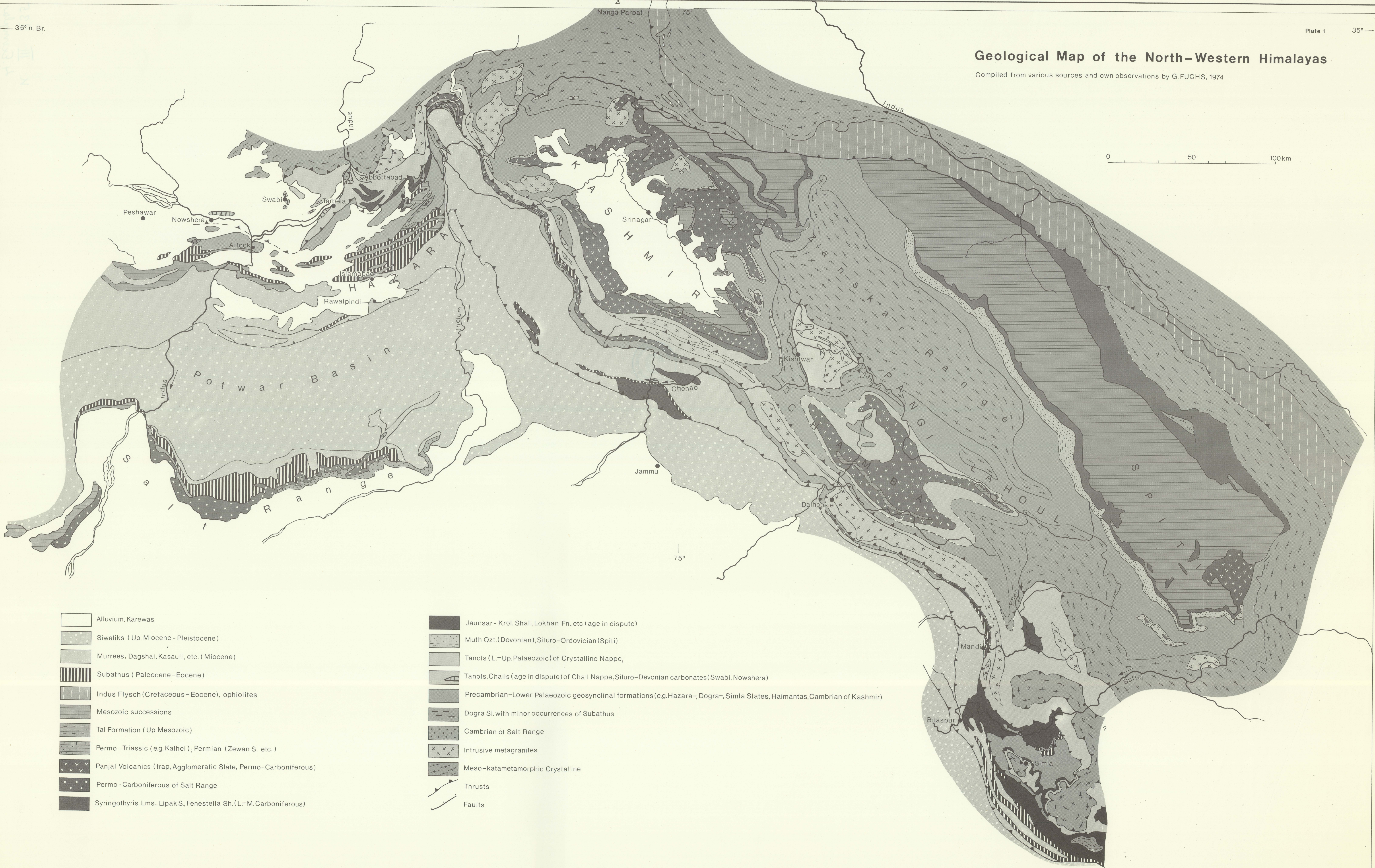
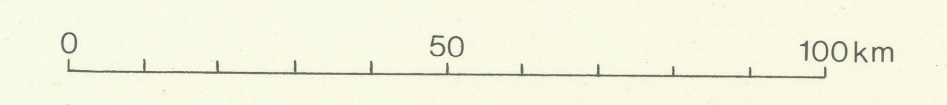


35° n. Br.

Plate 1 35°

Geological Map of the North-Western Himalayas

Compiled from various sources and own observations by G. FUCHS, 1974



- Alluvium, Karewas
- Siwaliks (Up. Miocene - Pleistocene)
- Murrees, Dagshai, Kasauli, etc. (Miocene)
- Subathus (Paleocene - Eocene)
- Indus Flysch (Cretaceous - Eocene), ophiolites
- Mesozoic successions
- Tal Formation (Up. Mesozoic)
- Permo - Triassic (e.g. Kalhel); Permian (Zewan S. etc.)
- Panjal Volcanics (trap, Agglomeratic Slate, Permo - Carboniferous)
- Permo - Carboniferous of Salt Range
- Syringothyris Lms., Lipak S., Fenestella Sh. (L - M. Carboniferous)

- Jaunsar - Krol, Shali, Lokhan Fn., etc. (age in dispute)
- Muth Qzt. (Devonian), Siluro - Ordovician (Spiti)
- Tanols (L. - Up. Palaeozoic) of Crystalline Nappe,
- Tanols, Chails (age in dispute) of Chail Nappe, Siluro - Devonian carbonates (Swabi, Nowshera)
- Precambrian - Lower Palaeozoic geosynclinal formations (e.g. Hazara -, Dogra -, Simla Slates, Haimantas, Cambrian of Kashmir)
- Dogra Sl. with minor occurrences of Subathus
- Cambrian of Salt Range
- Intrusive metagranites
- Meso - katametamorphic Crystalline
- Thrusts
- Faults