

LIST OF PLATES

No.	Title
I.1	Field photograph depicting typical thorny, shrubby vegetation. Location: Budsu
I.2	A view of camel herd characteristic of desertic terrains of the study area.
II.1	A view of sandstone quarry belonging to Jodhpur Group of rocks, thick pedogenised aeolian silt is also seen overlying the sandstones. Location: Nimbi Jodhan
II.2.a	A view of residual peneplain having Khichan conglomerate (Nagaur Group) as a base, mined for constuction work. Location: Roja
II.2.b	A close view of basal Khichan conglomerates showing released pebbles, gravels and cobbles burried under the aeolian sands. Location: Roja
III.1	A view of the stream-cut section at Belwa showing an intercalated sequence of aeolian and fluvial sediments with two conspicuous calcrete horizons.
III.2	A view of the dunal section at Bhalera showing palaeosol, calcrete, bentonite layers.
III.3.a	A view of the Kantli river cliff section representing three aeolian cycles separated by well defined calcretic horizons. Location: Pachlagi village
III.3.b	A closer view of the Kantli river cliff section at Pachlagi showing well marked colluvial horizon (C).
III.4.a	Aeolian section showing top laminated silty horizon and a palaeosol horizon at its base. Location; Ghatwa
III.4.b	A close view of the palaeosol horizon containing bone fragments in the Ghatwa section.
III.4.c	Closer view of the pedogenised silts and oxidised iron layers and wood charcoal in the Ghatwa section.
III.5	Field photograph showing calcretic crust developed over Jodhpur sandstones. Location: Nimbi Jodhan
III.6	Field photograph showing development of sub-horizontal gypsicretes in vast interdunal plain. Location: Bhilari Dhani
V.1	A view of the Luni river cliff section showing admixture of angular to subangular alluvial sediments of recent origin and aeolian sediments of a younger alluvial plain. Location: Alniyawas
V.2	IRS (LISS - I) view of the younger alluvial plains of Luni river.
V.3	IRS (LISS - I) view of palaeochannels in the northeastern parts of the study area.

- V.4 A view of ravine land depicting typical rill/gully erosion observed in the badland topography. Location: Mankri
- V.5 A view of the Kantli river cliff cut across the aeolian sands. Location: Pachlagi village
- V.6 A view of extensive active sand sheets typical of the dune field in the northern parts of the study area. Location: Rajgarh
- V.7 Wind faceted bouldery rhyolite ridge depicting the intensity of wind erosion in the study area. Location: Luni area
- V.8 Satellite imagery mosaic of northeastern Thar dune fields showing complex dunes (star dunes), sand mounds, longitudinal dunes and transverse dunes.
- V.9 A view of seif dune forming a hair pin pattern due to the funnelling effect of wind on the lee vortices across isolated hills. Location: Belwa
- V.10 A view of longitudinal/linear dunes with depressions on the crest. Viewer looking NW. Location: Hotala
- V.11 A view of barchanoid ridge developed by the collision and linking together of barchans, thus forming step like terraces. Location: Nimbala
- V.12 A view of transverse dune field in the arid aeolian plains of northern parts of study area around Sujangarh. Viewer looking towards SW
- V.13 A view of obstacle dunes or protected dunes developed on the western flanks of the rhyolite hills near Jodhpur.
- V.14 A view of stabilization of obstacle dunes by phytoreclamation methods. Location: Mangla village
- V.15 A view of shrub-coppice dune developed in shrubby vegetational area. Location: Gogasar
- V.16 A view of partially stabilized star dunes in a complex dune field. Location: Ranadisar-Sardarshaheer
- V.17. A view of erosional, domal hill of Nagpur sandstone amidst residual aeolian plane. Location Khatu
- V.18 A view of an erosional ridge (Delhi Quartzites) amidst residual peneplain depicting steep facets, gently sloping pediments, riddled with colluvial fans (CF) produced under illuvial action.
- VI.1 IRS (LISS - I) view showing the NE-SW oriented dune free wind gap in the Upper Luni block: a manifestation of the Luni-sukri fault system.
- VI.2 IRS (LISS - I) view of Sambhar lake and its environs. The linear ENE-WSW features in the Mendha watershed signify the horst and graben structure, ravine land and palaeochannel courses.

- VI.3 A view of incised (ravine) topography characterized by intense rill/gully erosion, an indicator of neotectonic activities. Location: Mandoli
- VI.4 A view of undulatory badland terrain around Nim Ka Thana
- VII.1 IRS (LISS - I) satellite imagery mosaic of the Trans-Aravalli Pediplains showing the major drainage systems, tectonic elements and related physiographic features.
- VII.2 A panoramic view of the Luni watershed at source region i.e. Pushkar hills, and extensive linear pediplains.
- VII.3 Satellite imagery photograph of the Kantli river basin depicting numerous geomorphic features.
- VII.4 IRS (LISS - I) satellite imagery mosaic of the study area and its surroundings showing the signatures of palaeodrainage course of Proto-Luni.
- XII.1 A view of lined dug-well in the alluvial plains of Luni river. Location: Alniyawas
- XII.2 Extraction of water by means of diesel pumps from shallow dug-wells excavated on the Luni river bed. Location: Alniyawas
- XII.3 A view of typical village well in the semi-arid terrain of Merta-Pipar.
- XII.4 A view of typical storage tank 'Joda Nal' located in the interdunal depression in aeolian sandy terrain. Location: Doliya
- XII.5 Traditional tanka (Cistern) for water storage located in the aeolian terrain around Taranagar-Sardarshaher
- XII.6 Typical tanka (Cistern) made up of concrete structure. Location: Taranagar
- XII.7 A view of water reservoir amidst ravine land of Kantli watershed. Location: Nim Ka Thana