

After we had crossed the Kugart pass, in the Fergana range, and descended into the valley of the (eastern) Kugart-su, another finely developed system of

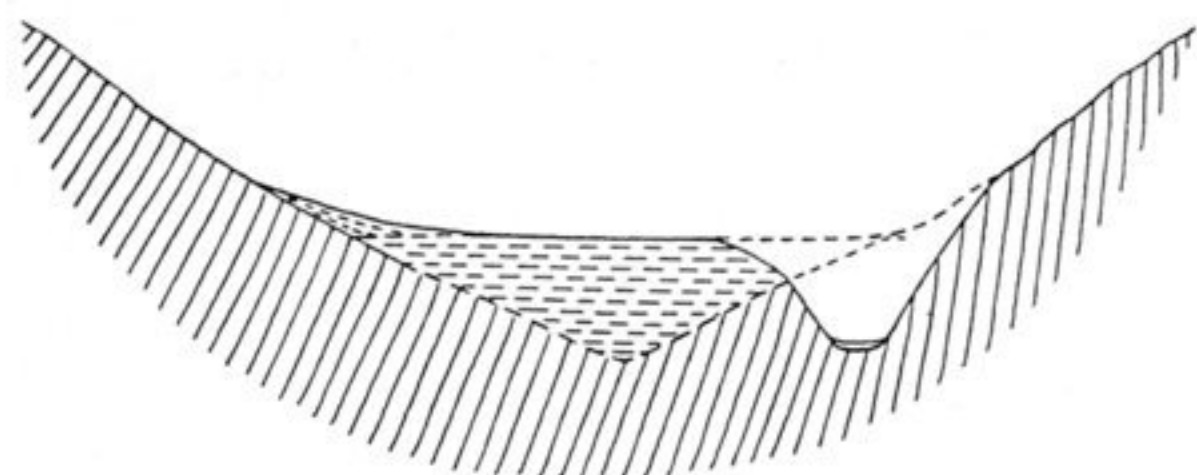


Fig. 66.—One-mile section of Gorge in the (western) Kugart Valley, looking northeast.

terraces was found. The main and branch valleys here, below the torrential headwaters, were eroded in a broad basin of tilted conglomerates that probably belong with the Narin formation. The spurs of the conglomerate hills rose above the highest terrace (fig. 67). Here and elsewhere the hills and spurs were dissected by rather close-spaced ravines, and the

slopes were beautifully graded. The terrace plain ascended with a rather strong gradient into the embayments between the spurs. In such a case it is evident that the material of the terrace was derived from the side valleys as well as from the

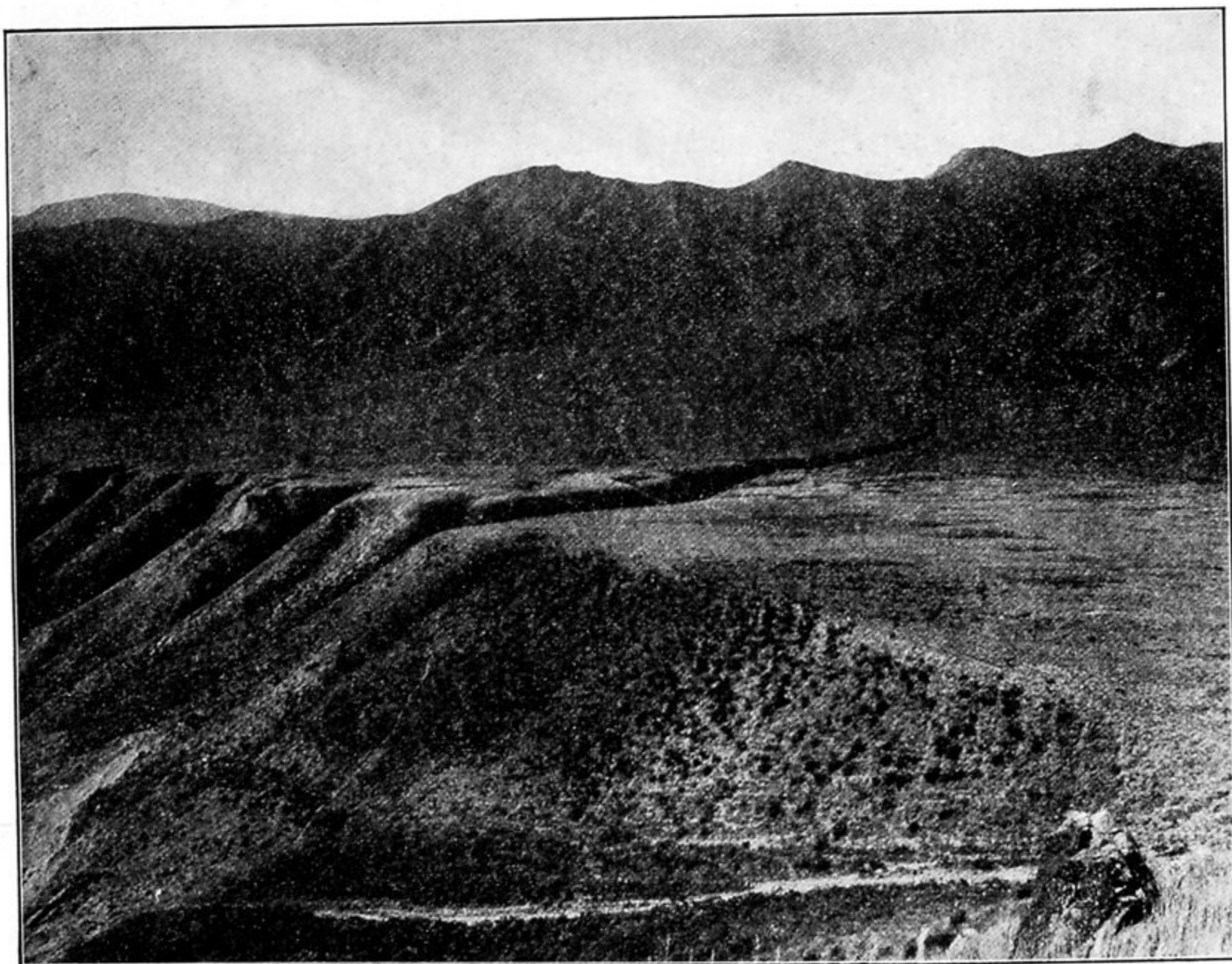


Fig. 67.—Upper Terrace of the (eastern) Kugart, near the Kirghiz Bridge, looking southwest. Dissected hills and spurs of tilted older conglomerates in the background.

main valley. The stream has intrenched itself 225 feet below the upper terrace plain at the Kirghiz bridge, carving several terrace benches in the process. The upper terrace plain and the stronger terrace benches continue for 10 or 12 miles northward toward the Narin Valley. A mile upstream, south, from the rude Kirghiz bridge by which we crossed the river, a westward swing of its course