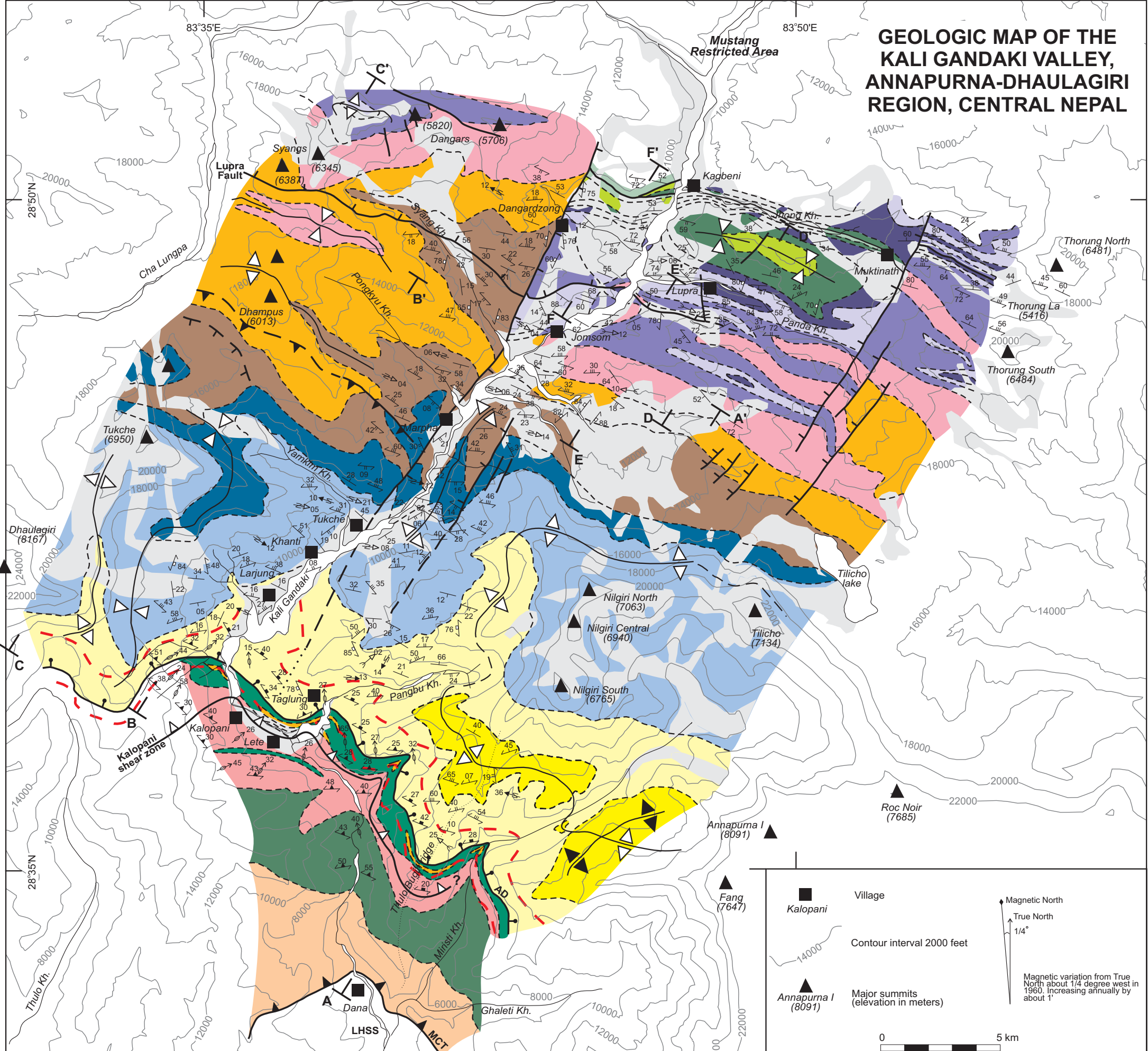


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE KALI GANDAKI VALLEY, ANNAPURNA-DHAULAGIRI REGION, CENTRAL NEPAL



Quaternary & Neogene	Alluvium, Ice & Pliocene Thakkhola Fm (undifferentiated)	unconformity
Cretaceous	Muding unit	Chukh Group
	Kagbeni unit	
	Chukh unit	
Jurassic	Lupra Fm	Tethyan sedimentary sequence
	Bagung Fm	
	Jomsom Fm	
Triassic	Thini Fm	Tethyan sedimentary sequence
Carboniferous-Permian	Thini Chu Fm	
	Lake Tilicho Fm	
Devonian	alternating black shale & limestone	Sombre Fm
Silurian	gritty dolomite	
Ordovician	Nilgiri Fm	Greater Himalayan metamorphic sequence
Cambrian (?) - Ordovician	Annapurna Fm	
	Sanctuary Fm	
Proterozoic-early Paleozoic	calc-silicate	Fm III
	pelite	
	augen gneiss	
	Fm II	
Proterozoic-early Paleozoic	Fm I	Fm I
Proterozoic-early Paleozoic	LHSS	Lesser Himalayan sedimentary sequence

- Strike and dip of bedding
- Strike and dip of foliation (gneissosity, S₁, S₂, S₃, S₄, and S₅)
- Trend and plunge of mineral elongation lineation (L_m)
- Trend and plunge of F₂ minor fold hinge lines (S, Z and symmetric shapes of minor folds viewed down plunge)
- Trend and plunge of F₄ minor fold hinge lines (S, Z, and symmetric shapes of minor folds viewed down plunge)
- F₁ axial surface trace (anticline); F₂ axial surface trace (anticline, syncline)
- Kalopani shear zone (from Vannay and Hodges, 1996)
- Reverse faults (certain, approximate)
- Limits of High-strain zone (from Godin et al., 1999a)
- Normal faults (certain, approximate, assumed)

Village
 Contour interval 2000 feet
 Major summits (elevation in meters)
 Magnetic North
 True North
 1/4°
 Magnetic variation from True North about 1/4 degree west in 1960. Increasing annually by about 1'
 0 5 km
 scale 1 : 200,000
 Base map: sheet 62/P10, published by the Government of India, 1964.

Godin, L., 2003. Structural Evolution of the Tethyan Sedimentary Sequence in the Annapurna area, central Nepal Himalaya. *J. Asian Earth Sci.*, v. 22, 307-328.