

Physiography of

East Asia

Presented By

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Introduction

Location And Size

- Latitudinal extend : This region extend from the south of the tropic of cancer 21°N to 54°N latitude
- Longitudinal extend : Extends from 74°E to 146°E longitude.
- Region lies in the north temperate zone
- Region spreads over land area of 117.55 lakh km

East Asia consist of 6 countries

- China
- North Korea
- south korea
- Japan
- mongolia
- taiwan



Pacific Ocean lies to the east ,Russia is on the North , Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan ,Kirghizstan and parts of Afghanistan are on the west and the subcontinent of India-India ,nepal and Bhutan ,Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam are on the south of East Asia

Relief of East Asia



PHYSICAL FEATURES OF EAST ASIA

- Varied physiography of the region is due to the large size and complex geological history of the region.
- Western and Central parts are covered by fold mountain ranges and plateaus.
- In the east, east west extending river valley plains are there and in the far East are the island arcs.

The region can be divided into following physiographic regions

1. Mountain ranges and intermont plateaus of the west
2. River valley plains
3. Island arcs

Mountain Ranges and intermont plateaus of the west

- The interior and the western part of East Asia is covered by various fold mountain ranges and enclose basins and plateaus.
- Most of these belong to tertiary mountain building movement.
- The sediments of the Tethys sea were buckled , folded and faulted and were upthrown in the form of fold mountain ranges all originated from the pamir knot i.e. in Tadjikstan

Mountain ranges of the west

***kunlun Mountain
Range***

Altyn Tagh

***Thien Shan
Mountain range***

***Altai
Mountains***

•Kunlun Mountain Range : A mountain range diverges eastward from the pamir knot. The range has average height of more than 5100m above sea level. Kunlun further run eastwards as Tsinling Mountains in central china.

•Altyn Tagh : The mountain range with separate from Kundan and run North Eastwards. It is in the form of an Arc. Further eastward it takes northward bend to the west of great bend of river hwangho, and is called Nan shan. further northwards the mountain range is called Greater khangai mountains.

- Thein Shan Mountain Range : Thein shan are a very high mountain range with an average height of 6000m and runs north-eastward from pamir knot along the border between sinkiang province of China and the republics of Tadjikstan and Kirghizstan.
- Altai mountains : These mountains are older than the kunlun,Altyn Tagh and the thein Shan. They belong to the Hercynian orogeny of carboniferous period
- Yablonavi and Stanovoi are the North-eastward extensions of Sayan mountains. These run across the lake Baikal.

Intermont Plateaus of the west



Plateaus of
Tibet

Tsaidam
Basin

Traim Basin

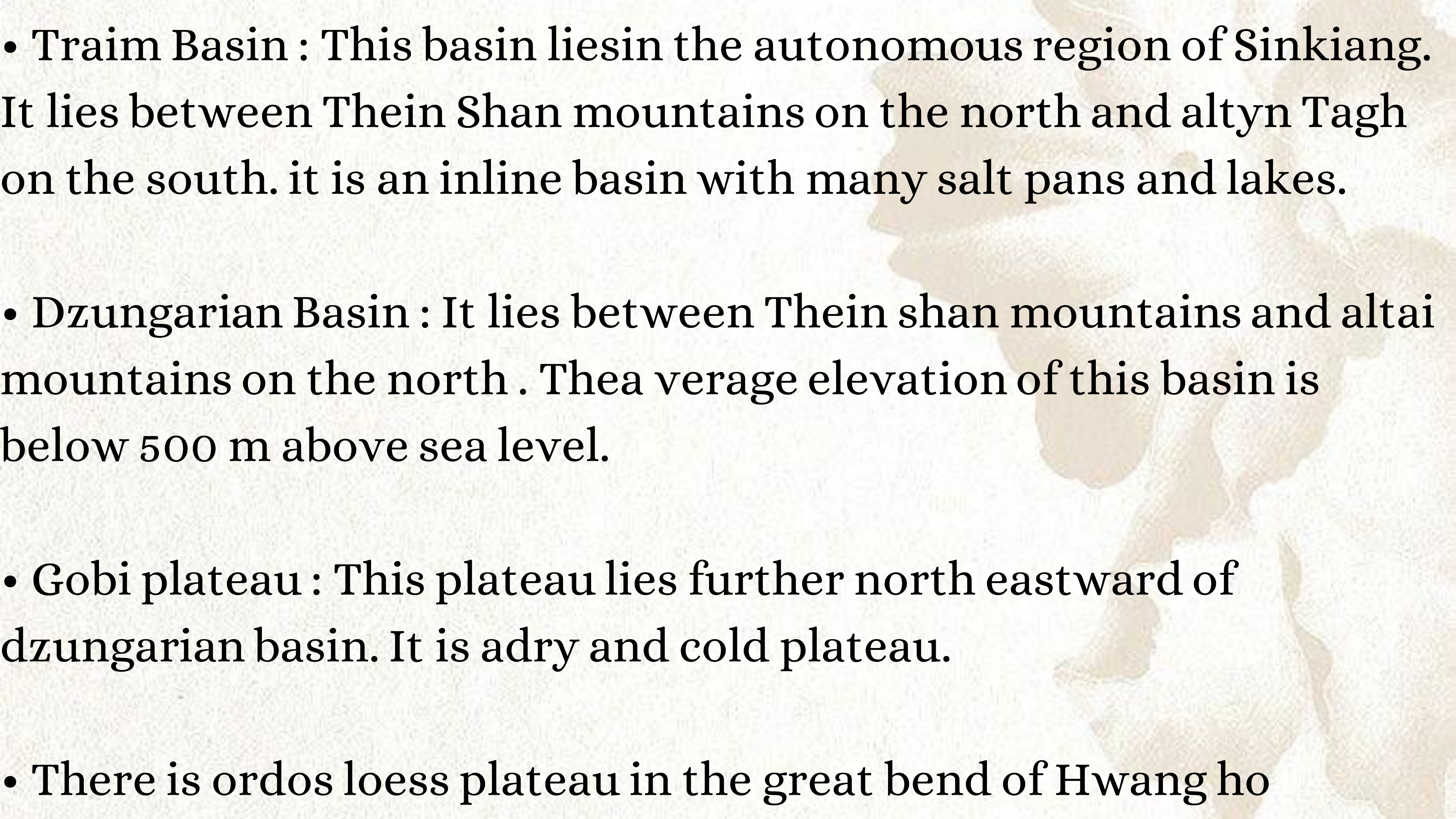
Dzungarian
basin

Gobi
plateau

Various mountain ranges of China enclose between them a number of raised platforms called intermont plateaus and basins. These plateaus were formed when the enclosing and surrounding mountains were formed. These plateaus lie at high altitude and have a number of inland drainage system and salt lakes into which the drainage of the area flows.

- Plateau of Tibet : it is a major intermont plateau which lies between the Himalayas of the south and the Kunlun mountain range on the north it is the heart of Asia and it is the largest and highest plateau of the world. It is a cold desert.

- Tsaidam Basin : it lies between Kunlun mountain range on the south and Altyn Tagh mountain range on the north a large part of the basin is covered with Mauritius it is also known as "kokonor".



- **Tarim Basin** : This basin lies in the autonomous region of Sinkiang. It lies between the Tianshan mountains on the north and the Altyn Tagh on the south. It is an inland basin with many salt pans and lakes.

- **Dzungarian Basin** : It lies between the Tianshan mountains and the Altai mountains on the north. The average elevation of this basin is below 500 m above sea level.

- **Gobi plateau** : This plateau lies further north eastward of the Dzungarian basin. It is a dry and cold plateau.

- There is the Ordos loess plateau in the great bend of the Hwang ho

River Valley plains

Machurian
Plain

Hwango ho river
valley plain

Yangtze kiang
plain

Sikiang valley
plain

To the east of the mountains region are the east-west running plains in China. These plains are the river valley plains formed by the west to east running rivers of China. These plains are bounded by mountains or hills.

The important plains of China are :

- Manchurian Plain : It is a north-south running plain of Manchuria. Northern part of it slopes northward and its drained by river sungari-a tributary of river amur. The plain is quite wide in the central parts . It is not a very fertile plain.

• Hwango Ho River valley plain : lies in North China and is drained by river hwango ho "the sorrow of China" it is a vast plain which slopes eastward it is composed of yellowish loam and loess sediments. So it is also called yellow plain. It is a very fertile plain it is also called north Chinese plain.

• Yangtze kiang Plain : discipline of Central China separated from the hwango ho plain by Tsinling shan mountains. It is of a fertile plain with dense population and surrounded by hills.

• Sikiang valley plains : It is a small plain which is drained by river sikiang. It is in South China. It has a delta .

Island Arcs

- To the east of mainland China are island arcs which comprise Japanese islands.
 - These islands belong to the tertiary Orogeny and have been formed by the submergence of mountain ranges.
 - many of the mountains are volcanic in origin and these islands form part of "the fiery ring of the Pacific".
 - These islands are arranged in festoons which enclose seas namely the sea of Japan, yellow sea and East China sea.
- in this island the mountain ranges formed a central backbone which is flanked by narrow, elongated and irregular coastal plains and river valleys.

Conclusion

To conclude, East Asia is surrounded by a series of mountain ranges in the west, Mongolia, and Russia in the north, and Southeast Asia to the south. A number of river valley plains and important rivers of China. East Asia includes high mountains, vast deserts, cold climates, and Pacific waters.

**Thank
you!**

