

From Govo to Chomo the next section of the valley rises from 4 524 to 4 795 m., whereby, however, Govo is situated some 25 or 30 m. above the bottom of the valley. On this section the habitus of the landscape becomes more alpine, and the climate colder. The tributaries from the left or northern side are: Sulung, between steep granite rocks; Leblung, a rather big valley, probably coming from the continental water-parting; Chakcha, a small valley or rather gorge; Popta, also very small; Chagelung, of moderate size, but much hidden by the terraces in the main valley. Ogolung is a big valley in the upper part of which a high range is seen, obviously identical with the Pabla and being at a distance of some 6 km from the road; it has some snow along the crest, and probably greater snow-fields on the northern side. There is no road in this valley, except for hunters and shepherds. Changlung is the next valley, of moderate size. Delung is greater, and through its entrance the Pabla range is seen at a short distance north. Kurlung is the next, and the last is Yumbo, between which and the main valley stretches a low granite ridge.

From the right or south the following valleys enter: Tsari, which is small and steep and coming from mount Tsari; Panglung is more like a low depression or furrow between the soft, rounded hills which bound most of this section on the south. Lungchen is a greater valley coming from mount Tsari, two sharp and partly snow-covered peaks of which are visible in its upper part. The mountains at the head of Lungchung are free from snow. The higher mountains visible through the openings of the right tributaries seem to belong to one considerable ramification from the Pabla range. Talung is a large valley with a peak in the background; the ice of its brook fills the whole bottom of the valley and forms real cascades of ice over the front terrace. Toglung has cut down its course between almost perpendicular, low granite rocks, above which the soft, rounded hills begin. The Tagelung valley is almost hidden by the front of the terrace in the main valley. Kelung is a steep valley. The Pashu or Dönlung valley is the greatest of all; in its upper part is again seen the southern range. This valley is of more considerable dimensions than the main valley which we follow to Chang-la-Pod-la, and it gives its name to the river, Pashu-tsangpo, down to Govo; above the junction the river which is followed by the road is called Dosum, and the place where this river joins the Yumbo is called Chomo-sumdo or »the meeting of three valleys»: Dosum, Yumbo, and their resultant. The Pashu-tsangpo comes from the pass Bogbo-la which is situated on the continental water-parting.

Granite prevails along this section. The bottom of the valley is full of blocks and gravel. The terraces are mighty, and often pierced by the tributaries, but sometimes uninterrupted even where tributaries enter; at such places the brooks form cascades of ice hanging down from the top of the terrace. The river streams in a deep grave between its 50 m. high terraces, which are often very regular. The road either goes on the top of the terraces or down in the bottom of the valley;