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. (38,000/1)

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Geomorphology of Kand Structure North of Iraq Using Remote Sensing Data

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ABSTRACT

Remotly sensed data were used in the study of the morphotectonic of the Kand Structure in north of Iraq .The present study showed that the landforms can be interpreted and analyzed depending on the aerial photographs (scale 1/38,000). The landforms were analyzed and classified in the study area according to their gensis through the interpretation of the aerial photographs. Ten geomorphological units were recognized which were represented on a map prepared for this purpose. This map is regarded as a database in the improvement of the modern structural concepts for Kand Fold through its enhancement of the presence of four domes and the conformation of a fifth dome present in the far east part of the structure which are not dealt with in previous studies, so this study proposed a name for this dome (Badrian) relative to the Badrian village adjacent to it.

Results of morphotectonic analysis concluded that the geomorphological modifications of the surface valley system crossing Kand Fold at many sites have developed in conjugation with the effective growth of this structure, where the clear proofs which are due to the tectonic effects in these valleys represented by the longitudinal sections and the abnormal senuousity. In addition to the morphology of the valleys and the river terraces affected by the directions and sites of tectonic uplifting along the valleys crossing Kand structure all of which proved that these valleys are matching the hypothesis of Antecedent valleys and that Kand Structure is still continuing in the phase of growth.

.(Yousif, 1987)

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(43 17 30) (43 00 00)
(36 35 30)
                                                                     (36 42 30)
              (,000 /)
                                                           (15)
                                                                       (20,000/)
Air Survey Co )
                              1954
            .(84/490) (84/500) (85/490) (85/500)
                                                                           (LTD
         (20,000/1)
                                           (Spot)
                                                                           (2000)
         (Shaban et al., 1971, Gosling and Bolton, 1959)
       .(INOC)
                              (IPC)
                                                                  (Geosurv, 1995)
                             (1)
                                      (Recent)
                                                                (Middle Miocene)
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:(

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(120)

.1

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(Core)

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:() .2 (330) :() .3 (Dughat) (Khoshaban) (Pebbly sandstone) (90):(.4 (Chert) (Quartzite) (Serpentine) (15)

(Buday and Jassim, 1987)

(Chemchemal–Butmah Sub zone)

(Unstable Shelf)

.(Scott, 1981)

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(22.5)
(Shaban et al., 1971) (4.5 2.5)
(WNW-ESE)

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(Saddles)
                                                                    (Domes)
(Gosling and Bolton, 1959)
                                                               (J.L.P.7)
          .(1)
                                                      (AS.96)
                                                      (Shaban et al., 1971)
                                                            (Sharafiya Dome)
     (Nifairiya Dome)
                                  (Dughat Dome)
                                                         .(Karmawah Dome)
                               (Geosurv, 1995)
                                                   (Badrian)
                     10
                                                                     40
                          4
                                                                           (Joints)
                          (Break of slope)
.(Zuidam and Zuidam, 1979)
                                ... texture
                                                 tone
                                                      )
                                                               ITC
       (Verstappen and Van Zuidam,1975)
                           (2)
           :
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		:	:
:Flood Plain and Valley Filling .			
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•		(Low dissection)	
		:Alluvial Terraces	
•			
		•	
		:Alluvial Fans	•
Castiglloni et al.,)			
			(1999
	:		:
		:Accumulation Glacis	
	•		
		: Erosional Glacis	
		:Bad Lands	

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:Homoclinal Structures .1 (Differential erosion) .(40) (Dip slope) (Back slope) .2 **Dissected Back Slope with Structural Control** .3 **Central Structural Core on Injana Formation** . (380) .4 **Central Structural Core on Al-Fat`ha Formation** (455)

(Blind Valley) (Natural Bridges) (Sinkholes) (Caves) (Rock Fall) **Morphoteconic Features** (3) Al-Daghastani and) (Al-Daghastani and Al-Daghastani, 1994) .(2001) (Salih, 1993 (100,000:1)25,000:1) (50,000:1 (Theodolite) :Longitudinal Profiles Analysis -1 (b,a 4) (Microsoft Excel-97) (20,000:1) (Gradient index) (Knick point) .(Yousif, 1987)

(Pits)

. – -a: -b

:Sinuosity Analysis -2

(b,a 5)

(Ouchi,1985) (Schumm,1977)

(Adams, 1980)

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. – -a:

:Valley Morphology -3

-b

(8-5) .

.() (Base level)

:Tilted Terrace -

(Yousif, 1987)
.(Castaligoni et al., 1999) (Li et al., 1998)
(Strath line)

(10-7)

(Antecedent valleys)

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