

Landforms of Al Kraa and Al Lajat Basaltic Sheets between Om Al Zeton and Majadel Towns, Shahba District

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Abstract

The area chosen for study is characterized by many typical emerging phenomenon related to basaltic sheets. The newest phenomena (B4Q4) can be described as having a rough surface and an angular landscape. They belong to type A a. They have messy morphological scene like hummock scoria, lava, cumulonimbus, subsiding, basaltic domes and scoria. The prominent rocks are formed from mixed hard substances. They correspond spatially with Al Akraa. Its source is Cone Shehan. The older phenomena (B5Q4) has comparatively a smooth surface, it belongs to (Pa hoe hoe). Its source cones is hills of Majadel. Their surface is characterized by *ropy lava*, cracking convex hills or Lava –rise hills. They are separated by elongate paths (drops below it several meters). Both phenomena belong to Holocene from the Quaternary.

Surface form creation is related to Lava nature and its physical and chemical characteristics: like viscosity, acidity, topographic old surface, geomorphic process (cooling – solid – interflow – surface cracking).

Although both phenomena have the same chemical substances but they formed quite different scenes. This can be explained by the content of Si, the initial cooling degree, and viscosity of substances. The morphological characteristics of Al Kraa sheet was more viscous and variable (basalt and scoria) compared to that of Al Lajat sheet where basalt is dominant.

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