

## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig.1.1:	Location map of the Study area.	5
Fig.1.2:	Geological map of the area around Kachchh Mainland Fault.	
Fig.1.3:	Map showing major physiographic divisions, isohyets and climatic	
	zones of Gujarat (after Singh et al., 1991 and Department of	
	Agriculture, Government of Gujarat).	7
Fig.1.4:	Graph showing average month wise rainfall in Kachchh district.	8
Fig.1.5: Graph showing average month wise temperature in Kachchh		
	district.	8
Fig.1.6:	DEM of Gujarat showing general physiography of Gujarat and	
	Kachchh region.	10
Fig.1.7:	SRTM generated contour map of the area showing topography.	10
Fig.1.8:	DEM of the area around the eastern part of Kachchh Mainland	
	Fault.	11
Fig.1.9:	DEM of Khadir Island (height exaggerated).	11
Fig. 2.1:	Geological map of Kachchh District (modified after GSI, 2001).	18
Fig. 2.2:	Tectonic map of Kachchh region (modified after Biswas and	
	Deshpande, 1970).	27
Fig.2.3:	Major Faults of the Kachchh draped over the DEM of the area.	28
Fig.2.4:	Bouguer Anomaly map of Kachchh region (after GSI, 2001).	28
Fig.2.5:	Geological Cross Section across Kachchh basin along the Median	
	High (modified after Biswas, 2005).	29
Fig.2.6:	Elevation profile across Saurashtra-Nagar Parkar (generated from	
	SRTM data).	29
Fig.2.7:	Correlation of major faults of Kachchh with the elevation profile	
	of the area.	30
Fig.2.8:	Spatial distribution of the dykes and faults in the Kachchh region.	31
Fig.2.9:	ig.2.9: Rose diagram showing the orientation of the dykes in Kachchh.	
Fig.2.10:	Rose diagram showing orientation of faults of Kachchh region.	33

Fig.2.11:	Gravity section across KMF (between Nokhania-Bherandiyara)	
	and inferred geological model (after Singh and Lal, 2008).	34
Fig.3.1:	Geomorphological map of Kachchh Peninsula.	38
Fig.3.2:	DEM of the Kachchh Peninsula depicting the geomorphic units.	39
Fig.3.3:	Topographic profile showing the general Physiography of the	
	Kachchh region.	39
Fig.3.4:	Distribution of land and water with increase in the sea level,	
	showing general topographic model of the Kachchh Peninsula.	
	The rise of sea level is indicated in the each figure in m.	43
Fig.3.5:	Drainage map of the Mainland Kachchh.	45
Fig.3.6:	ETM FCC image of the Mainland Kachchh showing major	
	geomorphic units and drainage around Kachchh Mainland Fault.	46
Fig.3.7:	Detailed drainage map of the area along Kachchh Mainland Fault.	47
Fig.3.8:	Longitudinal profile of the Kaswali River.	48
Fig.3.9:	Fluvial terrace sequence exposed along the Dhrung River.	49
Fig.3.10:	Fluvial terrace sequence exposed along the Kaswali River, near	
	Lodai village.	49
Fig.3.11:	Litholog of a trench in the Recent alluvial deposit, north of	
	Khirsara village.	50
Fig.3.12:	Litholog of the Dhrung River Section, near Dhrung Dam.	50
Fig.3.13:	Litholog of the Dhrung River Section, near Dhrung Dam with	
	corresponding section in the photograph.	50
Fig.3.14:	Upstream view of the Dhrung River, near Dhrung Dam.	51
Fig.3.15:	Longitudinal profile of the Pur River.	51
Fig.3.16:	Longitudinal profile of the Kaila River.	52
Fig.3.17:	Longitudinal profile of the Nirona River.	52
Fig.3.18:	Valley cross section of the Nirona River, away from mouth,	
	showing terraces.	52
Fig.4.1:	LISS-III FCC imagery of Kaswali River basin and detailed	
	drainage map of the basin showing different order of streams.	60

Fig.4.2:	ETM Landsat FCC imagery (234) of the Pur River basin and	
	detailed drainage map of the basin showing different order of	
	streams.	62
Fig.4.3:	LISS-III FCC imagery of Kaila River basin and detailed drainage	
	map of the basin showing different order of streams.	64
Fig.4.4:	LISS-III FCC imagery of Nirona River basin and detailed drainage	
	map of the basin showing different order of streams.	66
Fig.4.5:	ETM Landsat FCC imagery (234) of Chhari River basin and	
	detailed drainage map of the basin showing different order of	
	streams.	68
Fig.4.6:	Regression log of Stream numbers versus Stream order.	70
Fig.4.7:	Drainage map of the area along Kachchh Mainland Fault showing	
	deflection of the streams towards west.	73
Fig.4.8:	River basins with their main trunks and left and right tributaries	
	showing basin asymmetry.	74
Fig.4.9:	Longitudinal profile of the Kaswali River with Vf values and	
	valley cross section. Near the source cross section is V-shaped	
	whereas away from source it is U-shaped.	76
Fig.4.10:	Longitudinal profile of the Khari stream of the Pur River with Vf	
	values and valley cross section.	77
Fig.4.11:	Longitudinal profile of the Pat stream of the Pur River with Vf	
	value and valley cross section.	77
Fig.4.12:	Longitudinal profile of the Pur River with Vf value and valley	
	cross section.	78
Fig.4.13:	Longitudinal profile of the Kaila River with Vf value and valley	
	cross section.	78
Fig.4.14:	Longitudinal profile of the Nirona River with Vf value and valley	
	cross section.	79
Fig.4.15:	Longitudinal profile of the Chhari River showing gradient in	
<b>TI</b>	sectors.	79
Fig.4.16:	Longitudinal profile of Kaswali River showing Ap and Ar for PHI	

	calculation.	81
Fig.4.17:	Location of mountain fronts selected for Sinuosity Index	
	calculation.	83
Fig.4.18:	Segments of the Kaswali River used for calculation of river	
	sinuosity.	85
Fig.4.19:	Segments of the Nirona River used for calculation of river	
	sinuosity.	87
Fig.5.1:	Normal fault in the Bhuj Formation.	90
Fig.5.2:	Convolute Lamination in Bhuj Sandstones, Pur River section,	
	Rudramata.	90
Fig.5.3:	Liquefaction induced structure in the Bhuj Formation. Note the	
	mud is intruding into sand layer; Pur River Section, Rudramata.	91
Fig.5.4:	Ball and Pillow structure in the Bhuj sandstone; Pur River section,	
	Rudramata.	91
Fig.5.5:	Sand dykes cutting across the litho-units of the Mesozoic	
	sequence, south of Jawaharnagar.	91
Fig.5.6:	Seismic Zones in India (prepared by Bureau of Indian Standard).	93
Fig.5.7:	Earthquake records of Kachchh region from historic times through	
	2010 (Source: IRS, 2010).	95
Fig.5.8:	Allah Bund Fault, over Google image, visible in the ASTER DEM	
	and field photograph (north of Dharmshala).	96
Fig.5.9:	Map showing the Isoseismals of 2001 Bhuj Earthquake and the	
	epicenters of the aftershocks in 2001.	98
Fig.5.10:	Drag fold in the gypseous shale of Miocene age, North of Khirsara	
	village.	101
Fig.5.11:	Schematic diagrams showing stream deflection at KMF, north of	
	Devisar.	102
Fig.5.12:	Contorted laminations in sandy horizons to the north of Khirsara	
	village.	102
Fig.5.13:	Contorted laminations in the miliolitic limestone, south-west of	
	Dhrung.	103

Fig.5.14:	Fault in miliolitic limestone of Pleistocene age, south-west of	
	Dhrung.	103
Fig.5.15:	Manfara transverse fault visible as coseismic ground fissures due	
	to Bhuj (2001) earthquake.	105
Fig.5.16:	Litholog of the trench made across the Manfara Fault, near Kharoi.	106
Fig.5.17:	LISS-III imagery of alluvial fan of the Pur River showing	
	lineament, which proved to be an active fault. The lower imagery	
	is the enhanced one by Principal Component Analysis method and	
	fault is better viewed in this imagery. Coseismic ground fissures	
	(due to Bhuj earthquake), developed along the Loriya Fault are	
	shown to the right.	108
Fig.5.18:	DEM of alluvial fan of Pur River (left) and asymmetrical profile	
	indicating the effect of Loriya fault (right). X-Y is the section line	
	for profile.	109
Fig.5.19:	Geophysical profile across the Loriya active fault, signatures of	
	gravity and magnetic anomaly is detected on the fault (after Singh	
	and Lal, 2008).	109
Fig.5.20:	Pre- and post- Bhuj earthquake images showing the liquefaction	
	centers.	110
Fig.5.21:	View of the eastern terrace of the Dhrung River, near Dam	
	showing a Quaternary reverse fault.	112
Fig.5.22:	Budharmora upwarp (developed due to Bhuj earthquake) and a	
	schematic diagram of the trench across.	113
Fig.5.23:	Emergence of buried channels, north of Amrapar.	114
Fig.5.24:	Oozing of water in the channels in the marshy region of Rann of	
	Kachchh (Pre-Bhuj earthquake imagery to the left and post	
	earthquake imagery to the right).	114
Fig.5.25:	Lodai Transverse Fault.	115
Fig.5.26:	Dhrung Transverse Fault.	
1 1g.J.40.	L'in ang manoveroen aute.	115

Fig.5.27	A-Distant view and B- close view of transverse faults cutting the	
	Jara dome in the SW of Lakhpat.	115
Fig.5.28:	Neotectonic map of the area along KMF between Loriya and	
	Manfara faults.	115
Fig.6.1:	Evolution of Kachchh Mainland in relation to KMF.	121
Fig.6.2:	Tertiary polymictic conglomerate overlying the Bhuj sandstone,	
	Amardi village.	123
Fig.6.3:	Digital Elevation Model of the Kachchh showing the transverse	
	faults to the KMF and their inferred strike slip movement.	124
Fig.6.4:	Devisar Transverse Fault.	125
Fig.6.5:	Amrapar (Dudhai) Transverse Fault.	125
Fig.6.6:	Transverse fault to the east of Lakhpat.	125
Fig.6.7:	Transverse fault across the Jara dome.	125
Fig.6.8:	Strike-slip movement along the Lodai, Pur and Kaila transverse	
	faults visible on the DEM of the area along KMF.	126