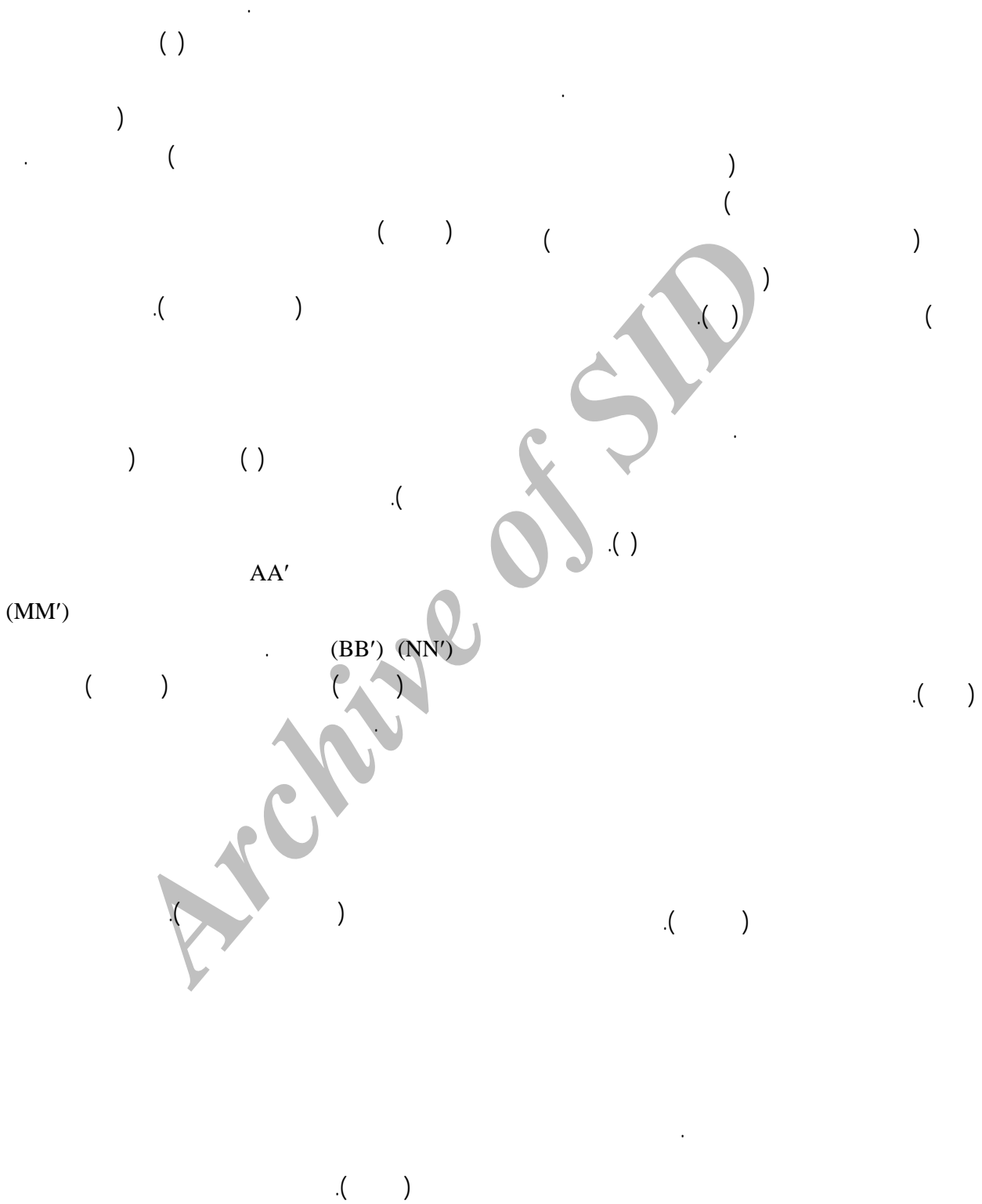

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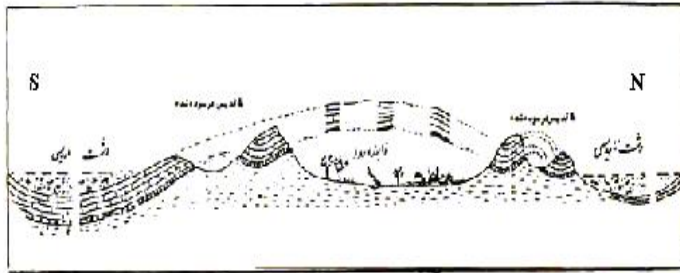
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(E-mail: ssoltani@cc.iut.ac.ir)





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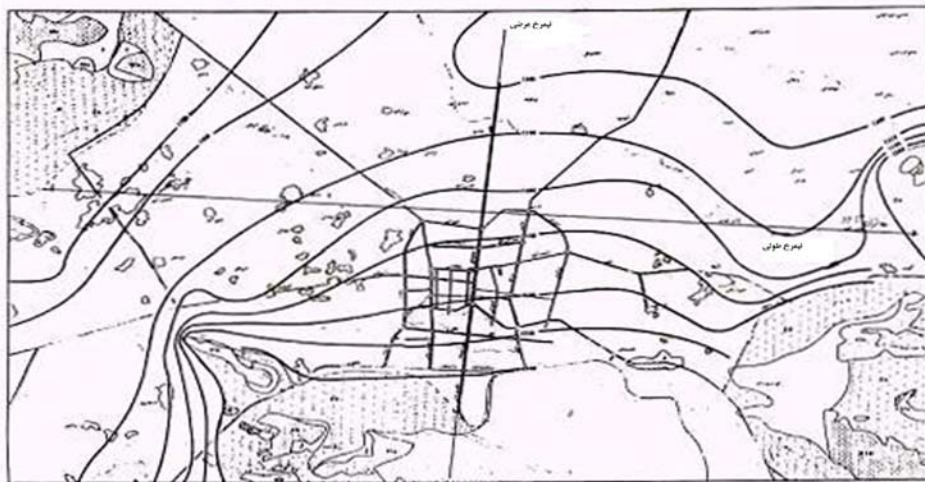
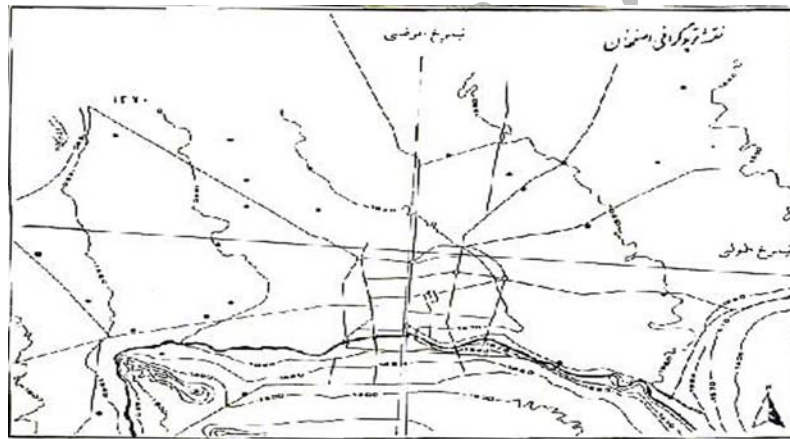
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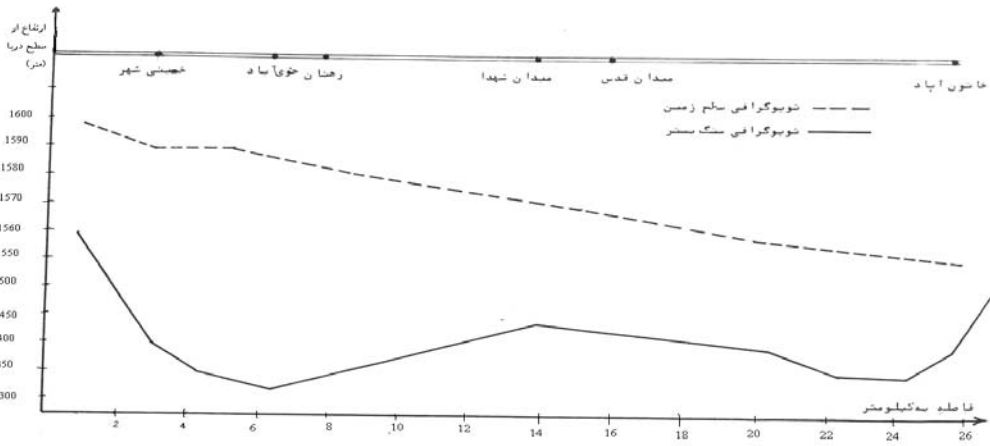
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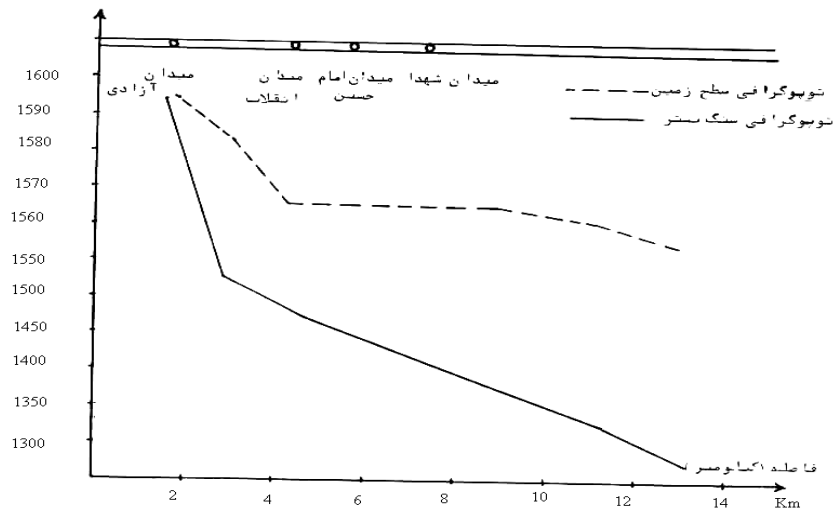
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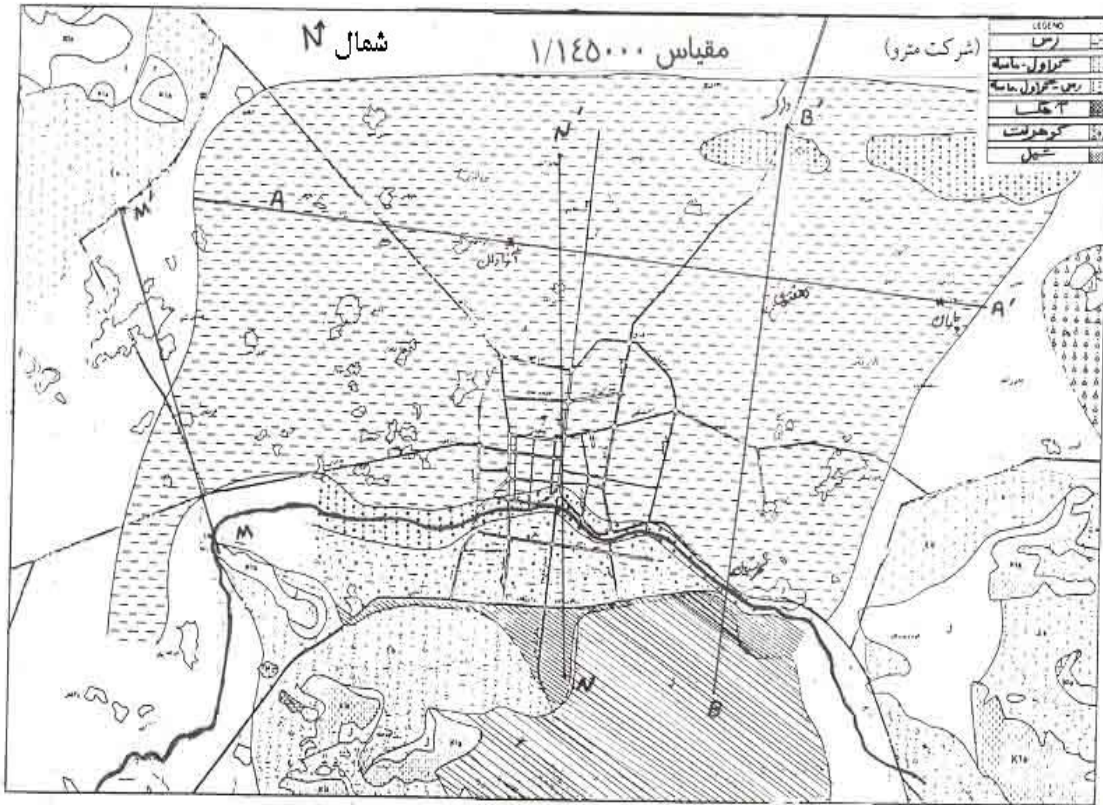
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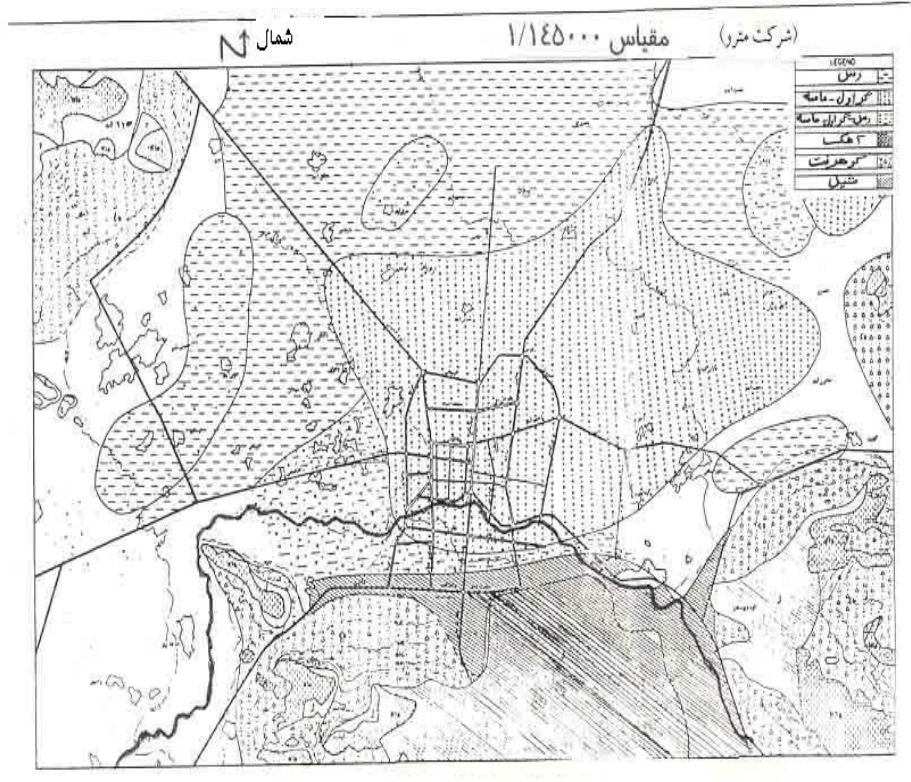
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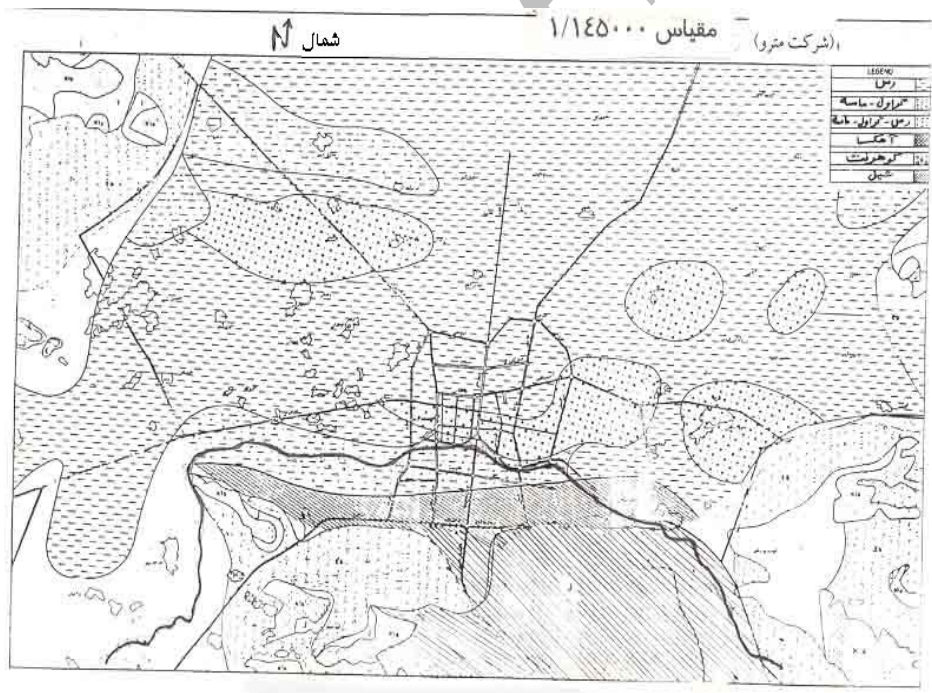
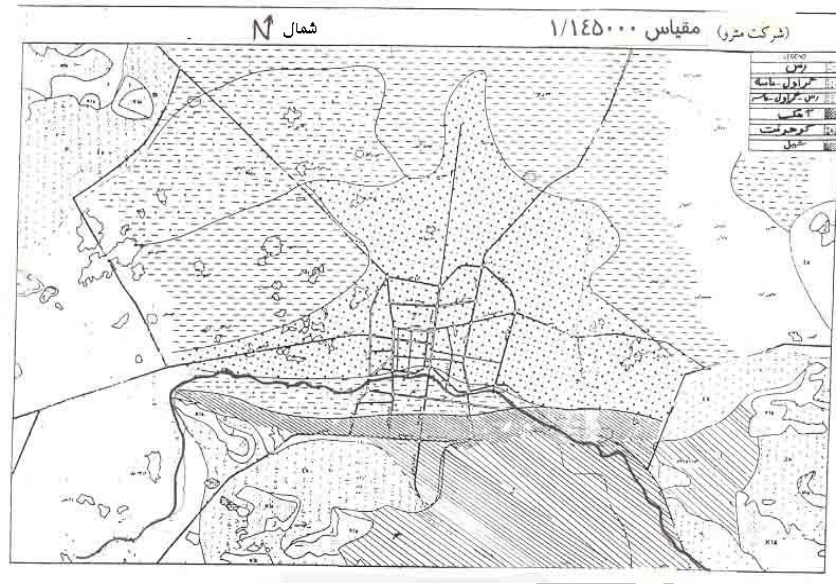
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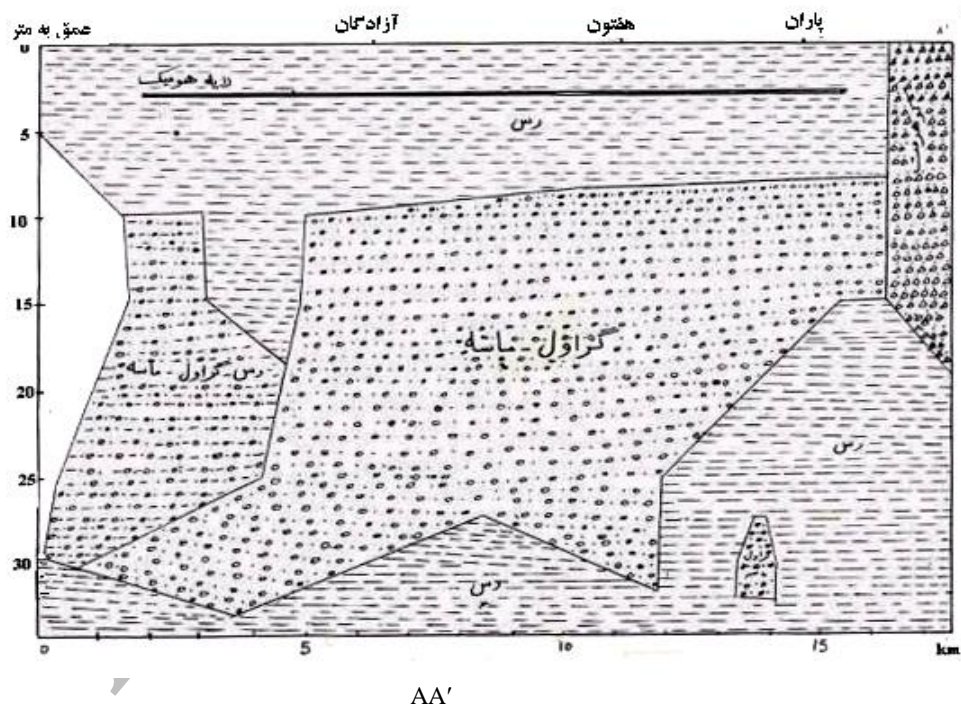


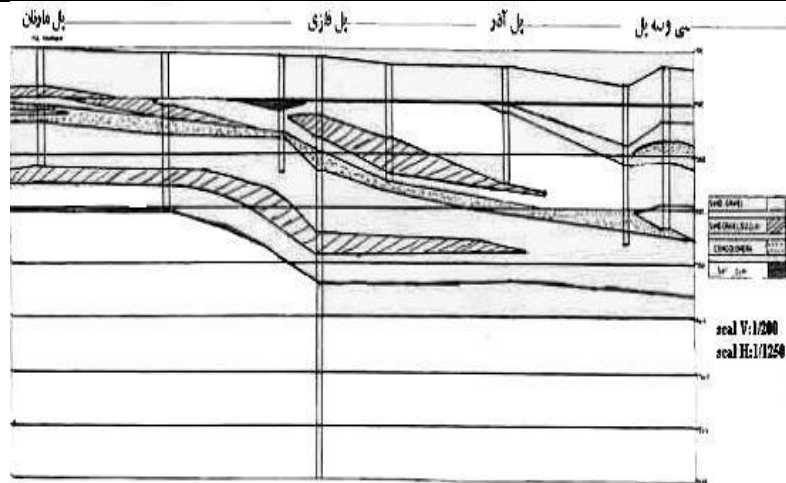
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(Mid channel bar and island)

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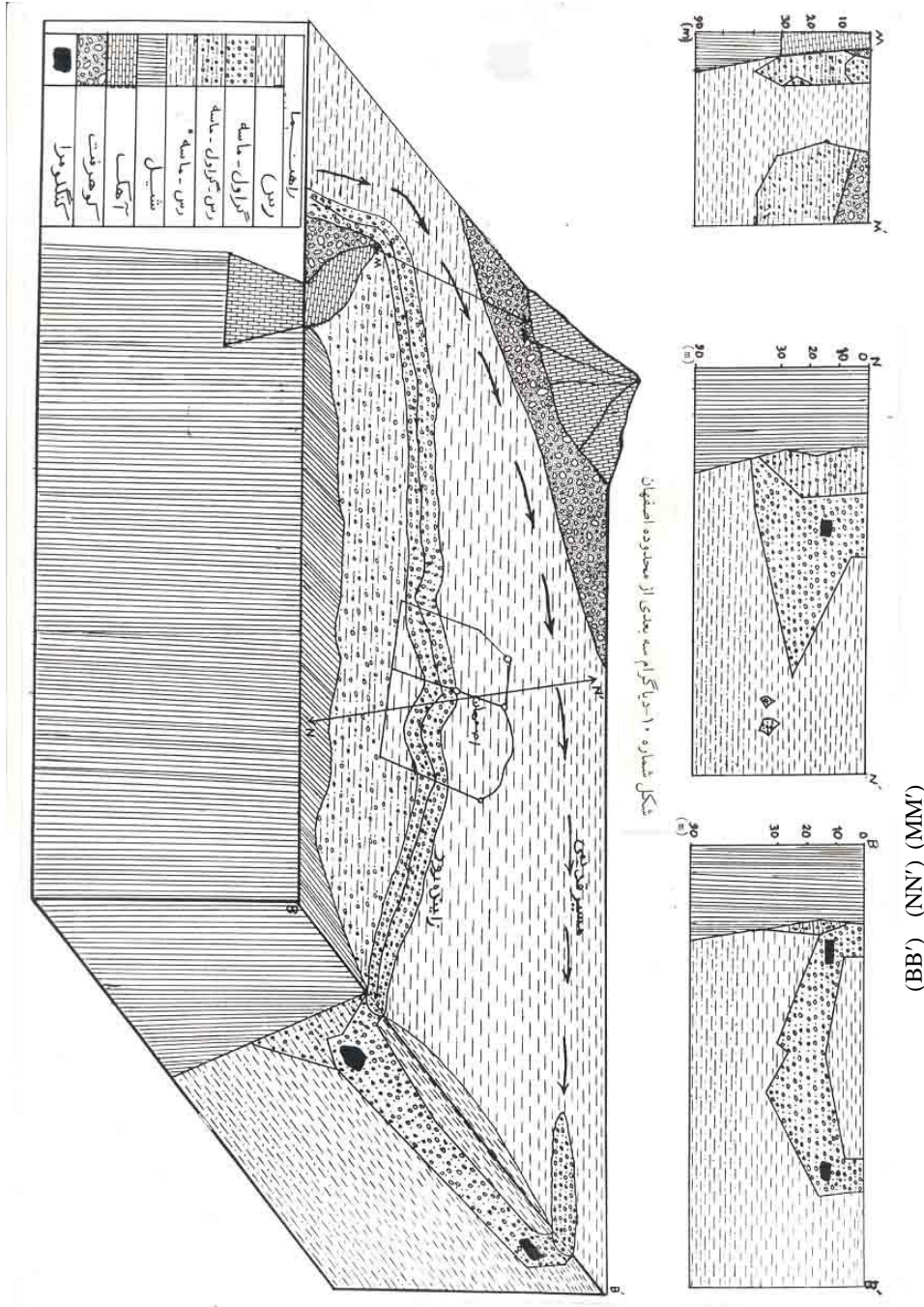
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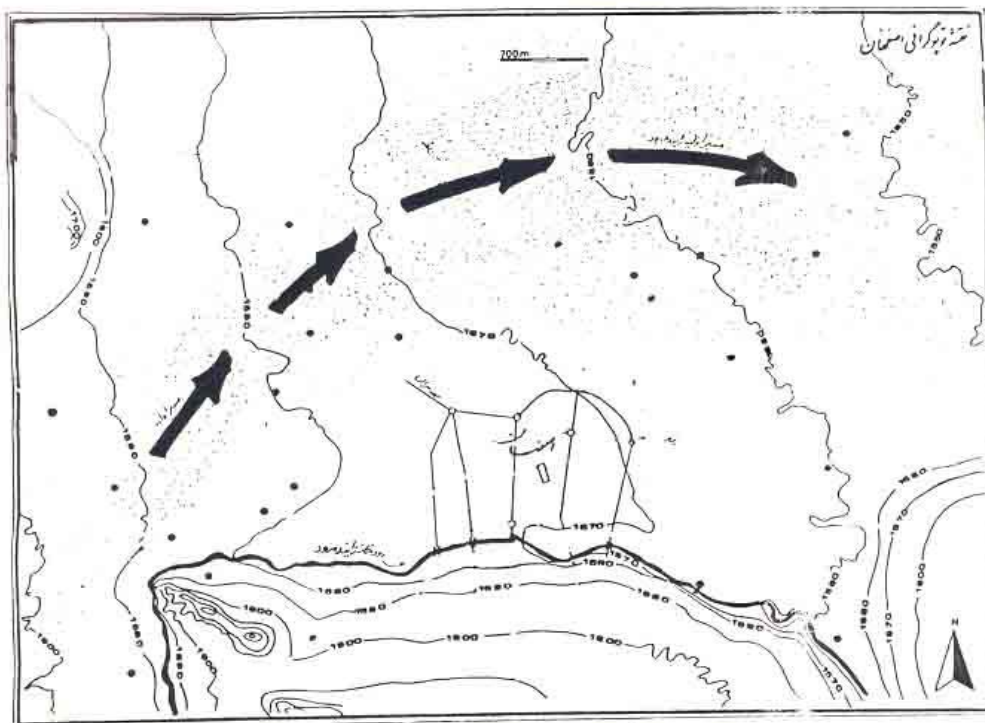
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12-Reading, H.G.1978. Sedimentary environments and facies. John Wiley and Sons, 678 pp.

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An Evaluation of the Type of Sedimentary Environment in Isfahan Region and Zayandehrud River Avulsion

S. Soltani Kopaie¹

Abstract

This study has revealed that Isfahan region is a fluvial environment rather than an alluvial fan. Morphology of the region shows a mid channel bar and island. In the past, after Zayandehrud entered Isfahan, it was divided into two branches due to impact against Atomic energy mountains, decreasing bed slope, as well as remarkably widening the riverbed. The above feature has accumulated considerable amount of sedimentation in front of Atomic energy mountains and has formed the mid channel bar. Topographic map of Isfahan, indicates a talweg in northern part of the region. This talweg is known as the old branch of Zayandehrud. Increasing sedimentary load and uplifting of the river bed has eliminated this branch from Zayandehrud.

Keywords: Sedimentary environment, Alluvial fan, Bar, Fluvial environment, Quaternary, Tectonic, Sedimentary load, Mid channel bar.

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