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Geographic Space

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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 application 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 tectonic movements, plain landscape, and Quaternary alluvial fans structures and accommodation spaces are imperative. Results showed that tectonic activities and lithological properties are more effective factors on morphometric characteristics of geomorphologic units. The plain is a pediment and the Dara-Diz alluvial fan is the main geomorphological unit on it. The deposition of Quaternary unconsolidated conglomerate cap deposits on early 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.