

551.4 (477.81)

, 41, 79000, . . . ,
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$$50 \quad , \quad - 20 \quad . \\ 11-13 \quad (\quad . \quad . 1) . \quad , \quad 640 \quad ^2 [3].$$

[11, .128].

” ” . , — “ ” , ” [12]. ; ,

[7, 1 : 20].

.., 2013

$$270 \quad , \quad -50 \quad , \quad -320 \quad), \\ [7, .30].$$

,

“ ” “ ” , ,

[11], [8],

[4].

[6–50] – ,

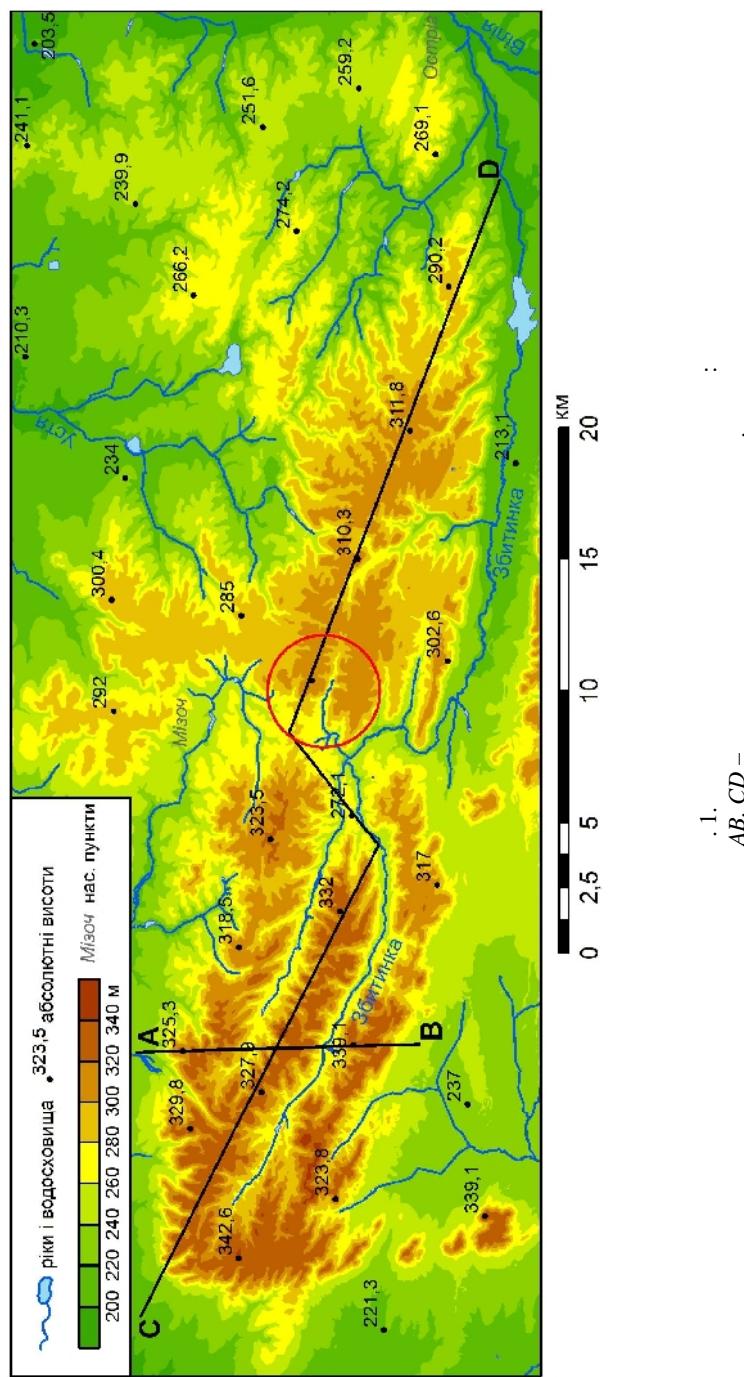
290–300

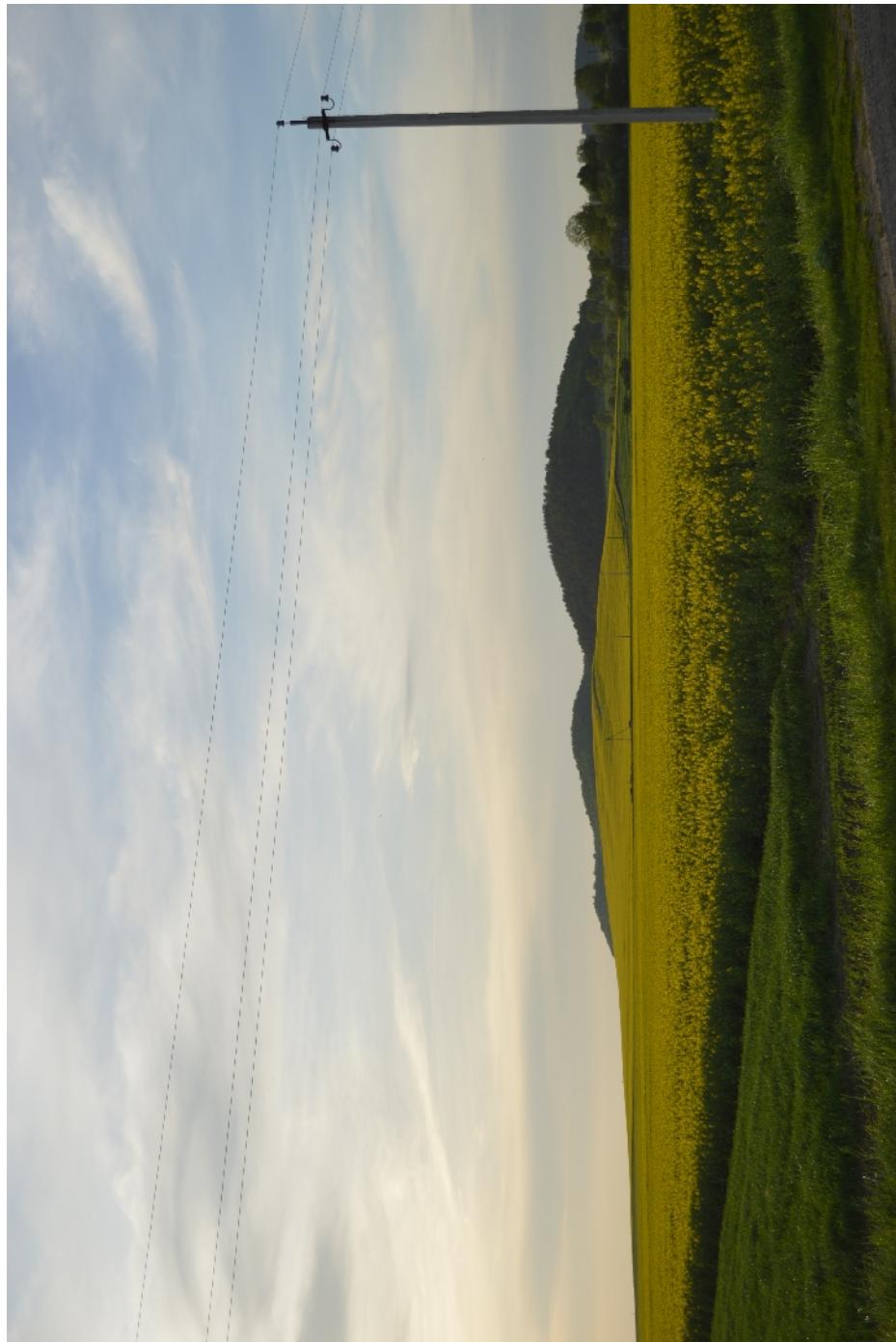
342.6 , .

50–60 ,

305-315 .

300–310





35–40 .

(. . . 2).

339,1).

100 .
1959-1960

[10, . 197].

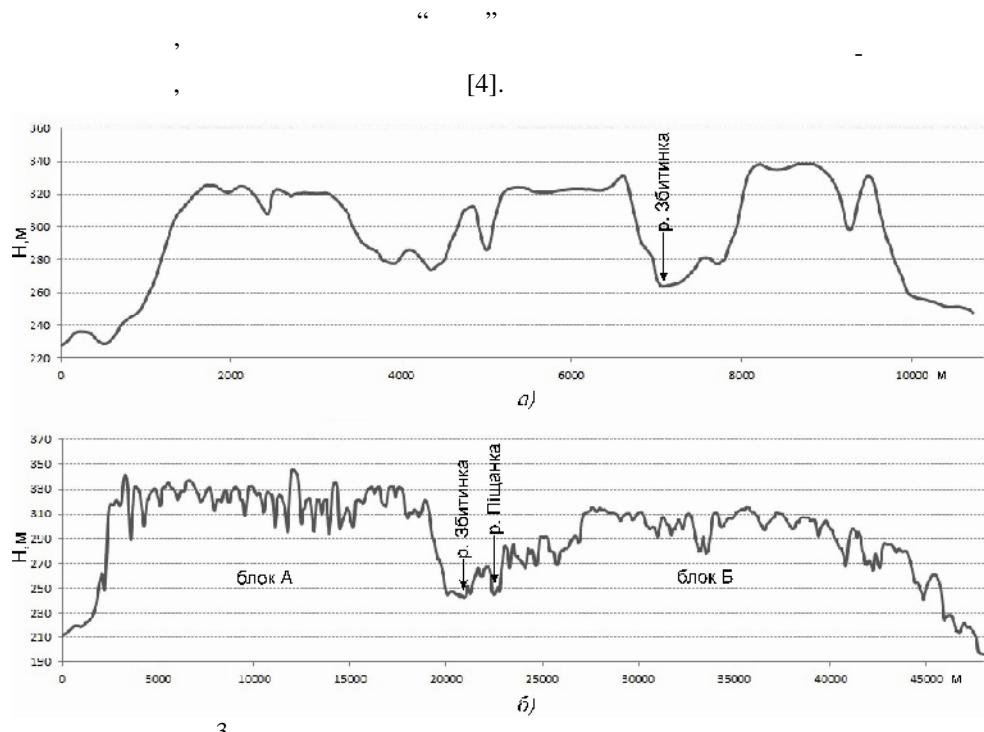
(. . .).

290–295

(. 1)

250-255 ,

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. 3.

(342,6 м).

04.09.2013

02.10.2013

10.10.2013

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GEOMORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF MIZOTS'KA UPLAND

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Geomorphologic structure of Mizots'ka Upland and its place in a classification of landforms were described in the article. Description of the differences in geomorphologic structure between certain parts of the upland was provided. The impact of geology and tectonics on landforms of Mizots'ka Upland was analyzed and a hypothesis about the role of neotectonic movements in the development of its relief was put forward.

Keywords: Mizots'ka Upland, plateau, geologic structure, horizontal division, vertical division, neotectonic movements.

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