

## List of Figures

Title	Page number
<b>Chapter 2</b>	
Figure 2.1: Location map of the study area.	9
Figure 2.2: Locations of sites studied in the Sabarmati basin. Note that all sites are along the river banks only, although the nearest town/city used as the landmark is away from the bank (e.g. Vijapur).	10
Figure 2.3: Locations of the Mahi basin. All the sites studied are along the river banks only.	10
Figure 2.4: Rainfall isohyet map of Gujarat. AHM=Ahmedabad (Merh, 1995).	11
Figure 2.5: Time series plot for the year 1987-1991 of monthly maximum discharge for the rivers Mahi and Sabarmati. Note the highly seasonal nature of water flow in both rivers and the close correspondence between periods of high discharges in both rivers (Data source: Water Resources Division, 1987-1991).	13
Figure 2.6: Bivariate plot of daily discharge in the Mahi and Sabarmati rivers during the 1965 flood. During days of large floods discharges were of a similar magnitude in both rivers. The scale is logarithmic for both axis. (Data source: Water Resources Division, 1966).	14
Figure 2.7: Soil order distribution in the area (defined by rectangle). Apart from the order Vertisol the rest of the area is covered by Inceptisols. Modified from Sharma et al., 1994.	15
Figure 2.8: Geological map of the study area (from Merh & Chamyal, 1997).	17
Figure 2.9: Linear relationship between distance from Rajupura and the volume of terrace material in the Mahi river. Volume was calculated using area and height from toposheets. This increase reflects the incremental influence of the sea at the mouth of the Mahi river.	18
<b>Chapter 4</b>	
Figure 4.1: Bivariate plot showing linear covariance of trough amplitude with width.	34
Figure 4.2: Univariate plot of dip of foresets. Two groups may be distinguished within the data set. One has values of 12 and less while the other has values 20 and above.	35
Fig. 4.3 : a) Bivariate plot of foreset dip vs. trough width. Troughs of low width have higher dip values. b) Bivariate plot of foreset dip vs. trough amplitude.	35
Figure 4.4: Bivariate plot of the ratio of trough width to trough amplitude vs. Foreset dip. This plot helps distinguish troughs of channel and dune origin. The line drawn to distinguish the two groups is arbitrary.	39

Figure 4.5: Primary distinguishing characteristics of the three varieties of Gt facies.	40
Figure 4.6: Grain size histograms for the Sh facies. Note that apart from sand the facies contains quite large amounts of silts also.	44
Figure 4.7: Grain size histograms for the Sim facies. Note that the facies contains quite large amounts of silts that classifies it as sandy loess.	47
<b>Chapter 5</b>	
Figure 5.1: Classification of palaeosols (Mack et al., 1993)	62
Figure 5.2: FT-IR spectra showing various absorption band group vibrations assigned. Units are in wavenumbers $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Sample = M/12.	87
Figure 5.3: FT-IR spectra showing various absorption band group vibrations assigned. Units are in wavenumbers $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Sample = M/V1.	88
Figure 5.4: Bivariate plots of Sr vs. Mg showing covariation of both elements.	90
Figure 5.5: Concentration of Sr in meteoric and marine calcites. Note the large difference between the two varieties. Sources: Kuwaiti dolocretes (El-Sayed et al., 1990), Spanish dolocretes (Spötl & Wright, 1992), marine calcites (Carpenter & Lohmann, 1992).	91
Figure 5.6: Stable isotope concentrations in calcretes. Note the absence of any covariation. The carbon isotope values are spread over a large range while oxygen isotopic values are constrained in a narrow band.	93
Figure 5.7: Relationship between oxygen isotope values of water and calcite. Fractionation curves were calculated from the equations in Friedman & O'Neil (1977). Black band shows values for modern groundwaters (Bhattacharya et al., 1985) which falls in the same area as estimated values (arrow) for a temperature range between 20-25 °C.	94
Figure 5.8: Formative pathways and sinks in semi-arid to sub-humid alluvial systems (Khadkikar et al., 1998).	97
<b>Chapter 6</b>	
Figure 6.1: Model illustrating principal sedimentological and morphological features of rivers during Aggradation Phase 1.	131
Figure 6.2: Model illustrating principal sedimentological and morphological features of rivers during Aggradation Phase 2.	134
Figure 6.3: Model illustrating principal sedimentological and morphological features of dunes during Aggradation Phase 3.	137
<b>Chapter 7</b>	
Figure 7.1: Structure of the SW Indian Monsoon (Prell et al., 1992).	142
Figure 7.2: Time series plot for the year 1871-1984 of mean annual rainfall in western Peninsular India and arid area in India.	143
Figure 7.3: Carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere over the past 160 ka BP (Data from Barnola et al., 1987).	146