

Attractive Himalayan Geology: Invitation to the 12th Student Himalayan Field Exercise Tour.

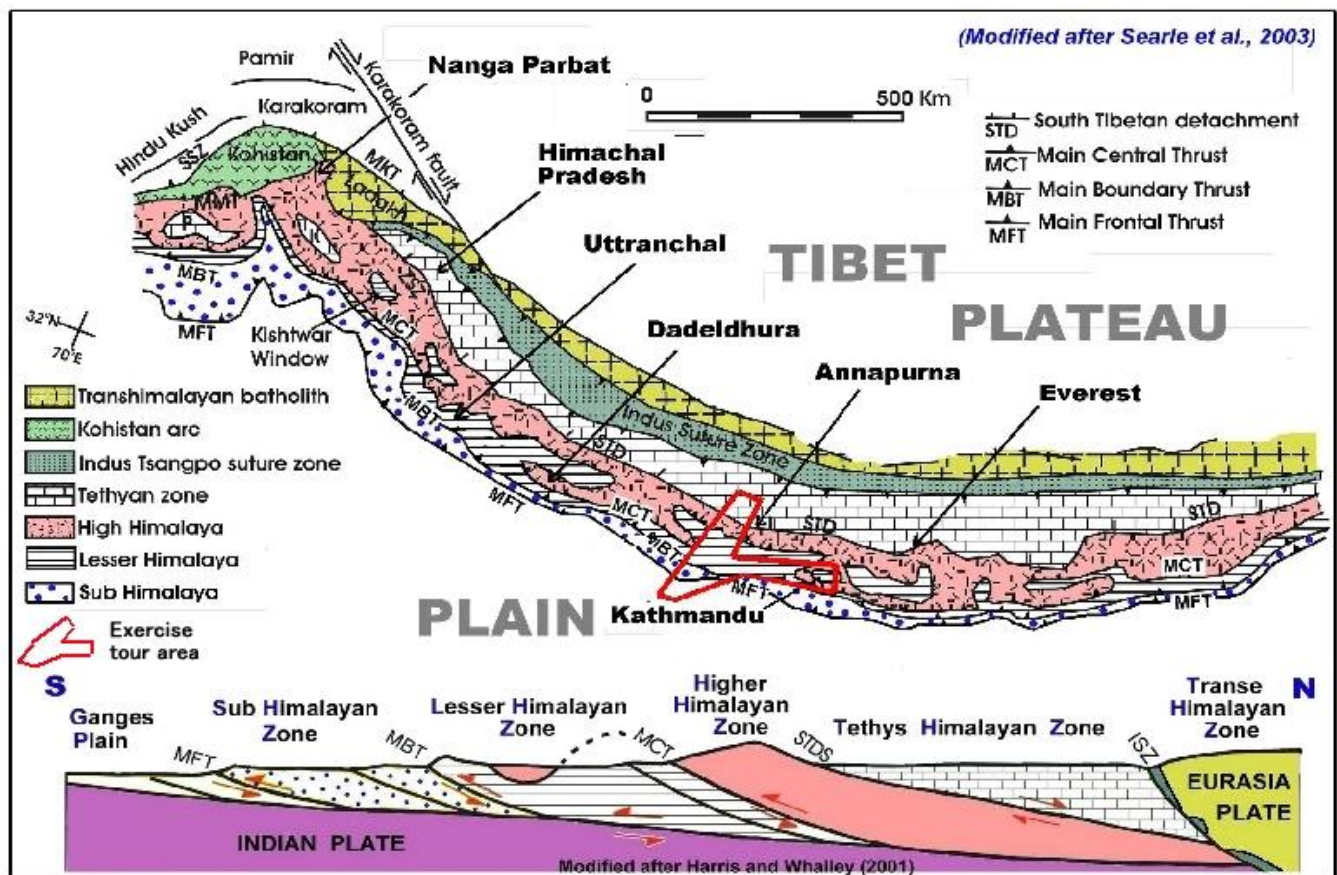
Yoshida, Masaru¹ and Student Himalayan Field Exercise Project².

¹ *Gondwana Institute for Geology and Environment, Hashimoto, and Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu*

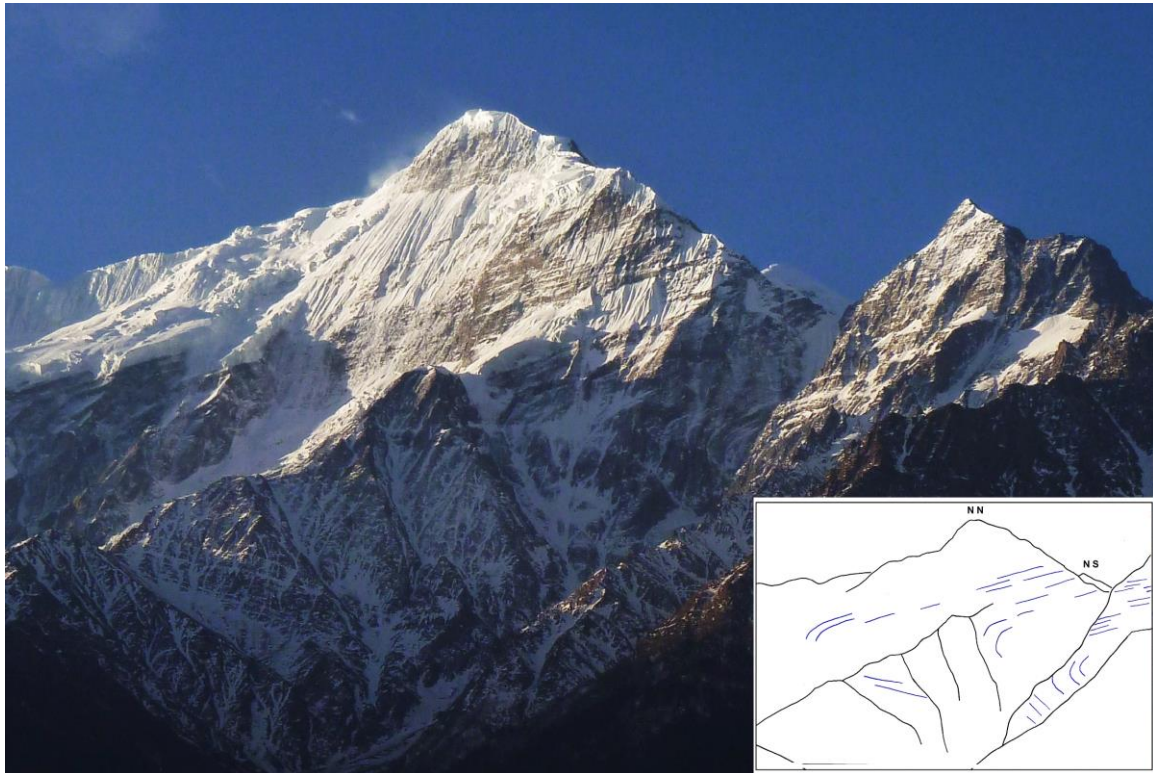
² *c/o Interdisciplinary Faculty of Science and Engineering, Shimane University*

The Himalaya is the highest and the youngest, and one of the largest mountain ranges on the globe. A dramatic global-scale geologic event occurred around 55 million years ago when the northward drifting Indian subcontinent collided with Asia and gave rise to the birth of the Himalayan mountain range. The Himalaya is still rising and will continue to rise in future for a long time to come. Because the Himalaya is one of the most active mountains on the earth characterized by steep slopes, continued horizontal displacement and vertical uplift, this mountain range suffers from various types of natural hazards including earthquake, landslide, debris flow, avalanche, flood etc. The clear E-W zonal arrangement in physiography, geology, and climate of the Himalaya controls the distributions of vegetations and animal life as well as the type and extent of natural hazard in each zone. Thus, the Himalaya is a vivid museum providing one of the best sites on earth for field excursions to study various geologic processes including plate tectonics and mountain building processes, natural hazards, environmental trends, and plant and animal lives.

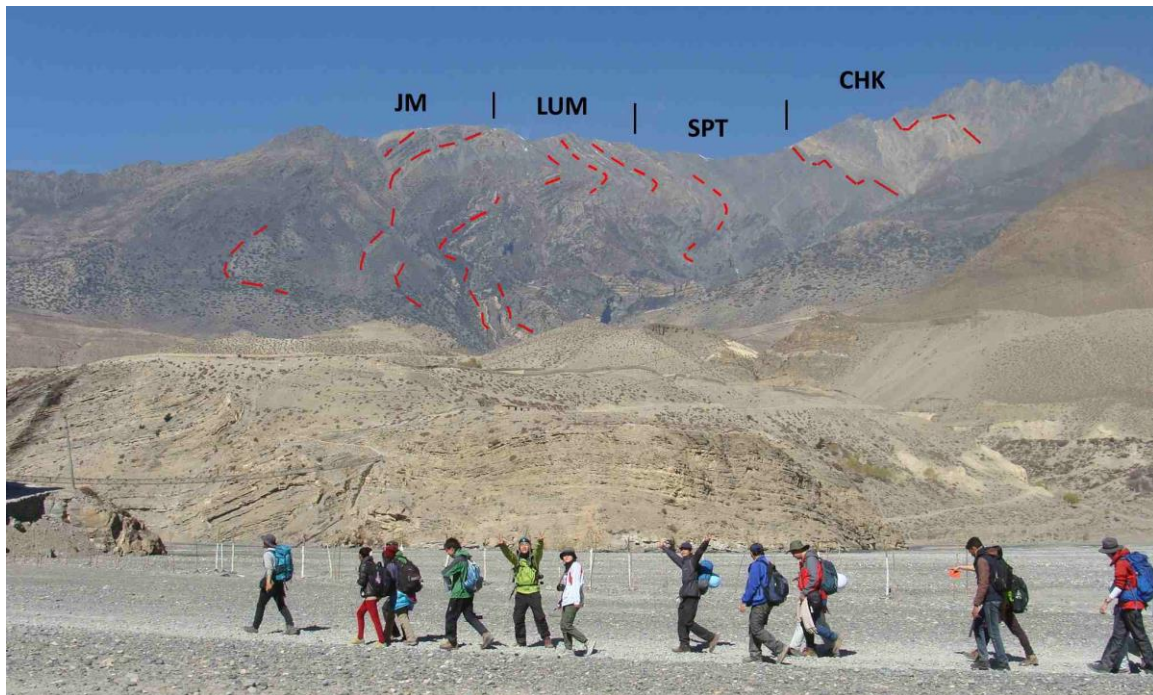
The Student Himalayan Field Exercise Tour (SHET) having aimed to show students the full N-S section of the Himalayan Orogen (Fig. 1) started in 2012 to let students see natural processes related with the orogeny, as well as to feel the dynamic crustal processes in the field and have interest in geology. Since then, the SHET was conducted every year (except in 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic). The details of the SHET program are given on the SHET-HP (2023).



The 12th SHET is planned to be conducted in March 2024 for about 15 days, with about 20 students from universities in Japan. High school students and Citizens are also welcome. A Japanese and a Nepalese professors will associate the tour to work as the geologic lecturer and the leader. The participation fee for the tour including airfare is around 200,000 Japanese Yen for a student. Citizen participants are charged additional amount of 50,000 Yen, to lessen the participation fee for students. The recruiting for the SHET-12 started in May this year and will continue until the end of the year. Details of the SHET-12 including advertisement and tour program are given on the SHET-HP (2023).



A large recumbent fold is viewed on the north face of the Nilgiri North peak (7061m)



All Mesozoic Tethys formations showing repeated recumbent folds are viewed on the right bank mountains slope of the Kaligandaki valley.

References:

SHET-HP, 2023. The Student Himalayan Field Exercise Site, http://www.gondwanainst.org/geotours/Studentfieldex_index.htm
 Yoshida, M. and Student Himalayan Field Exercise Project, 2023. The Student Himalayan Field Exercise Tour 10 years (in Japanese). Kyokuchi 59 (1), 65-69.