

Mountains Range of the Pakistan:

1. MAJOR MOUNTAINS:

1-THE HIMALAYAS 2-KARAKORAM 3-HINDU KUSH

Maximum Height from 5000 to 8000 meters and above;

Medium Ranges of Mountains of Pakistan;

Maximum Height from 4000 to 5000 meters and above;

1. The Siwaliks
2. The Lesser Himalayas
3. The Central Himalayas

NORTH WESTERN MOUNTAINS Medium Range in Hindu Kush

Maximum Height 5000 Meters.

1. Safed Hills 4712M.
2. Waziristan Hills 3513M.
3. Suleman Range 3383M.
4. Kirthar Range 2570M.

2.PLATEAU & Salt Range Kaller Kahar.

BALUCHISTAN PLATEAU

PUNJAB PLATEAU& SALT RANGE

Maximum Height from 300 to 1000 meters and above;

1. Hala Hills. Salt Range 600to 1000Meters.
2. Siahan Hills. From Chakwal, Jhelum, Mianwali.
3. Makran Hills. Sakesar Zone 1527M.
4. Ras Koh Hills. Salt Mine Khewra. 160 KM from ISD
5. Toba Kaker Hills
6. Central Brahui Hills

3.DESERTS;

1-THER – Sind Province

2-THAL- KPK Province

3- ROHI- Punjab Province 4-KHARAN Baluchistan Province.

4.FOREST;

Changa Manga , Lal Sohanrah, Peerowal, Chichawatni , Thal, Taunsa Barrage, Guddu Barrage, Hyderabad, Islamabad. KPK & Baluchistan.

5.PLAINS: DELTA OF INDUS;

1-UPPER INDUS PLAIN 2-LOWER INDUS PLAIN

From Attock to Panjnad

From Panjnad to Thatta

6.CASTAL LINE ;

From Makran, Lasbela, Pasni, Gawadar, Karachi and Thatta till. It covers 1100 Km long.

Physical Features of the Pakistan

Location of Pakistan on Map: 23.50-S 37.75-N- 61.00-E 75.50-

Physical Features of Pakistan has multiples verity. It is due to the existence of multiple regions in Pakistan. Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. There are high Mountains Ranges, Glaciers, Plateau, Desert and Plain Lands & Coastal Line too. So let's further discuss Physical Features of Pakistan and its regions. Due to variations in regions, Physical features vary a lot. For example, you can see few mountain areas covered with snow. Snowfall throughout the year on these places. Then there are mountain areas where snowfall isn't normal but they stay cold throughout the year, then there comes deserts and few more areas that are extremely hot throughout the year and then at the last but not least, there are areas which stay cold and also normal as well. So if you start to talk about Physical Features of Pakistan, then you should note it down in the very first place that this is going to be a lengthy topic. Physical Regions of Pakistan are normally divided into five categories. Total Area: 796,096 sq km Altitude: Highest point: K-2 (8611m) Deepest point: Dasu Patan (6500m) Lowest point: Sea level 0 (feet).



Borders with Neighboring of the Pakistan;

1. PAK-AFGHANISTAN 2430 KM North Side
2. PAK-CHINA 595 KM North East
3. PAK- IRAN 959 KM West Side
4. PAK-INDIA 1610 KM East Side
5. PAK-INDIA Line of Control 780 KM East Side
6. COASTAL LINE 1046 KM South West --200 Nautical Mile 370 Km

Generally; we can classify the Physical Features of Country into Five Major Divisions;

1. Mountains of Pakistan:
2. Plateaus and Salt Range:
3. The Indus Plains & Rivers:
4. Deserts & Forests & Climate:
5. Coastal Line: Sindh & Baluchistan:

There are three major Mountain Ranges in Pakistan, Northern Mountains Karakoram Ranges, Himalaya Ranges Greater Himalayas Lesser Himalayas Siwaliks North Western Mountains Hindu Kush Western Mountains Safed-Koh Ranges Waziristan Hills Suleman and Kirthar Range.

1. Northern Mountains:

Northern Mountains Sub Himalayas Height: 600-1200 meter Great Himalayas Height: more than 4600 meter Lesser Himalayas Height: 1800-4600 meter Himalayas:

2. Northern Mountains:

Northern Mountains Karakorum: Average height is about 6100 meter Goodwin Austin (K-2) 2nd highest peak

3. North Western Mountains:

North Western Mountains Hindu Kush Originates from Pamir Plateau. Highest peaks are **Noshaq (7369 m)** and **Tirch Mir (7690 m)** lies in the west of Himalaya and Karakorum.

Western Highlands No 1:

Western Highland comprises following three Mountain Ranges. The Koh -e- Sufaid Ranges: Average height is about 3600 m highest peak is Sikaram (4700 m) Located in East-West Direction Kurram and Kohat valley lies in this range.

Western Highlands No 2:

Western Highlands Waziristan hills: Located between Gomel and Kurram River. Its Height ranges from 1500 - 3000 meter. These range forms the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan Famous Khyber pass lies in this Range.

Western Highlands No 3:

Suleman and Kirthar Ranges starts from South of Gomel River Lies between the Baluchistan Plateau and the Indus River. Average height is about 600 m. Takht-e-Suleman is the highest point (3487 m) in South The Suleman joins the Kirthar Range, Kirthar merges into the Kohistan area of Sindh.

The Suleman and Kirthar Ranges:

The Suleman and Kirthar Ranges: Here We can see the Relief of Suleman and Kirthar Ranges

The Plateaus of Pakistan:

The Plateaus of Pakistan contains about Baluchistan Plateau, Potohar Plateau and Salt Range. The Baluchistan Plateau Located in Southwest of the Pakistan. Average height is about 300 – 1000 meters. Very enrich in mineral resources. Scanty Rain fall. Inland drainage. The Plateau & Salt Range located between River Indus & River Jhelum Height 300 to 1000 meters from sea level. This area enrich in minerals like Rock Salt, Gypsum, Lime Stone, Coal, Marble, Clays, Dolomite & Soapstone and Oil. While, average height of Salt Range is 750 to 900m. Sakesar Peak is the highest point in the Salt Range at a height of 1527m.

The Indus Plains:

Indus River is the largest river of the country. It originate from Northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit. In the upper region a number of streams join in it, but at the later stage, some of its western and eastern join in it, but to at the later stage, some of its western and eastern tributaries make it more huge and vast in volume and speed. Its eastern tributaries are Sutlej, Bias, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum, while its western tributaries include rivers Swat, Kunar, Panjkora, Kabul, Kurram, Tochi, Gomel, and Bolan. All the Plain areas of country have existed by the Sediment brought by River

Indus and its tributaries. The Indus Plains comprises the 20% of the total Pakistan area. We can divide it into three parts;

1. Upper Indus Plain.

2. Lower Indus Plain.

3. Deltaic Plain & Mangroves.

The Upper Indus Plains: Extends from Attock to Kot Mithan. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej are the Eastern Tributaries of River Indus. The area between the two tributaries is called Doab. All the Tributaries meet at the point of Panjnad. Name of Doab Name of Rivers Bari Doab River Beas & River Ravi Rachna Doab River Ravi & River Chenab Chaj Doab River Chenab & River Jhelum Sindh Sagar Doab River Jhelum & River Indus. The Lower Indus Plain spread from Panjnad to Coastal Line of the Thatta. Mithan Kot is known as junction of Indus River and its Eastern Tributaries. Beyond Kot Mithan; River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing from the Province of Sindh, it becomes several miles wide especially during the flood season. The Indus flows very slowly and the silt carried by it is largely deposited on its bed, thereby raising it above the level of the sandy plain. The land on either side is, therefore, protected by the construction of embankments of bunds a number of difficulties has to be faced during floods season.

The Deltaic Plain & Mangroves:

The Indus Delta begins near Thatta and the River Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian Sea. The Tidal Deltaic land covers an area. It is submerged during high tides, it has mangrove swamps. The old Deltaic land in the south are being reclaimed by the canals of the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, still most of the areas of lower plain are barren waste lands.

Deserts of Pakistan:

Pakistan possesses numerous Deserts, Thar, Thal, Cholistan and Kharan. Thal Desert lies between the River Indus and Jhelum. The area between River Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan District in the Province of Punjab. These areas are called Thal Desert. Here rainfall is very low and large numbers of sand dunes are found here & there, often there are dust storms. Although a large area of this Desert has been irrigated by canals, still vast areas are barren. Kharan Desert located in North West of Baluchistan. The average rainfall is less than 100 mm.

Although, some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as Deserts. The South boarder area of Bahawalpur Davison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan Desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren lands. This desert lies in the South East of the Pakistan. This desert is the extension of Rajasthan Desert of India. The Section of this desert situated in the Bahawalpur Division is called Cholistan. Although, the soil is fertile enough, but due of scarcity of water cultivation is not possible. The Southern border areas of Khairpur District in Sindh are known as Nara Desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar District are called Tharparkar or Thar Desert. These are also part of Rajhistan Desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.

Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:

Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Baluchistan. The longest coastline belt lies 771 KM in Baluchistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan is in Sindh and Baluchistan, these coastal areas associated with Arabian Sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries of the World. So it sums up to around each and everything with the Physical Features of Pakistan below is some more information about Pakistan that you might like to know. Total length of Deltaic Plains & Mangroves contains over 5th biggest natural forest of salt water. It lies in Thatta and Badin Districts in Sind. Mangrove Forests are the significant feature of the Sind Deltaic Plain. The Coastal area lies in Baluchistan are called Makran Coastal Plain.