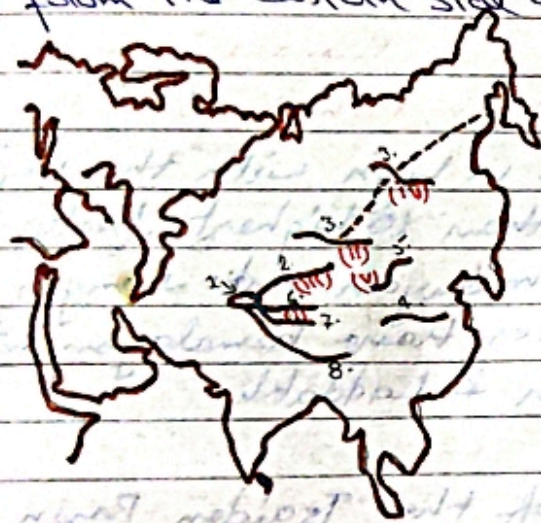


⇒ Ranges of the Pamir Knot → Because of its vastness & great height it is known as the roof of the world. From Pamir knot the mt. ranges radiate in nearly all directions but for the convenience of macro studies it can be subdivided in two parts :-

1) Ranges radiating east of the Pamir knot

2) Ranges radiating west of the Pamir knot

4) Ranges radiating east of the Pamir knot → It extends from the eastern side of Pamir knot to Pacific coast.



- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. PAMIR KNOT | (i) Tibetan Plt.      |
| 2. TIEN SHAN  | (ii) Tsaider Plt.     |
| 3. ALTAI TAGH | (iii) Tarim basin     |
| 4. TSINLING   | (iv) Dzungarian basin |
| 5. NAN SHAN   | (v) Gobi Plt.         |
| 6. KUNLUN     |                       |
| 7. KARAKORAM  |                       |
| 8. HIMALAYA   |                       |

⇒ The major plateaus are :- The plts. of central asia extends east of the Pamir knot & goes up to pacific coast. It included a no. of plts. They are all inter mt. plateau surrounded by high mt. ranges, they are as :-

i) Tibetan Plateau → The southern most plt. of central Asia bordered by kunlun in the north & Himalayas in the south. It rises between 3600 m to 4200m. is the highest plt. of the world.

ii) Tsaider Plateau → It lies between kunlun in the south & Altai Tagh in the north with a very undulating surface.

iii) Tarim basin → It lies between Altai Tagh & Tien Shan mt. It lies in china & almost covers Sinkiang province.

iv) Dzungarian basin → It lies between Altai Tagh in the North Tien Shan in the west & Altai mts in the east.