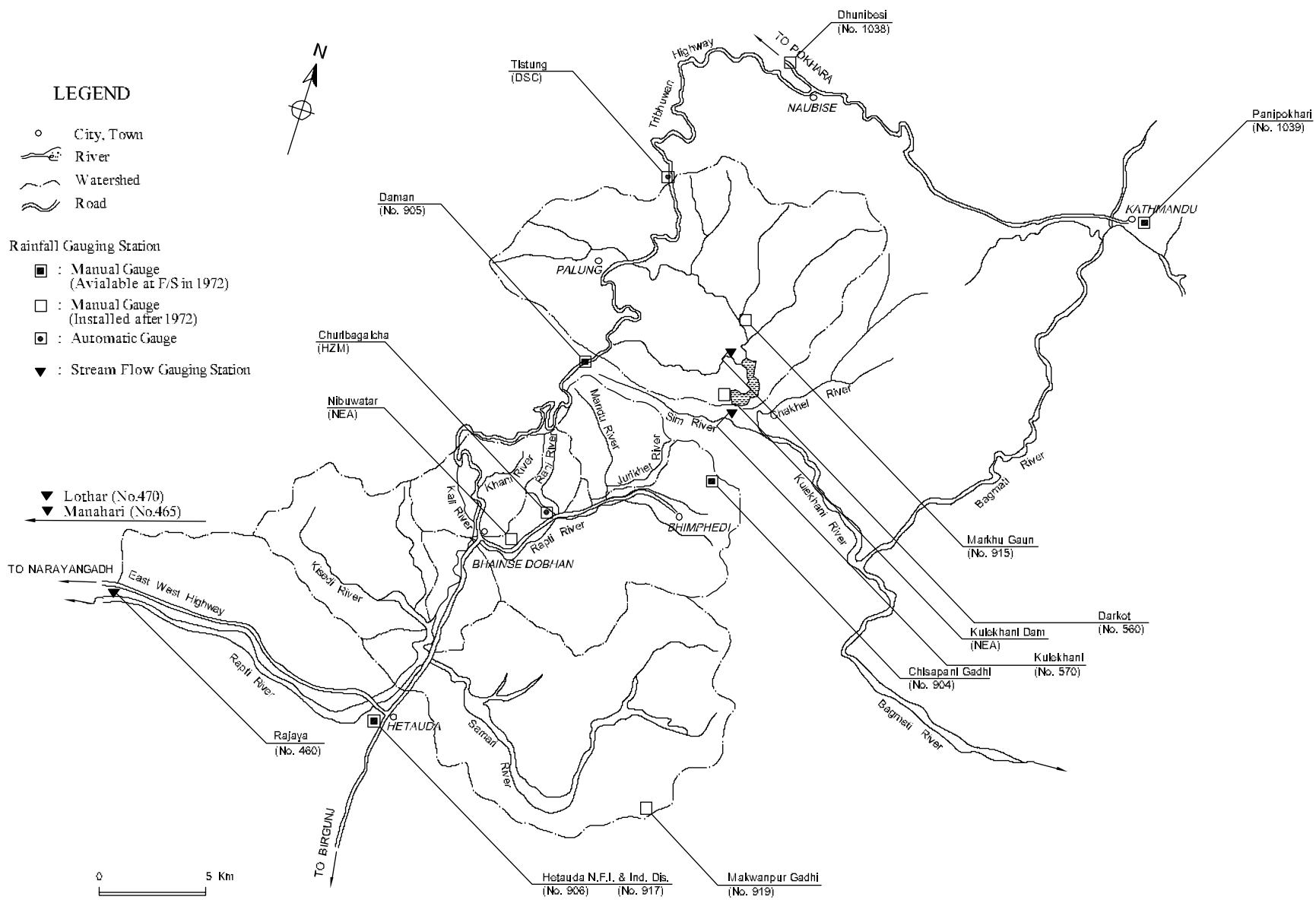


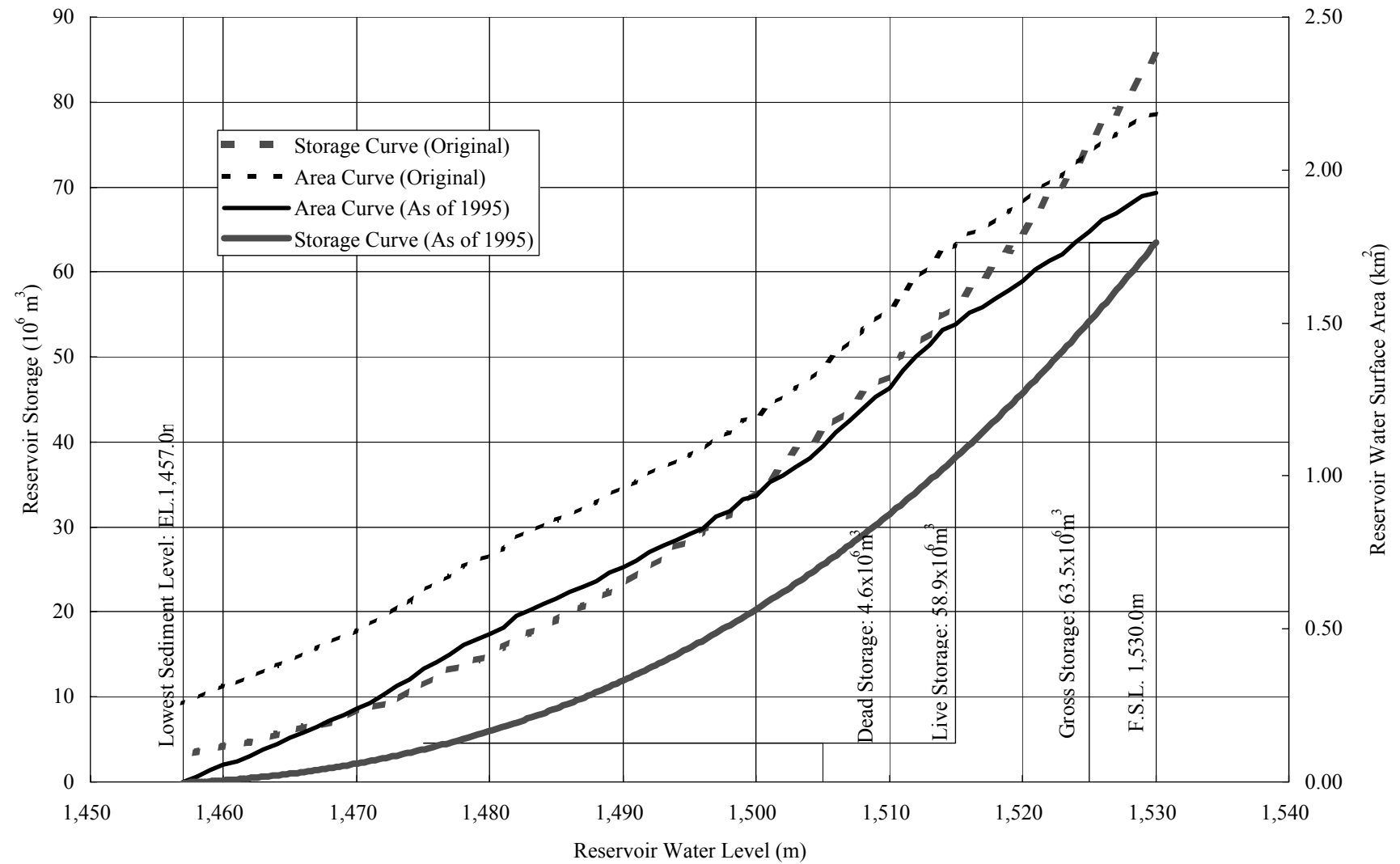
# *FIGURES*

## *Chapter 3*

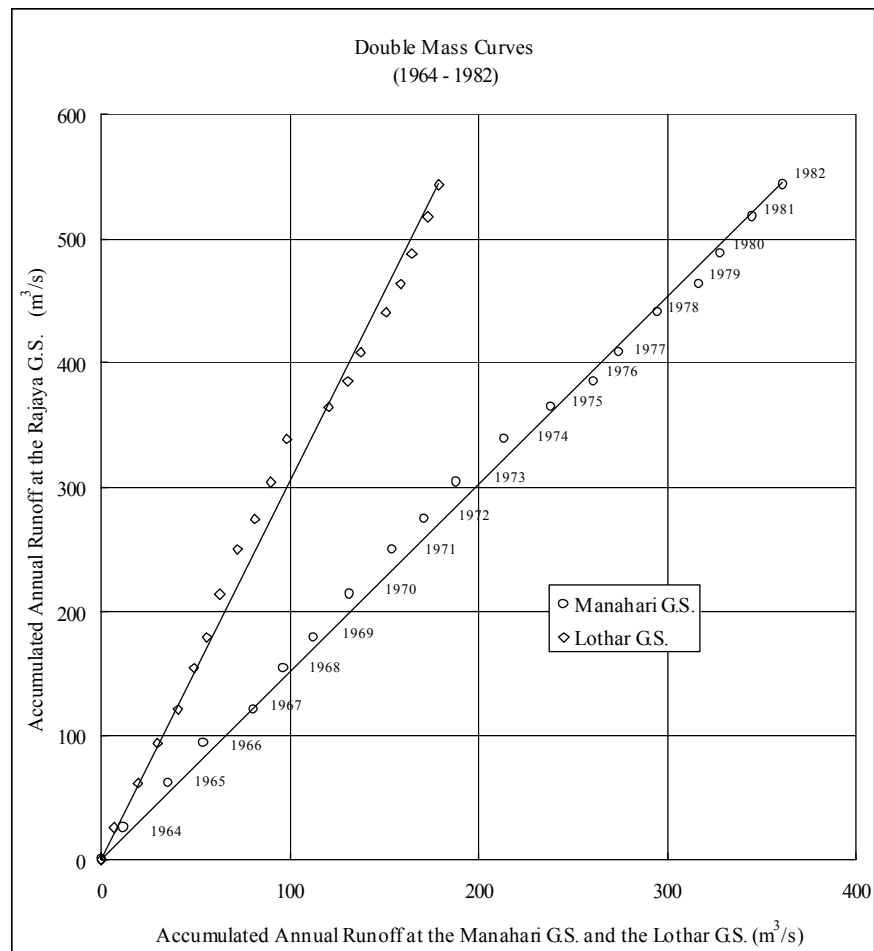
Figure 3.2.1

Location Map of Observatory Stations

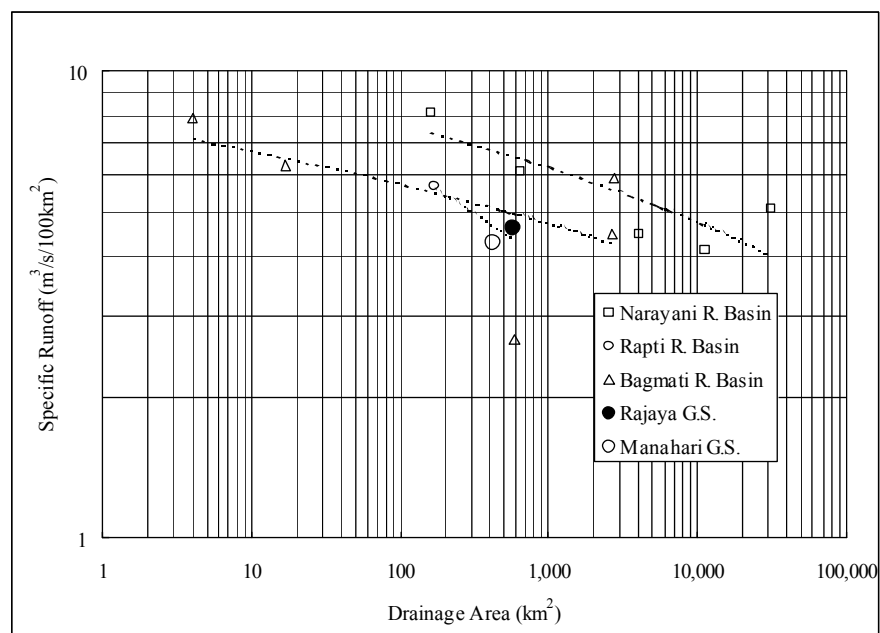




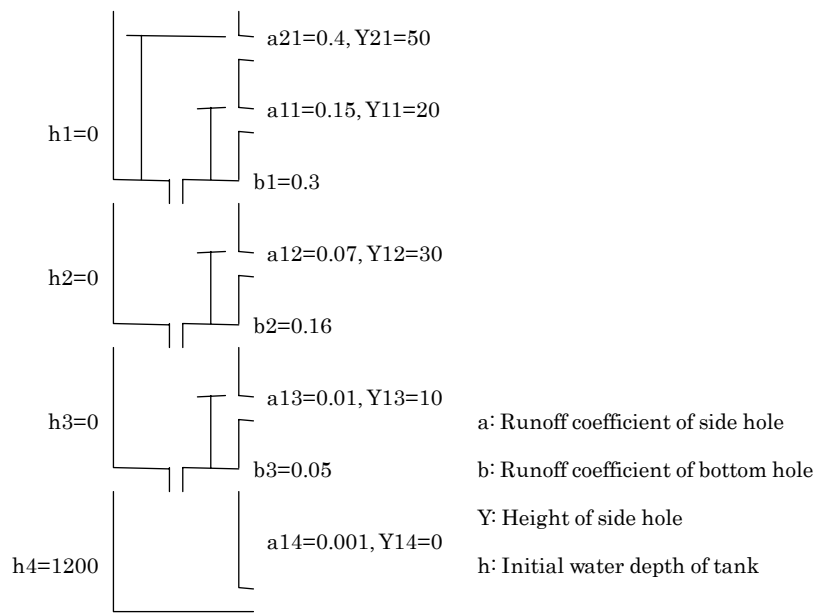
**Figure 3.2.2 Original Storage Capacity Curve and Estimated Curve as of 1995** Source: Reference 6)



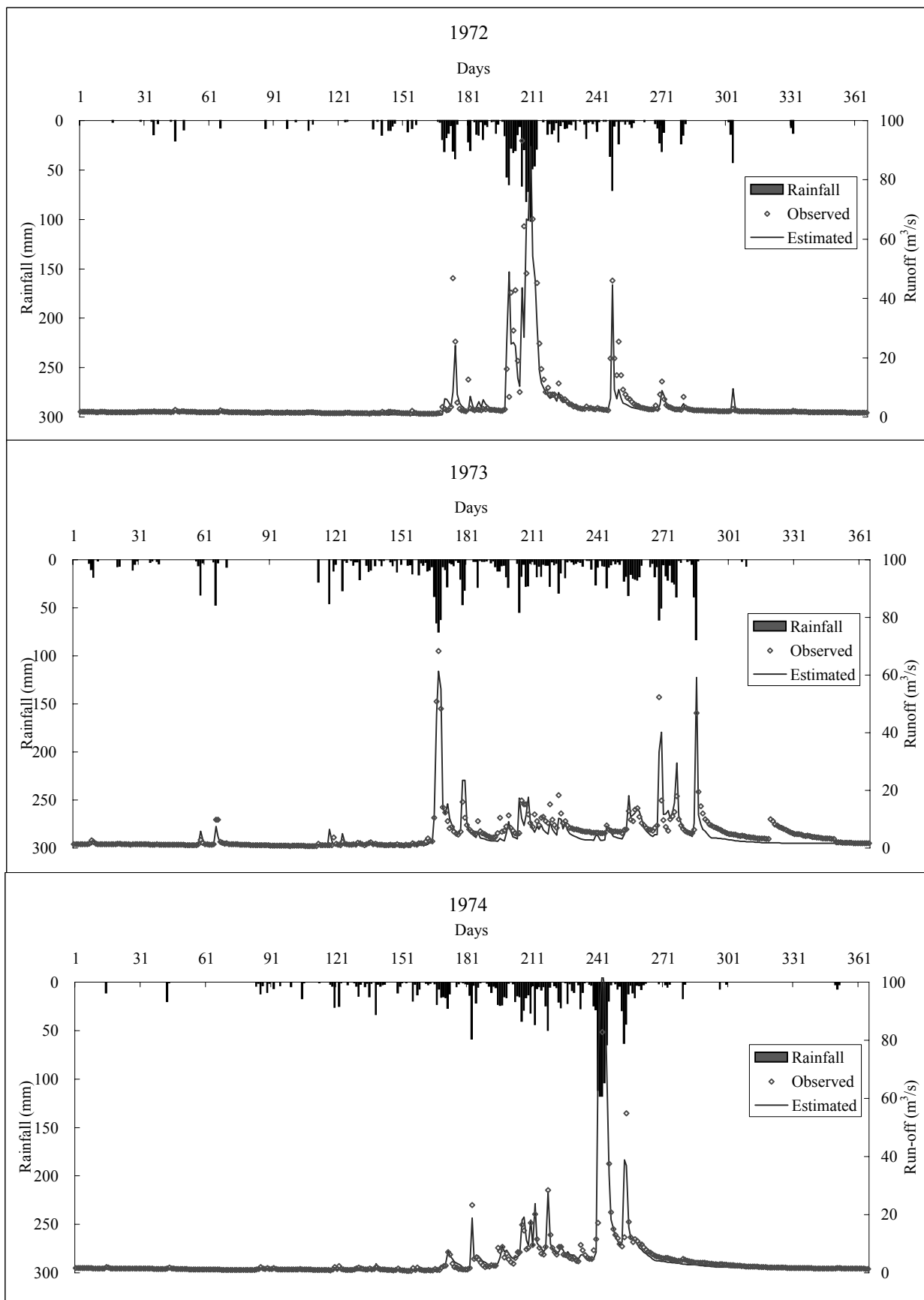
**Figure 3.2.3 Consistency of Record at Rajaya G.S. (Double Mass Curve)**



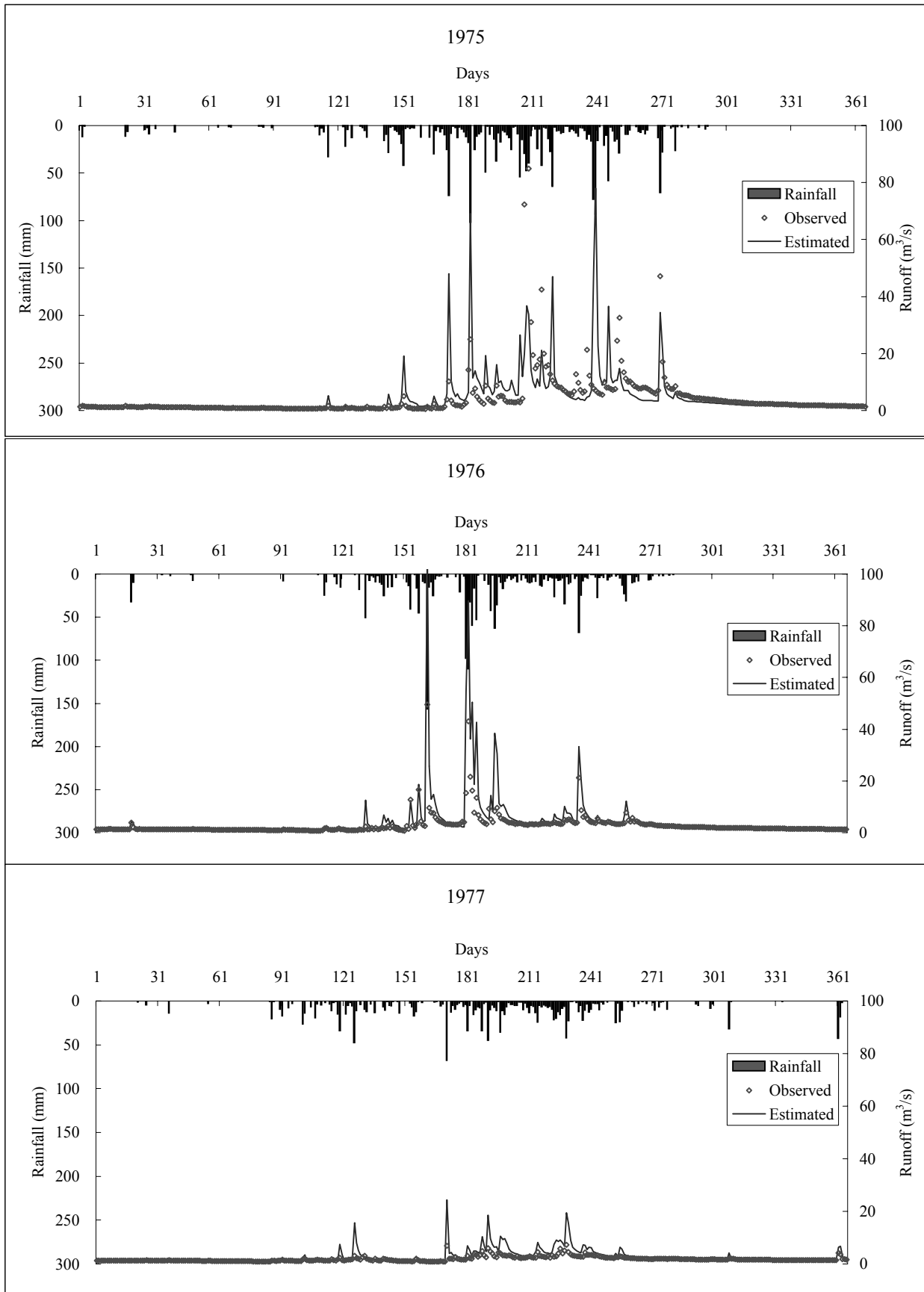
**Figure 3.2.4 Comparison of Specific Runoff at Rajaya G.S. and Adjacent G.S.**



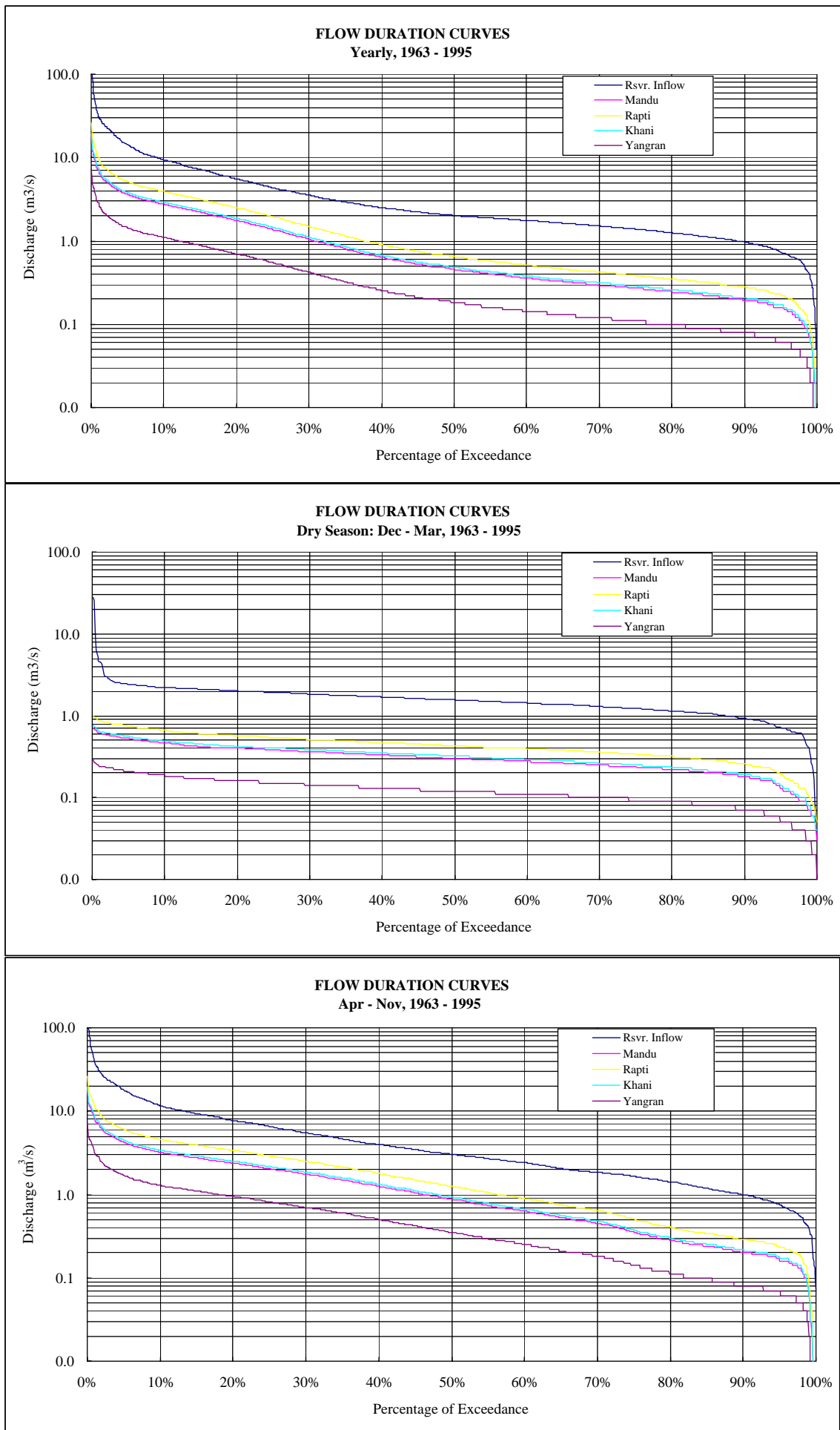
**Figure 3.2.5 Tank Model**



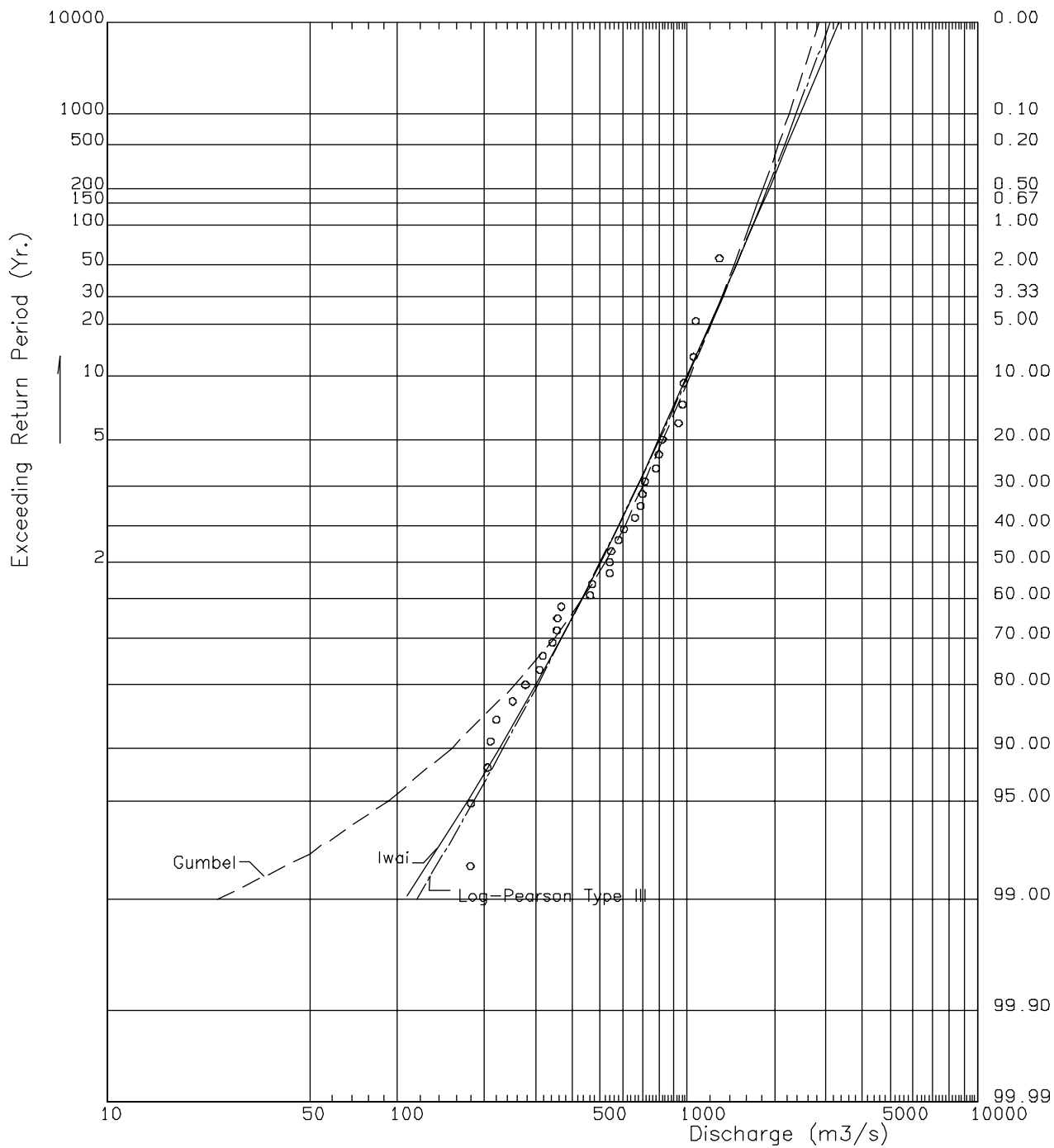
**Figure 3.2.6 Estimated Runoff by Tank Model (1/2)**



**Figure 3.2.6 Estimated Runoff by Tank Model (2/2)**



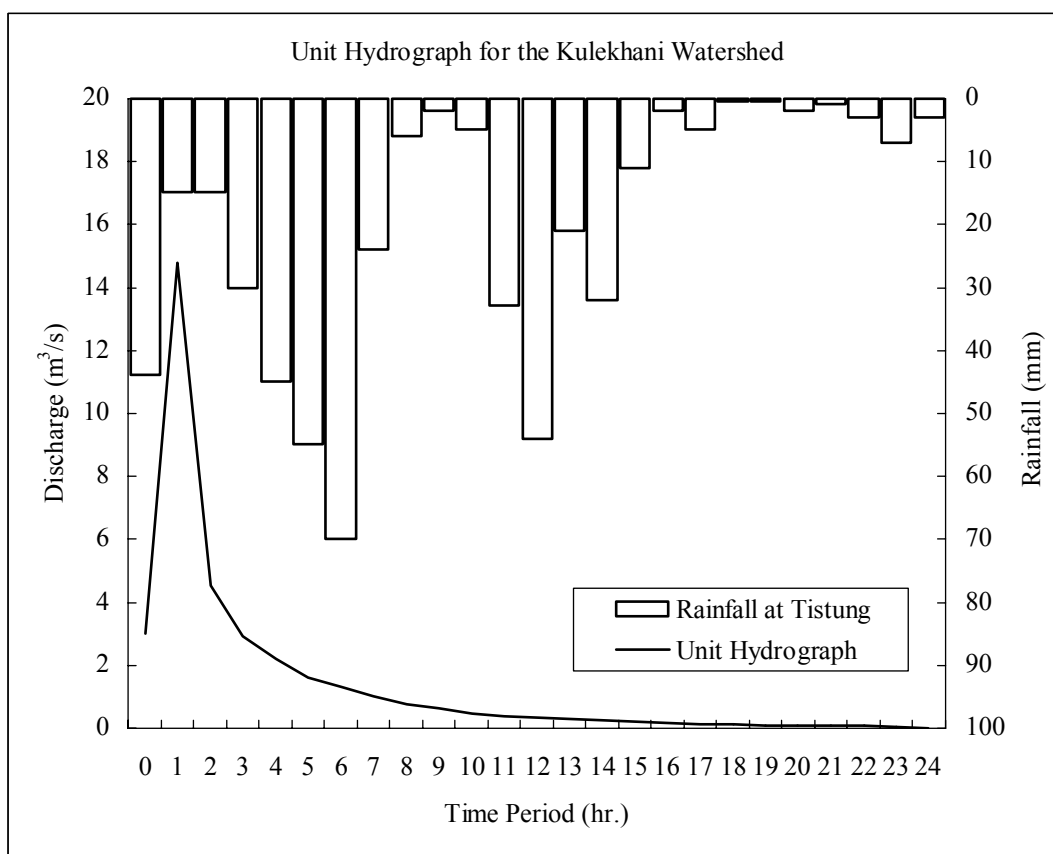
**Figure 3.2.7 Duration Curves of Reservoir Inflow and Tributary Runoffs**



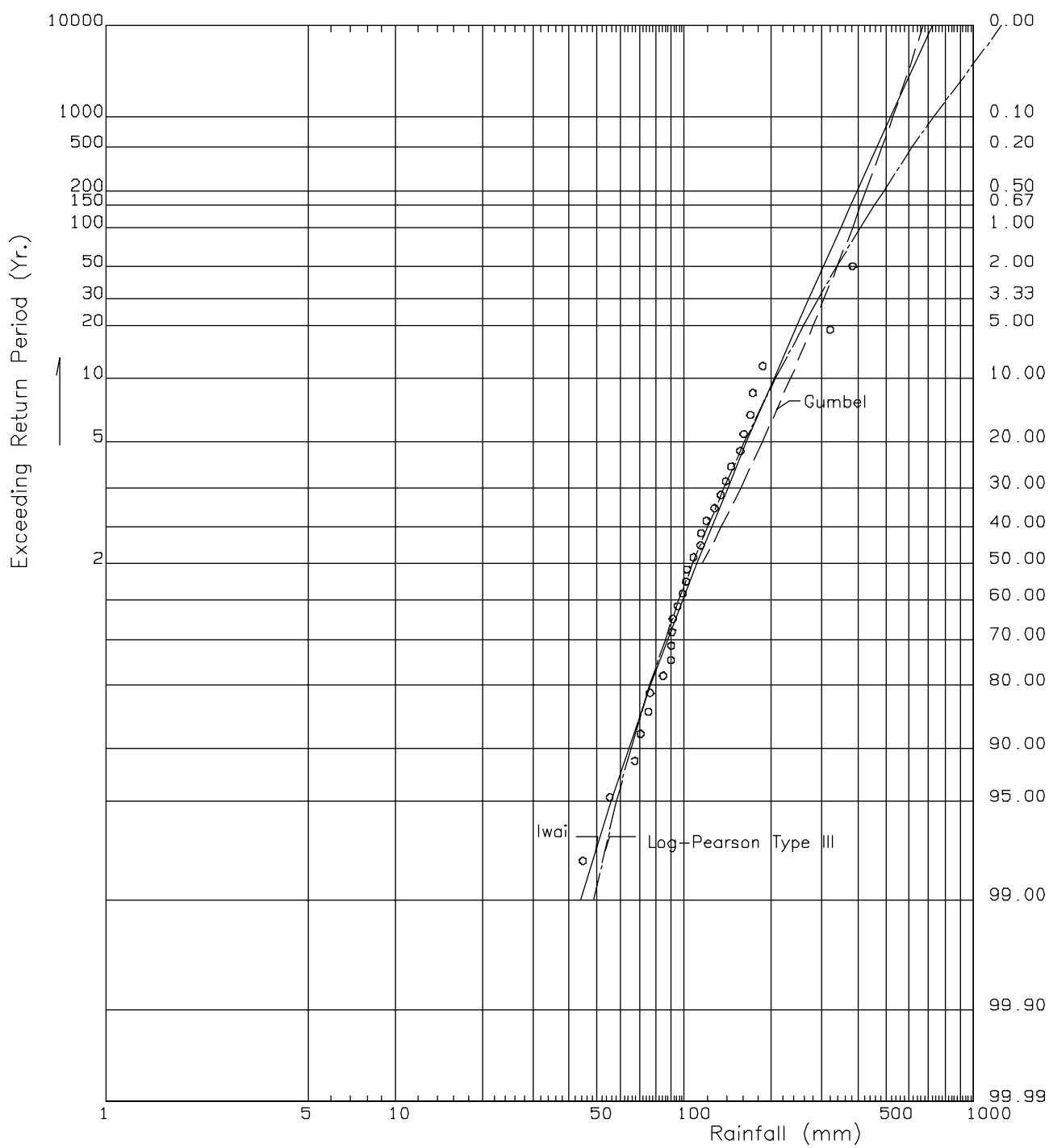
THE UPGRADING FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE KULEKHANI III HYDROPOWER PROJECT

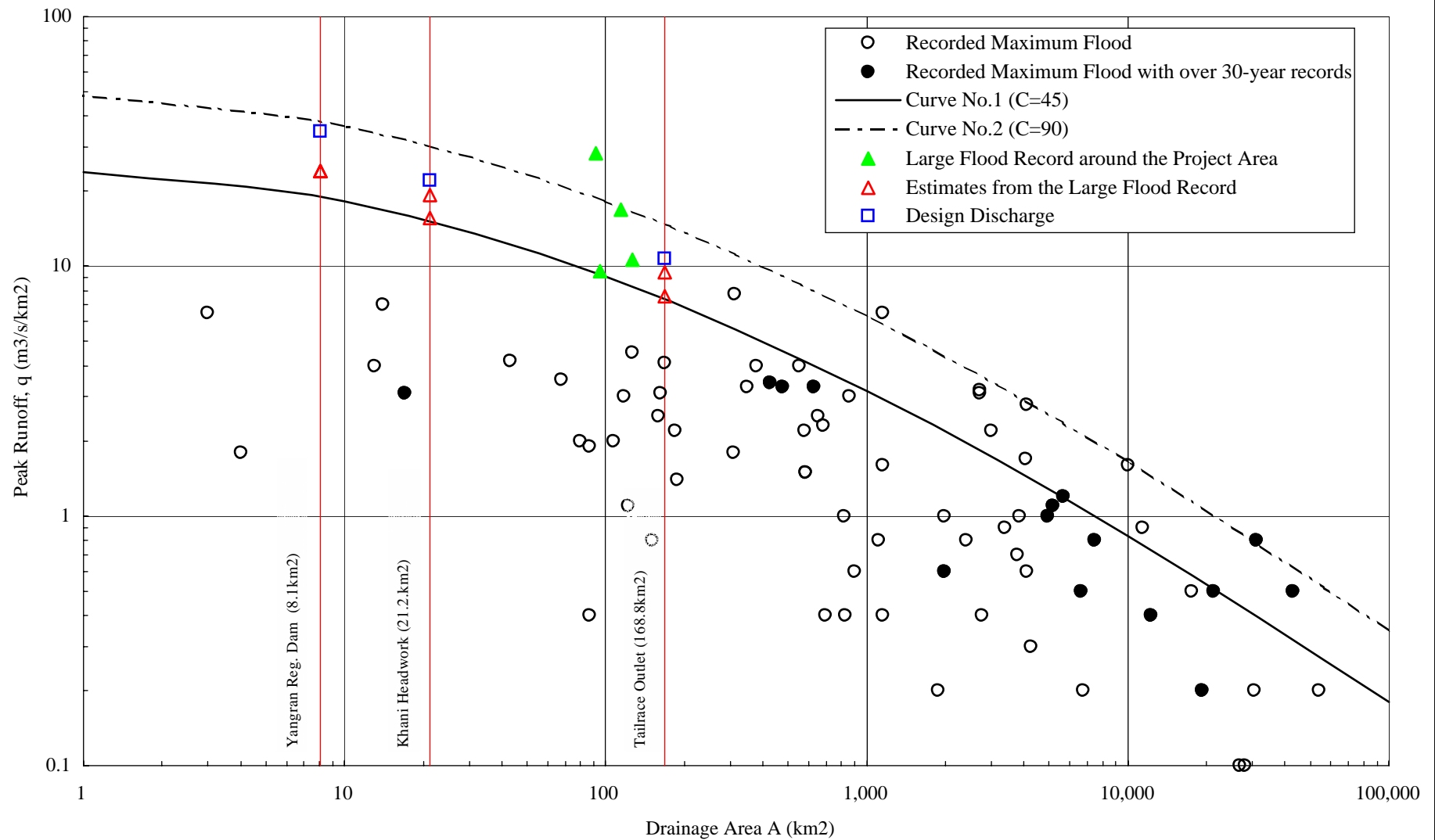
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Figure 3.2.8  
Frequency Curve of Annual Maximum Flood  
at Rajaya(1963-1995)

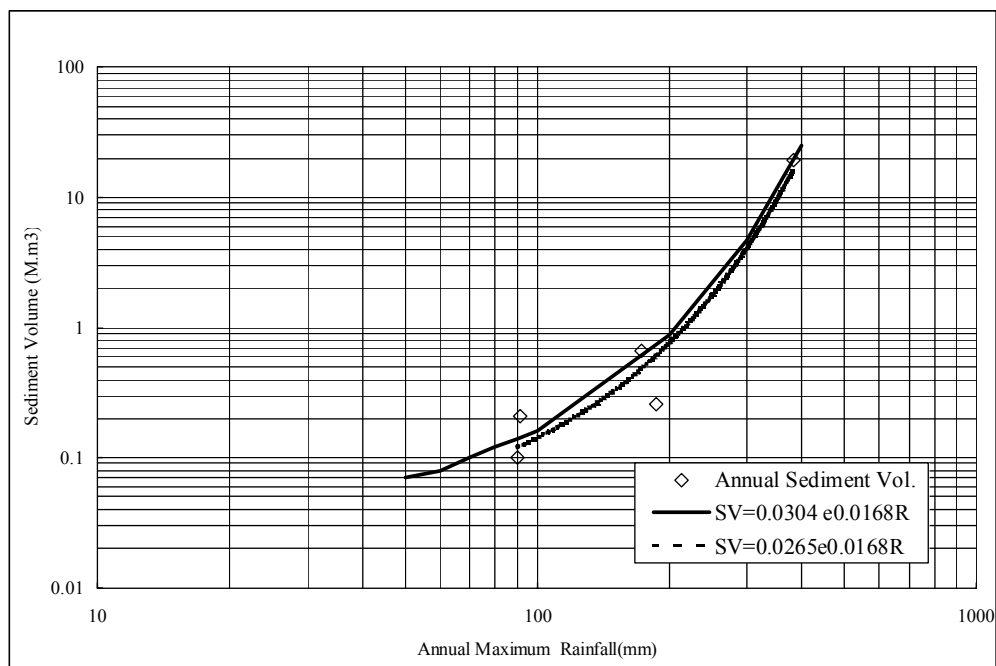


**Figure 3.2.9 Unit-hydrograph and Hourly Rainfall Distribution at Tistung**





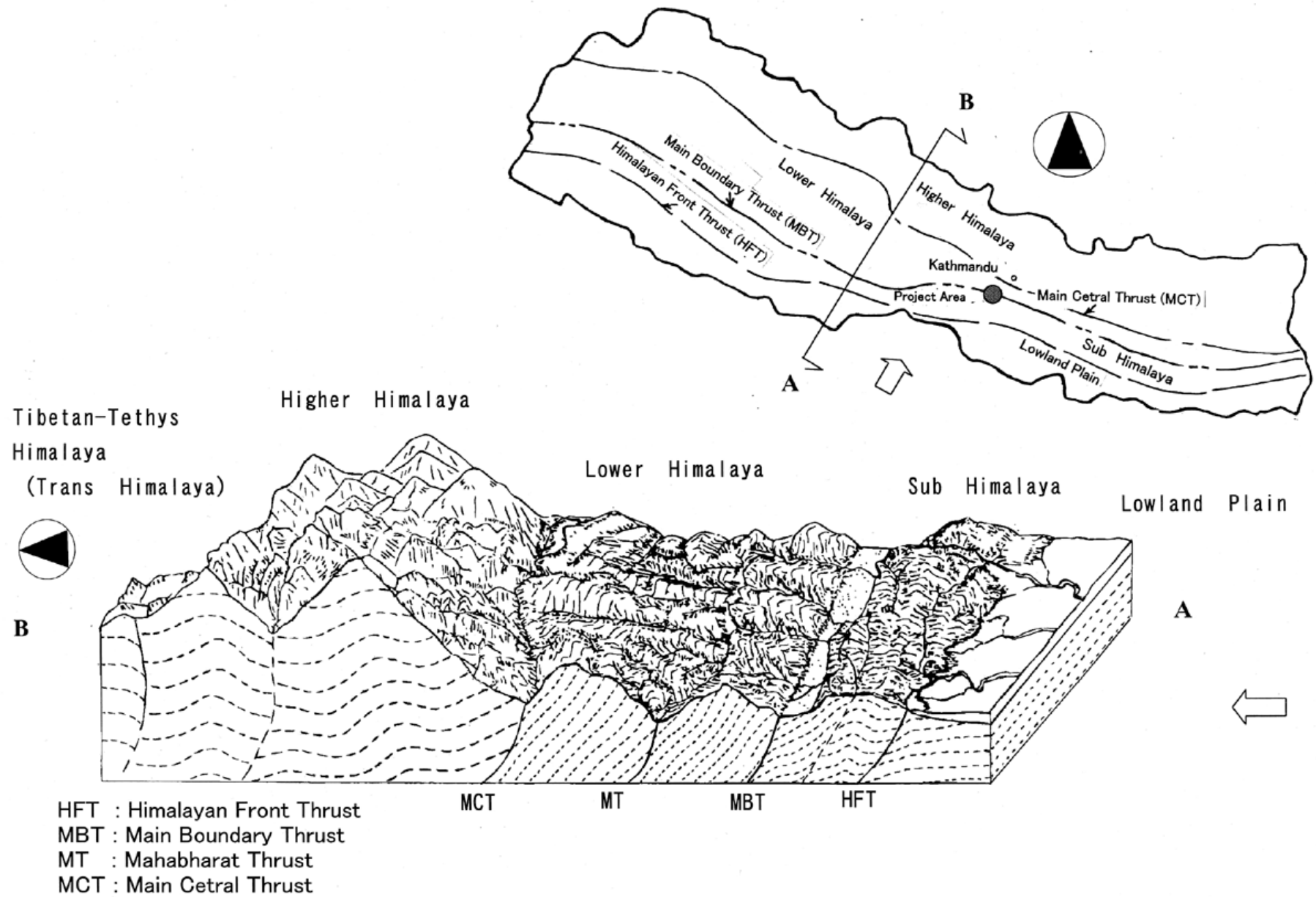
**Figure 3.2.11 Recorded Maximum Floods in Nepal**

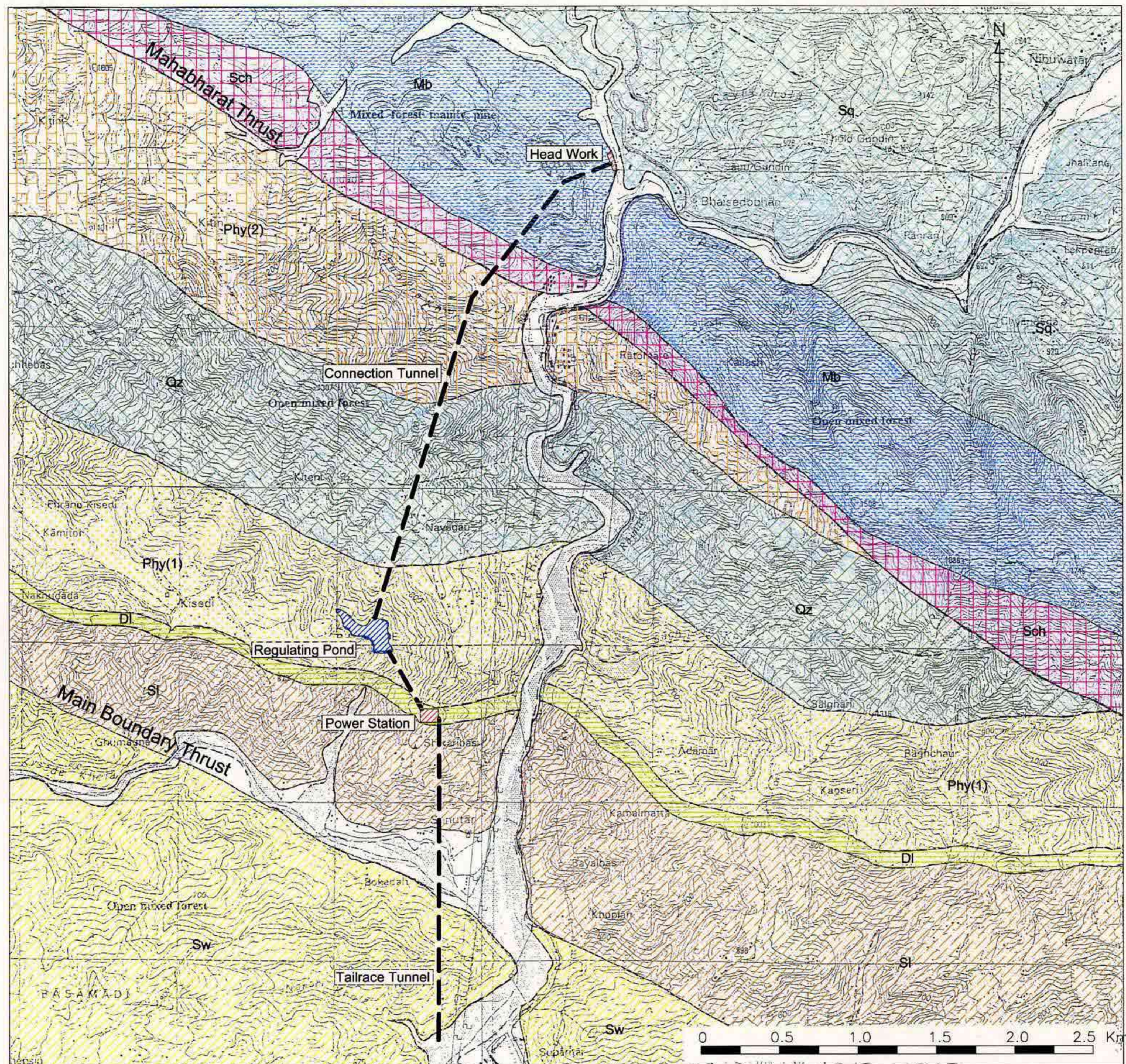


Year	Annual Sediment Volume (10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	Annual Maximum Rainfall (mm)	Remarks
1993	19.60 <sup>/*</sup> (4.80)	381.9	<sup>/*</sup> including 1994 and 1995
1994	(10.50) <sup>/*</sup>	75.2	<sup>/*</sup> included in 1993
1995	( 4.30) <sup>/*</sup>	127.3	<sup>/*</sup> included in 1993
1996	0.10	90.2	
1997	0.21	91.4	
1998	-0.11 <sup>/*</sup>	119.0	<sup>/*</sup> omitted
1999	0.66	172.6	
2000	0.26	186.7	

**Figure 3.2.12 Relationship between Annual Maximum Rainfall and Sediment Volume**

Figure 3.3.1  
Schematic Feature of Geomorphology in Nepal





Stratigraphy and Engineering Geology of Rocks in Project Area

AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYMBOL	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGY
Cenozoic	Recent Deposits		Rd	Riverbed deposits	Sand and gravels with boulders
			Ta	Talus and/or Terrace	Talus deposits and terrace deposits
Paleozoic	Siwalik Group	(Unconformity)			
			Sw	Conglomerate, Sandstone, Mudstone	Sandstone, mudstone, and small portions of conglomerates. Relatively soft and fractured near MBT.
	Upper Nawakot Group	(Main Boundary Thrust)			
			Phy (2)	Phyllite (2)	Blue green slaty phyllites, generally chloritic. Intercalation of calcareous beds. Relatively compact in general.
		Robang Formation	Qz	Quartzite	Quartzite. Intercalation of thin phyllite at some localities. Massive and compact in general.
			Phy (1)	Phyllite (1)	Blue green phyllites, generally chloritic. Relatively compact in general.
		Malekhu Formation	DI	Siliceous Dolomite	Light-to-dark and greenish gray siliceous dolomites. Intercalation of thin crystalline limestone and calc-phyllites. Massive and relatively well bedded.
		Berighat Formation	SI	Slate(Phyllitic)	Dark gray slates and phyllites together with black carbonaceous slate. Fractured and weathered near MBT.
	Bhimphedi Group	(Mahabharat Thrust)			
		Kalitar Formation	Sq	Schist, Quartzite	Dark green to gray colored two mica and biotite schist with intercalation of quartzite and garnets. Strongly folded and fractured at places.
		Bhaise Dobhan Formation	Mb	Limestone	Coarse crystalline marble, limestone with intercalation of thin schist. Marble and limestone are massive and well bedded.
		Raduwa Formation	Sch	Schist	Coarse-crystalline, highly garnetiferous mica schist, gneissic schist. Some quartzites are also seen in this formation.

\* Mahabharat Thrust (MT) : Considered as an extension of Main Central Thrust (MCT), which forms the boundary between Higher and Lower Himalayas. Movement of MCT appears to be 5cm/year in recent years. MT is said to be basement thrust of Kathmandu Nappe which includes Bhimphedi Group.

\* Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) : This thrust forms the boundary between Lower and Sub Himalayas. Siwalik sandstone of folded and faulted Tertiary sedimentary rock have been overthrust in the south of MBT.