## LIST OF FIGURES

## Page no. 7

**Figure 1.1** (a) Location map. (b) Digital elevation model (DEM) of Kachchh prepared from SRTM data (http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org). The Katrol Hill Range is the area of present study.

**Figure 1.2** Drainage map of Mainland Kachchh. Note the drainages 10 originating from Katrol Hill Range and flowing towards north and south.

**Figure 2.1** Tectonic map of Kachchh (after Biswas and Deshpande, 1970). 16 The area enclosed in box shows the study area.

Figure 2.2 Cross section along the Median High showing structural setup of 19 the Kachchh basin (after Biswas and Khattri, 2002). NPU-Nagar Parkar Uplift; NPF-Nagar Parkar Fault; IBF-Island Belt Fault; PU-Pachchham Uplift; GDF-Gora Dongar Fault; BF-Banni Fault; KMF-Kachchh Mainland Fault; KHF-Katrol Hill Fault; NKF-North Kathiawar Fault; GOK-Gulf of Kachchh; KHFL-Katrol Hill Flexure Zone; NRFL-Northern Range Flexure Zone; KMU-Kachchh Mainland Uplift.

Figure 2.3 Geological map of the Kachchh basin (after Biswas and 22 Deshpande, 1970).

Figure 2.4 Seismo-tectonic map of Kachchh showing epicenters of recent 28 seismic activity (after Biswas and Khattri, 2002). Location of epicenters of major earthquake are shown by stars. Abbreviations are same as in Figure 2.2.

Figure 3.1 Digital Elevation Model (DEM) showing the rugged topography32of the Katrol Hill Range. Note the sharp geomorphic contrast between rocky32plain of Bhuj and the hilly topography of the Katrol Hill Range. Gradual32decrease in the elevation towards south can also be seen.33

**Figure 3.2** Contour map of southern Mainland Kachchh prepared from 34 Survey of India topographical maps on 1:50,000 scale. Note the rugged topography of the Katrol Hill Range, sharp geomorphic contrast with the rocky plain to the north and the progressive decrease of ruggedness in topography and elevation towards south. Lines A-G shows the alignment of topographic sections in Figure 3.4a. The highest elevations are observed in the northern part of the range. The trace of KHF is as per the present study.

**Figure 3.3** Shaded relief map of Katrol Hill Range. The location of Katrol 36 Hill Fault (KHF) and transverse faults are marked based on field mapping and GPR, carried out in the present study. Note geomorphic contrast between the rocky plain to the north of the KHF and the rugged topography to the south of the fault. Also seen are the E-W trending back valleys and the range front scarp.

.

vi

**Figure 3.4** (a) Topographic sections along N-S direction showing crest line 37 of the range front scarps and the drainage divide. Location of section lines is shown in Figure 3.2. (b) Topographic section along the crest line of the range front scarps and the drainage divide.

**Figure 3.5** Field photographs of the fault plane of KHF showing variation in 38 the amount of dip of the fault from west to east. (a) SE of Samatra (b) South of Bharasar (c) North of Tapkeshwari (d) North of the Khatrod peak.

**Figure 3.6** North-facing KHF scarp at Khatrod in satellite data showing 39 gullies and rills forming the origin of lower order north flowing streams (source-www.googleearth.com). Note the location of KHF away from the scarp.

**Figure 3.7** Map showing drainage network of the Katrol Hill Range. Note 40 the E-W trending range front scarps, drainage divide between the north flowing and south flowing Rivers and the zone of gorges between them. The rosettes show stream orientation of various north flowing drainages. Dominance of the N-S transverse trend can be clearly seen.

Figure 3.8 (a) Longitudinal profiles of selected north flowing lower order 42 streams arising from the scarp faces. The upper part of the profiles corresponds to the free face of the scarps. (b) Longitudinal profiles of the north flowing Khari, Pat and Pur Rivers originating in the back valleys.

**Figure 3.9** View of the hanging tributary valley formed within valley fill 43 miliolites located in the back valley reach of the Khari River.

**Figure 3.10** Narrow gorge is developed in Cretaceous sandstone near 45 Bharapar village. The gorge follows the N-S transverse trend.

**Figure 3.11** (a) Panoramic view of Khari gorge located 4 km west of Bhuj. 46 Note the rocky terraces on both sides of the gorge. (b) Morphotectonic map of Khari gorge site showing bedrock terraces  $T_1$  to  $T_5$  and the palaeochannel.  $T_6$  is the lowest terrace within the gorge having negligible aerial dimension. Ponds bounded by faults at both ends of the gorge are marked by circles.

**Figure 3.12** (a) Close view of a large pothole on  $T_3$  bedrock terrace. (b) 47 Flutings with orientation on the  $T_3$  terrace.

**Figure 3.13** Northward view of a gorge developed along a back valley 49 within the Katrol Hill Range by a tributary stream of Khari River. At the far end, the crest line and terraced surface of the valley fill miliolite is seen. Location of the hanging tributary valley shown in Figure 3.9 is also shown. The vertical cliffs on the left expose miliolites only while the cliff on the right side exposes south dipping Mesozoic rocks overlain by miliolites.

**Figure 3.14** Vertical cliff of valley fill miliolite in Gunawari River along the 50 back valley of Katrol Hill Range. Note the extremely narrow channel of the river.

vii

**Figure 4.1** (a) Digital elevation model of the Katrol Hill Range showing 54 sharp geomorphic contrast across the KHF (Patidar et al., 2008). (b) Satellite image of the Katrol Hill Range illustrating the geomorphology and structural set up (source-www.googleearth.com). (c) Geological map of the Katrol Hill Range prepared by field mapping and satellite image interpretation. Note the KHF marking the lithotectonic contact between the Bhuj Formation in the north and the older Mesozoic rocks in the south and the distribution of Quaternary deposits. Location of the lithologs in Figure 4.4 and the trench in Figure 4.10 is also shown.

**Figure 4.2** Three dimensional view of Katrol Hill Range showing the scarp 55 line and gently dipping southern flanks of the domes (source-www.googleearth.com). Terraces surfaces developed over valley fill miliolite along Khari River are shown.

**Figure 4.3** Schematic N-S section showing the generalized mode of 55 occurrence and stratigraphic set up of the Quaternary deposits in the Katrol Hill Range. Nature of the KHF and offset in Quaternary sediments is as per the data in chapter 6 and 7.

**Figure 4.4** Representative lithologs of exposed Quaternary sequences along 56 the Katrol Hill Range. Locations of the exposed cliff sections (A-H) are shown in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.5** (a) Cliff section along a lower order stream located to the north of 58 scarp line near Bharasar. Note the stratigraphic succession of the various Quaternary sediments overlying the Mesozoic sandstones. (b) Bouldery colluvium unconformably overlying the south dipping Mesozoic rocks in Khari River. Arrows point to large clasts.

**Figure 4.6** Incision in valley fill miliolite in the upper reaches of the Khari 60 River showing large clasts of Mesozoic rocks.

**Figure 4.7** South facing view of the cliff section of Gunawari River in its back valley reach showing incision in valley fill miliolite deposits. In the background is a E-W trending cuesta scarp.

**Figure 4.8** Incised cliff of thick valley fill miliolite overlain by alluvium in 61 Gunawari River to the south of Ganganath Mahadev temple. Mesozoic rocks occurring at the base are also incised.

**Figure 4.9** Incised cliff exposing fine grained alluvium that unconformably 63 overlies the Mesozoic shales seen at the base along a lower order tributary of the Khari River.

**Figure 4.10** Photomosaic of the E-W trending trench excavated near Khatrod 65 scarp through the scarp-derived colluvium. Note the distinctly identifiable facies and a fault at 4 m.

**Figure 4.11** Digital elevation model (DEM) illustrating the conceptual model 67 for gorge formation due to upliftment of the area. (I) Quaternary deposition prior to upliftment, (II) gorge formation due to vertical upliftment of the area along KHF.

**Figure 5.1** Mode of GPR data acquisition and the resulting radar profile in 71 wiggle mode. (A) Diagram showing the GPR system components, manner of signal penetration and internal architecture of the subsurface reflectors. (B) Radar reflection profile in wiggle mode. Position of Ground waves, Air waves and Primary reflections are indicated (after Neal, 2004).

**Figure 5.2** Graphs depicting general trends of attenuation of radar signals. 74 Attenuation varies with excitation frequency and material. At low frequencies (<1 Mhz) attenuation is primarily controlled by DC conductivity. At high frequencies (> 1000 Mhz) water is a strong energy absorber. (Based on http://www.geomatrix.co.uk/gprsee.htm)

**Figure 5.3** The SIR-20 GPR system used in the present study with all necessary accessories manufactured by the Geophysical Survey Systems Inc. (GSSI), USA. (a) 200 Mhz shielded antenna (b) 100 Mhz shielded paired antenna (c) Multi-Low Frequency (MLF) antenna (80-15 Mhz) (d) GPR Main operating unit (e) 12V Battery (power source) (f) Transmitter and receiver units of MLF antenna with transmission cable.

**Figure 5.4** The graphical representation of exploration depths in common 80 materials based on "best case" observations (www.geomatrix.co.uk/gprsee)

**Figure 5.5** Various modes of antenna deployment/orientation for bistatic 82 GPR antenna (Jol and Bristow, 2003). The electric field is assumed to be aligned along the antenna axis.

**Figure 5.6** Techniques of bistatic GPR survey. T- transmitter, R- receiver. 83 (a) Common Off-Set mode (b) Common Mid-Point (CMP) mode (c) Common Source Mode (d) Common Receiver Mode (after Neal, 2004).

**Figure 5.7** Flow chart showing the general GPR data processing sequence 85 for monostatic and bistatic antennas.

**Figure 5.8** Different modes of display of GPR data. (a) One dimensional 91 trace (b) Two dimensional cross section (c) Three dimensional block view and (d) Three dimensional data in slice mode.

Figure 6.1 Digital elevation model (DEM) of the study area. Location of the 99 Katrol Hill Fault (KHF) and transverse faults are based on present field and GPR studies. The locations of the GPR survey sites are also marked.

**Figure 6.2** Representative Common mid-point GPR profile collected using 101 40 Mhz bistatic GPR antenna to determine the subsurface velocity structure of the study area.

ix

Figure 6.3 (a) 200 Mhz processed GPR profile obtained near Deshalpar. 104 Enclosed area shows the location of the enlarged view shown in b and c. (b) Close up of the profile showing the fault plane of the KHF as picked up by GPR. (c) Same profile in wiggle format. Note the truncation of the reflectors along the fault plane.

Figure 6.4 (a) GPR profile raised across the Katrol Hill Fault (KHF) near 106 Wandhay talay. (b) GPR profile in wiggle mode showing truncation of the reflections near the fault plane. Variation in amplitude strength from either side of the fault is due to lithological contrast.

Figure 6.5 (a) 50 m long 200Mhz GPR profile collected from Fakirwadi near 107 Shivparas Temple. (b) 12 m long migrated GPR data in wiggle format showing the fault zone. Fault plane is marked on the basis of termination of reflections. Lithological difference is observed by the variation in reflection pattern. L1- Low to moderate amplitude thin reflections, L2- Moderate amplitude thick reflections.

Figure 6.6 3D GPR data analysis. (a) Perspective view of 3D block showing 108 Katrol Hill Fault. (b) Internal image of 3D GPR data. Diffraction of signals are marked over X-slices. (c) X and Z slices show the different positions of KHF and different reflection patterns from either side of the fault. The black arrows delineate the lateral extension of fault over Z-slices. (d) The amplitude contour plot generated using Horizontal slices (Time slices), illustrated from 3D GPR data at 5, 39 and 84 ns. The black line in the central part of the slices shows the position of KHF at different depth. The distinct changes in reflection pattern and amplitude strength are used to make out the position of the fault. The colour intensity is a function of amplitude.

Figure 6.7 GPR profile taken by Common Offset method using 40 Mhz 110 bistatic GPR antenna.

Figure 6.8 (a) GPR profile obtained using 200 Mhz antenna near 110 Tapkeshwari. (b) Enlarged view of the part of the profile shown in a, with KHF. (c) Same part of the profile in wiggle format showing the fault plane.

Figure 6.9 (a) 100 m long GPR profile taken near Mahadev Mandir using 200 Mhz antenna. Enlarged area shows the part of profile reproduced in b. (b) 20 m long wiggle profile of selected part shown in a. L1- Layer of homogenous reflection generated by thin alluvium cover. Note the contrast in reflection pattern from either side of the fault plane. Termination of reflection patterns through out the depth near 10 m indicates the location of KHF.

Figure 6.10 200 Mhz GPR profile collected across the Katrol Hill Fault near 113 Khatrod. Surface normalization and time/depth conversion is applied to the data. Black line indicates possible position of the KHF. T- Terminated reflections, H- Hyperbolic reflections.

112

**Figure 6.11** (a) 200 Mhz GPR profile across the KHF near Wavdi. (b) 114 Interpreted section showing units I-V marked on the basis of distinct radar signatures.

**Figure 6.12** GPR profile carried out across a transverse fault to the south of 116 Bharasar village showing highly scattered signals representing to extensive deformation with in the vicinity of the fault plane/zone.

Figure 6.13 GPR profiles across a transverse fault. (a) 200 Mhz GPR profile 116 collected from the west of Mankuva showing truncated reflections near the fault plane. (b) GPR profile perpendicular to the profile shown in a, showing deformation in subsurface.

**Figure 7.1** (a) SRTM image of the area to the south of Bharasar showing the geomorphic and structural setup in the upper reach of Khari basin (Sourcehttp://srtm.csi.cgiar.org). Note the variations in the dip of the strata due to doming of the older Mesozoic Formations. The location of the fault is based on present study. (b) Topographic section across the Khari River parallel to line a-b, showing 10-15 m high paired terraces of the valley fill miliolite. (c) Topographic section across the KHF. Note 5-6 m high young scarp to the south of KHF and geomorphological contrast across the fault. (d) Topographic section showing rugged topography of the Katrol Hill Range and position of the KHF and transverse fault.

**Figure 7.2** (a) Satellite image showing sharp geomorphic contrast across the 121 KHF and highly sinuous nature of the Khari River. (b) Geological map of a part of Katrol Hill Range showing paired miliolite terraces incised by Khari River, scarps, KHF, transverse fault and dyke.

**Figure 7.3** (a) Exposed cliff section along the Khari River to the SE of the 123 Bharasar showing offsetting in the Quaternary sediments along KHF. (b) Overlay of the cliff section showing the lithology and deformation in the fault zone and the splaying nature of KHF in Quaternary deposits. Abouldery colluvium, B- gravelly sand, C- coarse sand, D- stratified miliolitic sand, E- scarp derived colluvium.

**Figure 7.4** Sketch diagram (not to scale) showing the active faulting events 125 as observed in the exposed section shown in Figure 7.3. (a) Deposition of bouldery colluvium unconformably over the Mesozoic rocks and offsetting of the same (Event 1) due to reactivation of KHF followed by erosion. (b) Deposition of horizons B, C and D with erosional breaks. (c) Offsetting of the Quaternary sediment column due to reverse faulting along KHF (Event 2). A new fault is formed during this event of active faulting. A brief interval of erosion smoothens the topography produced by faulting. (d) Deposition of the youngest horizon E. Reverse faulting along KHF (Event 3) offsets the entire sediments cover, displacing the topography as well. Post-faulting erosion giving rise to the present topography.

**Figure 7.5** (a) View of the KHF fault plane exposed in north flowing 126 tributaries of Khari River to the south of Bharasar. Incision and displacement

xi

within the valley fill miliolite is shown. (b) Exposed fault plane within the channel overlain by valley fill miliolite and alluvium.

**Figure 7.6** (a) Close view of the deformation in the valley fill miliolite rock 127 due to movement along the KHF. Note the truncation of the clasts along the fault plane. The field position of this image is shown in Figure 7.5a. (b) Overlay highlighting the layers within miliolite based on their texture pattern and compaction. A- bouldery clast rich miliolite, B- miliolitic sand C-lithified miliolitic sand, D- scarp derived colluvium.

Figure 7.7 (a) View of the aeolian miliolite outcrop in front (north) of the 128 scarp line. Vertical faces of the miliolite deposits are due to mining activity.(b) Close view of the mined vertical face showing typical aeolian cross bedding. (c) Vertically dipping strata of miliolite deposits due to post miliolite neotectonic reactivation of the KHF located in the subsurface.

**Figure 7.8** Radar characterization of the Quaternary offset and deformation 130 at Site I. The location of the survey site is given in Figure 7.1. (a) High resolution topographically corrected GPR profile in line scan mode raised by 200 Mhz center frequency monostatic antenna showing scattering of the signals due to SE dipping fault. (b) Overlay of the GPR profile shown in a. The units are characterized on the basis of specific reflection patterns and its correlation with the exposed cliff section. A- bouldery colluvium, B- gravelly sand, C- coarse sand, D- stratified miliolitic sand, E- scarp derived colluvium. Splaying nature of the KHF is also clear in GPR data (after Patidar et al. 2008)

**Figure 7.9** GPR profile of site II showing subsurface nature of the Katrol 132 Hill Fault (KHF). The location of the survey site is shown in Figure 7.1. (a) 42 m long GPR profile in linescan mode raised by 200 Mhz center frequency monostatic antenna. Truncation of the high amplitude reflections along a gentle dipping fault plane near 9 m distance can be observed. Splaying of the fault is also seen in the profile. (b) Same GPR profile in wiggle mode showing semi horizontal high amplitude reflections at the upper part of the profile where as the visibility of the reflection is not clear at the depth due to attenuation of the radar energy. (c) Overlay of the GPR profile shown in b. The units are characterized on the basis of specific reflection pattern and sedimentary sequences exposed along near by cliff sections. I- shales of Jhuran Formation, II- sandstone of Bhuj Formation, III- bouldery colluvium, IV- miliolites, V- scarp-derived colluvium.

Figure A.1 The survey planning for 3D GPR data acquisition. 156

Figure A.2 General scattering patterns for radar and seismic waves. (a) 161 Specular scattering (b) Refraction scattering (c) Diffraction scattering (d) Resonant scattering (after Daniels, 2000).