. And formation incut such as a channel have

more affected endogenous factors (presence of breaks and high clefting breeds). Speeds horizontal bed deformations in wide alluvial plain channels make meters and tens meters one year, causing wandering of a channel and expansion of a valley. Formation of modern shape of a channel occur here literally on eyes. On formation of the incut meander in a transitive zone is spent more time. Horizontal deformations here are commensurable with vertical. So, time of displacement of a bend is downstream commensurable in due course transformations alluvial plain in a over alluvial plain terrace. Hence, it is possible to assume, that incut channel of a transitive zone was generated earlier and on age is more senior wide alluvial plain than a channel in hollow and platform parts of the pool.

The pieces with the wide alluvial plain type of a channel corresponds to sites with prevalence of accumulation, with rectilinear – to sites with prevalence of the incision, the adapted type corresponds to sites on which processes of accumulation and incision are counter-balanced in region. On these sites local pieces with prevalence of accumulation or incision can be allocated. For revealing concurrence of modern zones of accumulation or incision with existing research terrace complexes of a valley earlier is necessary.