

## **GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF LATE QUATERNARY MOVEMENTS AT THE VAKHSH - PAMIR**

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Late Quaternary tectonic movements of the Vakhsh thrust at the Pamir - Tian-Shan Mts. conjunction zone are demonstrated.

One of the places with present highly active orogeny is located in Tadjikistan (Middle Asia). It is the Vakhsh thrust which forms a part of the Alpine-Himalayan orogenic belt. The front part of the thrust is formed by a zone of about 700 Km in length. In this zone a thrust of the Pamir's rock complexes has occurred in a north-westward direction under the influence of the collision between the Indian and the Eurasian plate. The foreland of the thrust is formed by the ridges of the southern Tian-Shan.

A high seismic activity is characteristic of the entire zone. The last large earthquakes the Garm 1941 earthquake ( $M = 6,4$  and  $I = 9^{\circ}$ ) and, above all, the Khait 1949 earthquake ( $M = 7,4$  and  $I = 9 - 10^{\circ}$ ) killed many people. They are some similarities with the 1970 earthquake in Peru.

Some forms of relief are in this area influenced by seismic activity. This concerns, above all, the origin of extensive sliding