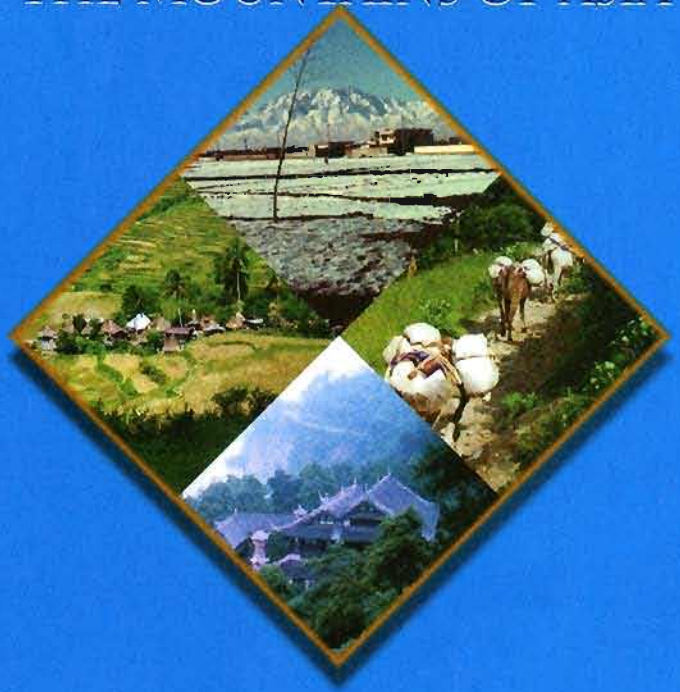
On the Map

THE MOUNTAINS OF ASIA



ICIMOD

APMN
Asia Pacific Mountain Network

ICIMOD
International Centre for Integrated
Mountain Development

Asia Pacific Mountain
Network

On the Map

THE MOUNTAINS OF ASIA

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Taoist monastry, Sichuan, China - Author (bottom)
Banaue terraces, The Philippines - Author (left)

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Why Mountains in the Year 2002?

From a distance, the mountains seem like silent white-blue sentinels hovering over the daylight; a kaleidoscope of colours at dawn and sunset to attract the senses—and that's all. Yet, inside the complex of river valleys and precipitous slopes live human beings and a rich diversity of flora and fauna. The mountains are only silent when they are remote and inaccessible; to a certain degree hazardous to governments, to development workers, and to all those who feel more secure on level ground. To others the mountains offer adventure, adventure not only for tourists but also for serious scientists who are aware of the treasure of gene pools, biotas, and other resources , conserved through the millennia, that may well provide answers and cures to the problems and plagues of the next millenium.

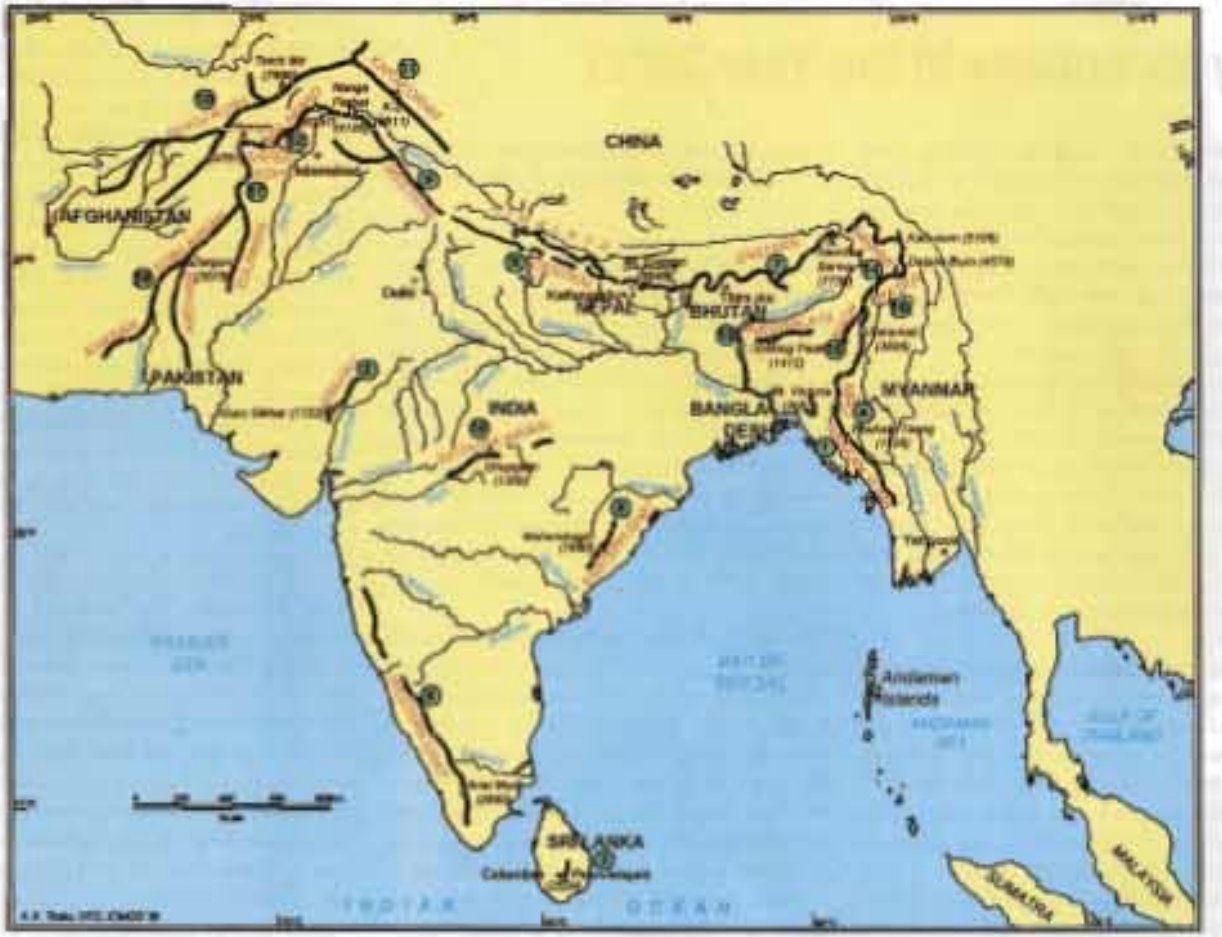
Mountains have been a perpetual challenge throughout human history—a challenge the dauntless amongst us, the Alexanders and Hannibals, have overcome to a limited degree. Now we have to meet the challenge of using the richness the mountains can give us without destroying the source and without impoverishing mountain people. The people themselves, after all, are one of the richest resources in the mountains. They have developed their comparative advantages in countless special cultural responses to the problems of inhabiting the most difficult terrains on earth.

Despite this specialness, it has never been acknowledged that the mountains enrich the lowlands with their wealth. In particular, the vast fresh-water systems of the earth flow out of the mountains and into the seas. They provide sustenance and power. In the past, governments never looked to the mountains, they looked to the plains from the plains. Mountain people were left alone to work for survival—to face the many mountain hazards, the erosion and declining fertility of their soils, receding forests, and the ever urgent search for energy and warmth.

Throughout history, failing support to nourish their systems in crisis, mountain peoples have simply migrated—to the adjacent plains or beyond the seas. Today, increasing populations make this option unfeasible. There is nowhere left to go! Mountain people have few alternatives to living in the mountains they love and which were settled against overwhelming odds by their ancestors throughout the millennia of human settlements. Why go also when they inhabit regions of great richness and diversity, the repositories of species known and unknown? Mountains are not marginal areas, they are rather marginalised because of our lack of vision. Mountains are really banking the riches of the future, for now and all time. Mountain people are the guardians of these riches and, with the right kind of support, can not merely exist but thrive too on the most rugged terrains on earth. This is why we must ensure that their resources are not exploited for the benefit of others only. We must ensure that mountain peoples everywhere receive a fair return on the principal they have kept for us. Now is the time to pledge that the third millennia will be the one in which we eradicate poverty from the earth and in which the poorest of the poor, many of whom are mountain dwellers, will not have to look upon the face of hunger anymore.

The United Nations has declared 2002 the Year of the Mountains. The mountain institutes of the world, such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), and forums, such as the Asia Pacific Mountain Network (APMN),are working together so that mountain people will have something to celebrate. Give the mountains your special attention and help us ensure that everywhere people will contribute so that the mountains receive at least a little of what they have given us since the era of their formation.

Editor


CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Andaman Islands
SRI LANKA
SUMATRA
MALAYSIA
INDIAN OCEAN

South Asia

Ranges

No	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (Metres)		Location
1.	Arakan Yoma	Pauksa Taong	(1,708)	India/Myanmar
2.	Aravalli Range	Guru Sikhar	(1,722)	India
3.	Central Highlands	Pidurutalagala	(2,524)	Sri Lanka
4.	Chin Hills	Mt. Victoria	(3,053)	India
5.	Ghats, Eastern	Mahandragiri	(1,501)	India
6.	Ghats, Western	Anai Mudi	(2,695)	India
7.	Himalaya, East	Namcha Barwa	(7,756)	China
8.	Himalaya, Central	Mt. Everest	(8,848)	China/Nepal
9.	Himalaya, West	Nanga Parbat	(8,126)	Pakistan
10.	Hindu Kush	Tirich Mir	(7,690)	Pakistan
11.	Karakoram Range	K-2	(8,611)	China/Pakistan
12.	Malakand Range	Falaksir	(6,257)	Pakistan
13.	Meghalaya	Shillong Peak	(1,961)	India
14.	Mishmi Hills	Kadusam	(5,108)	India/China
15.	Naga Hills	Saramati	(3,826)	India/Myanmar
16.	Patkai Hills	Dalpha Bum	(4,578)	India/Myanmar
17.	Safed Koh	Sikaram	(4,761)	Afghanistan/Pakistan
18.	Satpura-Maikal Range	Dhupgarh	(1,350)	India/China
19.	Toba-Kakar (Makran, Kirthar, Sulaiman)	Zargun	(3,578)	Pakistan

Indigenous Culture

Race/Ethnicity

N: Caucasoid in the west and Mongoloid in the east
W: Caucasoid
S: Dravid & Negrito

Language

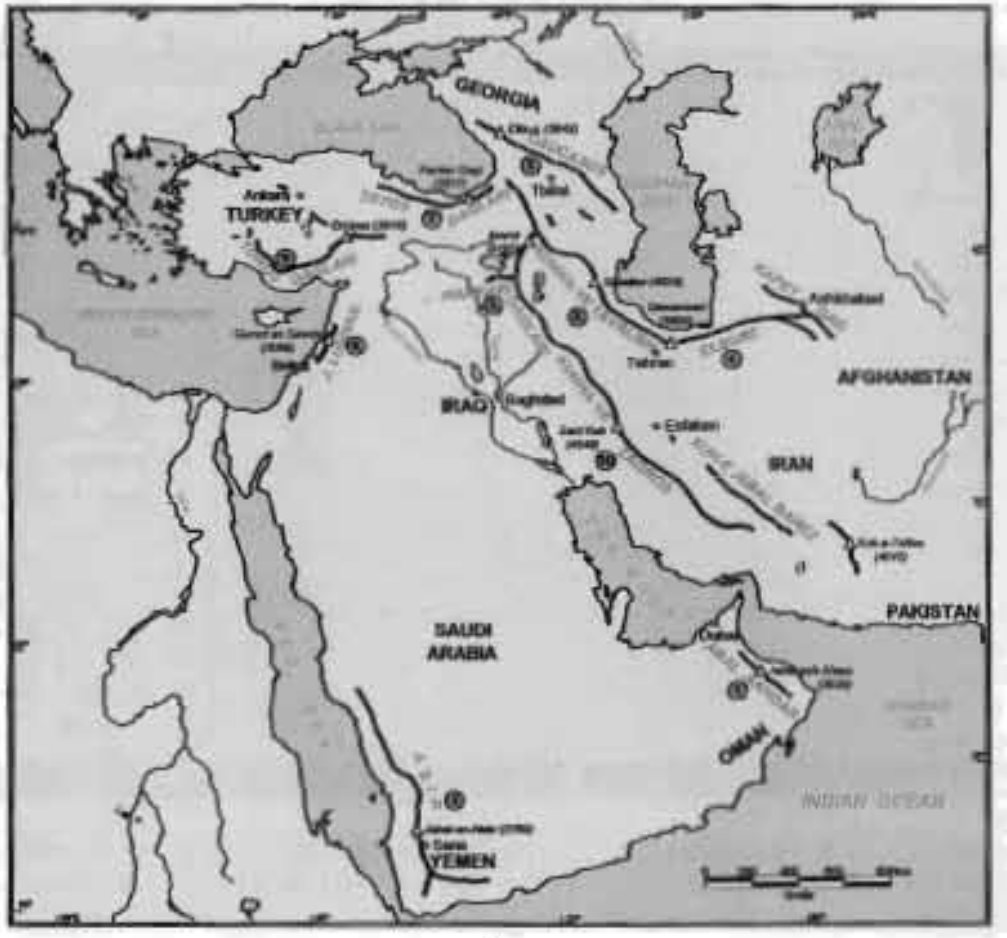
N: Indo-Aryan in the west and Tibeto-Burman in the east
W: Indo-Aryan
S: Dravidian

Religion

N: Islam, Buddhism & Tribal
W: Islam
S: Hinduism, Buddhism

Physical Components

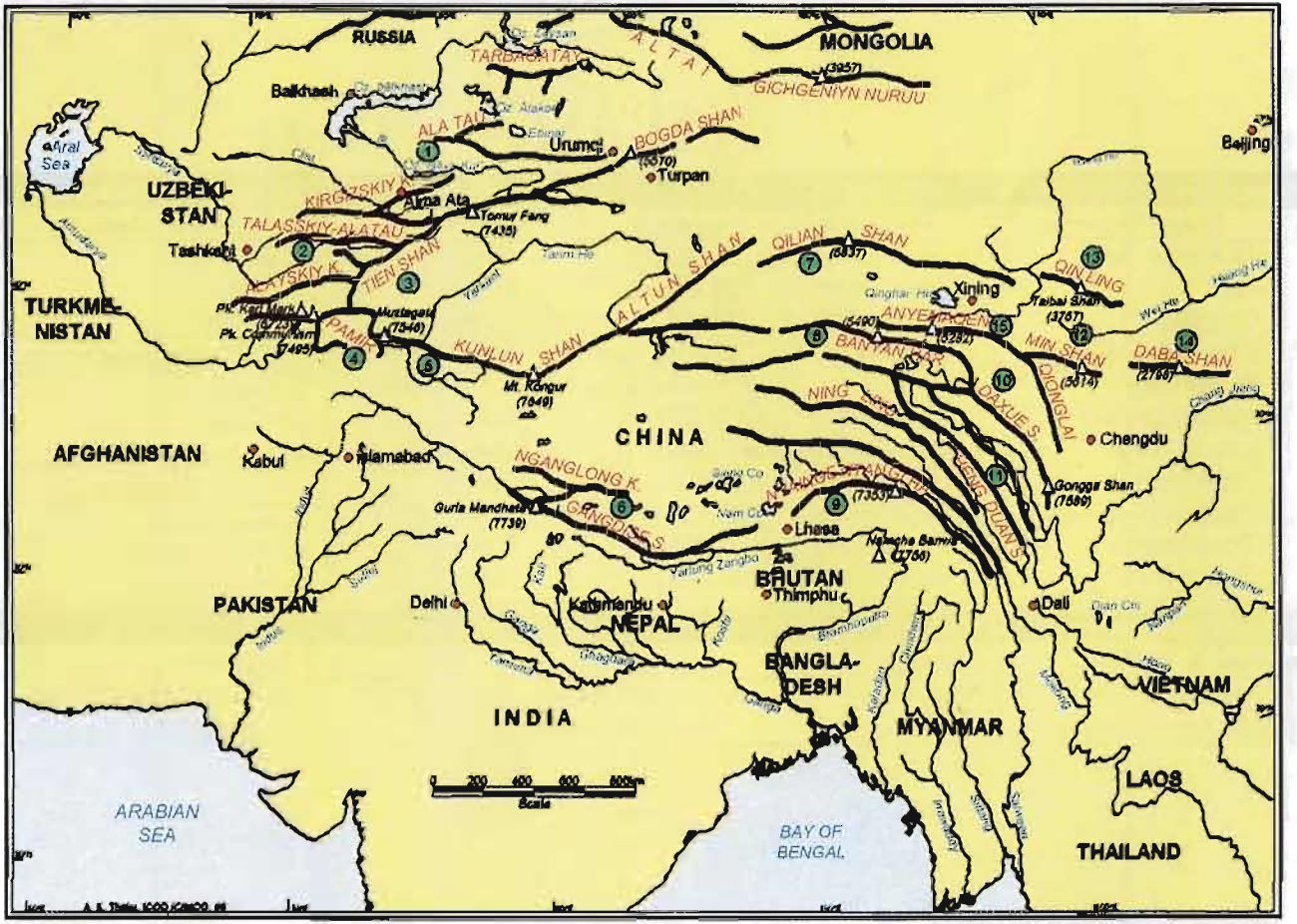
Structure & Relief	Climate	Soils	Vegetation
N: Cenozoic & rough	**N**: Temperate	**N**: Mountain soils	**N**: Evergreen & deciduous
W: Cenozoic & broken	**W**: Semi-arid	**W**: Grumosolic, Desertic	**W**: Deciduous shrub
S: Precambrian & smooth	**S**: Wet & dry tropical	**S**: Latosolic	**S**: Broad-leaved deciduous


GEORGIA
TURKEY
IRAQ
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
PAKISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
INDIAN OCEAN
YEMEN

West Asia

Ranges				Indigenous Culture
No	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (metres)	Location	**Race/Ethnicity**
1.	Al-Akhdar, Jabal	Jabal ash-sham (3,035)	Oman	**E**: Iranian
2.	Asir	Jabal an-Nabi (3,760)	Yemen	**W**: Turki
3.	Caucasus	El'brus (5,642)	Georgia/Russia	**S**: Semitic
4.	Elburz Mountains (Kapet Dag)	Damavand (5,604)	Iran	**Language**
5.	Hakkari Daglari	Mt. Ararat (5,122)	Turkey	**E**: Persian
6.	Lubnan Jabal	Qurnot as-Sawada (3,083)	Lebanon	**W**: Turki
7.	Tatos Dagliari	Kackar Dagi (3,937)	Turkey	**S**: Arabic
8.	Tavalish, Kuhha-ye	Kuye Sabalan (4,814)	Iran	**Religion**
9.	Toros Daglari	Erciyes Dagi (3,916)	Turkey	**E**: Islam (Shia)
10.	Zagros, Kuhhaye	Zard Kuh (4,547)	Iran	**W**: Islam (Sunni)
				S: Islam (Sunni)

Physical Components			
Structure & Relief	**Climate**	**Soils**	**Vegetation**
N: Cenozoic & rough	**N**: Semi-arid	**N**: Grumosolic	**N**: Mixed vegetation/grass
S: Precambrian & smooth	**S**: Arid	**S**: Desertic	**S**: Xerophytic

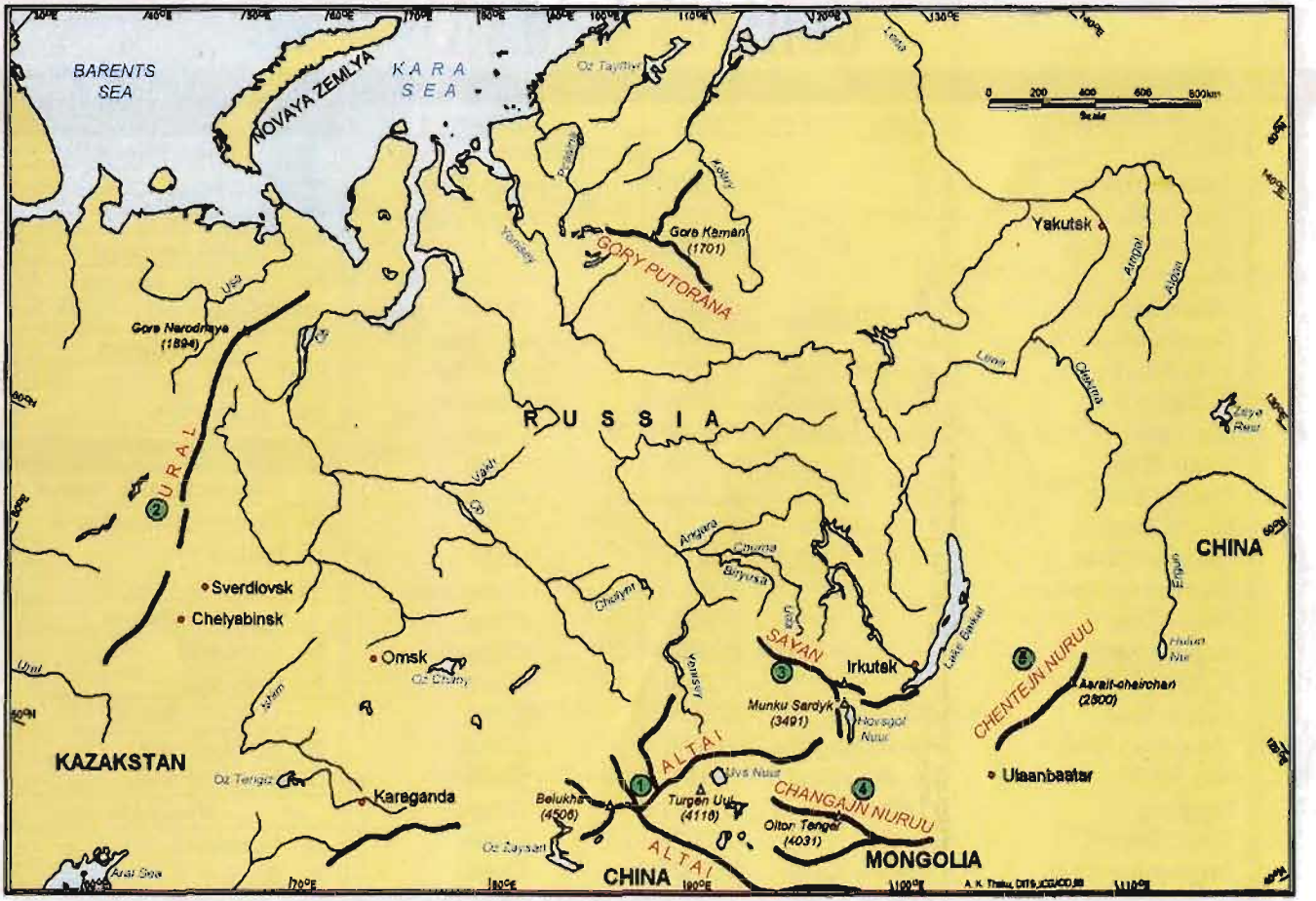

RUSSIA
MONGOLIA
Aral Sea
Balkhash
Urumqi
Turpan
Beijing
UZBEKI-
STAN
Alma Ata
Tashkent
TURKME-
NISTAN
Xining
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Islamabad
Chengdu
Lhasa
PAKISTAN
Delhi
Kathmandu
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Dali
BANGLA-
DESH
INDIA
MYANMAR
VIETNAM
LAOS
THAILAND
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY OF
BENGAL
TARBAGATAY
ALTAY
GICHGENIYN NURUU
ALA TAU
BOGDA SHAN
KIRGIZSKIY A.
TALASSKIY-ALATAU
TIEN SHAN
ALTUN SHAN
QILIAN SHAN
QINLING
ANYEMAQEN
BAYAN KARA
MIN SHAN
DABA SHAN
DAXUE S.
QIONGLAI
NING
KUNLUN SHAN
PAMIR
NGANGLONG K.
GANGDISE S.
HENG DUAN S.
Mt. Kongur
(7649)
Taibai Shan
(3767)
Gongga Shan
(7556)
Nyainqentanglha
(7264)
0 200 400 600 800km
Scale

Central Asia (A)

Ranges				
No	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak	(Metres)	Location
1.	Ala Tau	-		Kazakhstan/China
2.	Talasskiy-Alatau	-	(4,528)	Kyrghyzstan
3.	Tien Shan	Tomur Fang	(7,435)	China/Kyrghyzstan
	(Bogda Shan)	-	(5,570)	
4.	Pamir:			
	(Alayskiy Khrebet,	Muztag Ata	(7,546)	China
	Shakhdarinskig K.		(5,642)	Kyrghyzstan
	Yajgulemskiy K.	Pk. Karl Mark	(6,723)	Tadzhikstan
	Zaalaskiy K.)	Pk. Communism	(7,495)	Tadzhikstan
5.	Kun Lun	Mt. Kongur	(7,649)	China
	(Altun Shan,		(6,025)	China
	Burhan Budai,		(6,224)	China
	Ho Xil Shan)		(6,415)	China
6.	Gangdise Shan	Gurla Mandhata	(7,739)	China
	(Nyanglong Kangri)	-	(6,450)	China
7.	Qilian Shan	-	(5,687)	China
8.	Bayan Har	-	(5,490)	China
9.	Nyaingentanglha Shan		(7,353)	China
10.	Daxue Shan	Gongga S.	(7,556)	China
11.	Hengduan Shan	Moinkawgarbo	(6,809)	China
12.	Min Shan	Xuebao Ding	(5,614)	China
13.	Qin Ling	Taibai S.	(3,767)	China
14.	Daba Shan	-	(2,798)	China
15.	Anyemaqen Shan	Magen Kangri	(6,282)	China

Indigenous Culture, Asian Mountains
Race/Ethnicity
N: Tartar
S: Mongoloid
Language
N: Tunguisic, Mongol
S: Tibetan
Religion
NW: Islam
SE: Buddhism

Physical Components
Structure & Relief
N: Paleozoic/Mesozoic & broken
S: Cenozoic & rough
Climate
N: Semi-arid
S: Cold arid
Soils
N: Mostly desertic
S: Mountain soils
Vegetation
N: Grassland
S: Barren


BARENTS SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
KARA SEA
Gora Narodnaya (1894)
URAL
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Omsk
KAZAKSTAN
Kareganda
Aral Sea
Gora Kaman (1701)
GORY PUTORANA
Yakutsk
RUSSIA
Irkutsk
SAYAN
Munku Sardyk (3491)
Lake Baikal
CHENTEJN NURUU
Asralt-chairchan (2900)
Ulaanbaatar
ALTAI
Belukha (4506)
Turgen Uul (4118)
Uvs Nuur
CHANGAJN NURUU
Otton Tengel (4031)
CHINA
MONGOLIA
CHINA
0 200 400 600 800km

Central Asia (B)

Ranges

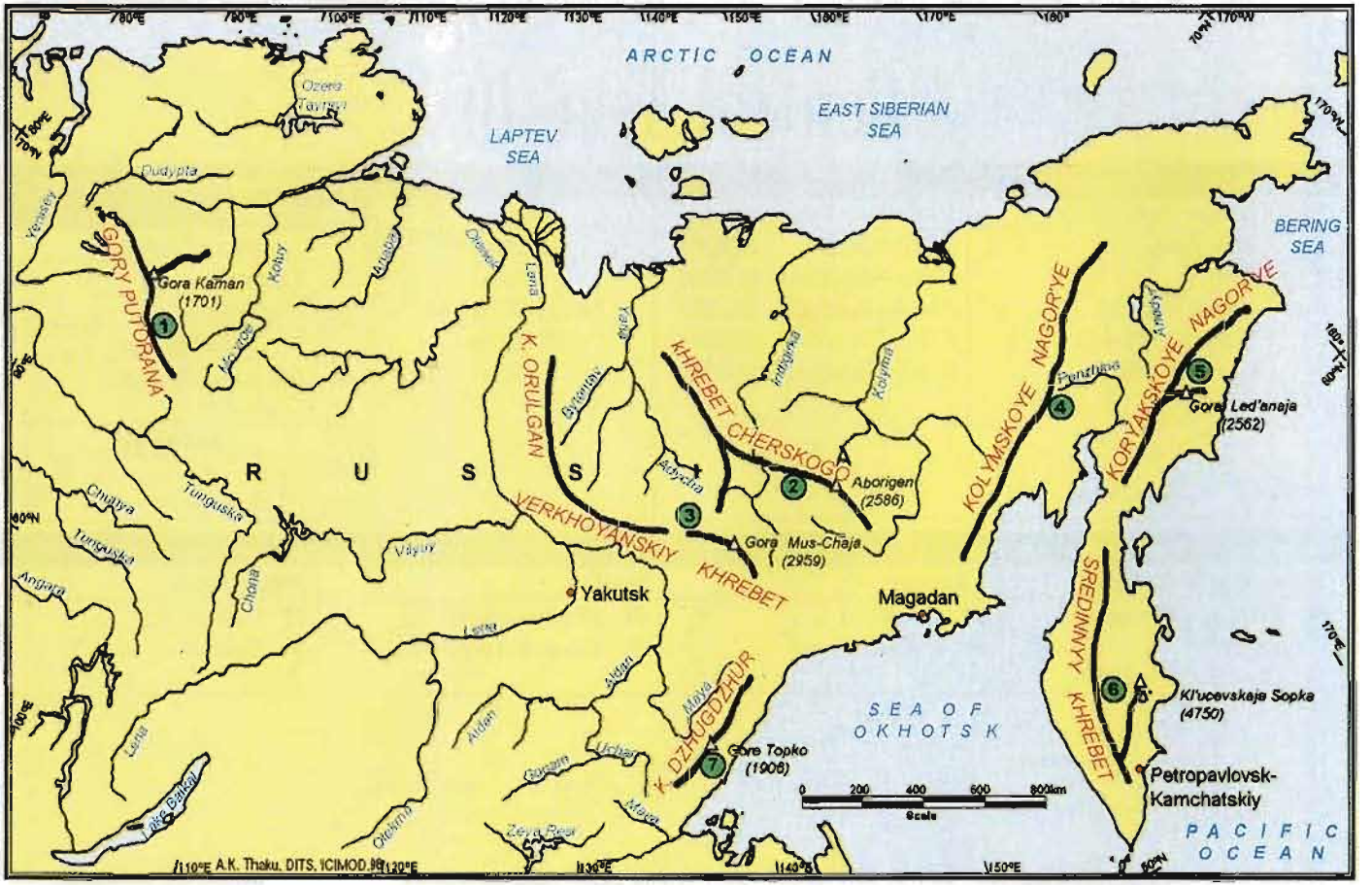
No	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (Metres)		Location
1.	Altai/Altay	Mt. Belukha	(4,506)	Russia
2.	Ural	Gora Narodnaya	(1,894)	Russia
3.	Sayan Khrebet	Munku Sardyk	(3,491)	Mongolia/Russia
4.	Changajn Nuruu	Olton Tenger	(4,031)	Mongolia
5.	Chentejn Nuruu	Asralt-chairchan	(2,800)	China

Indigenous Culture, Asian Mountains

Race/Ethnicity
N: Tartar
S: Mongoloid
Language
N: Tunguisic, Mongol
S: Tibetan
Religion
NW: Islam
SE: Buddhism

Physical Components

Structure & Relief	Climate	Soils	Vegetation
N: Paleozoic/Mesozoic & broken	**N**: Semi-arid	**N**: Mostly desertic	**N**: Grassland
S: Cenozoic & rough	**S**: Cold arid	**S**: Mountain soils	**S**: Barren


ARCTIC OCEAN
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
PACIFIC OCEAN
R U S S
GORY PUTORANA
Gora Kaman (1701)
K. ORULGAN
VERKHOYANSKIY KHREBET
KHREBET CHERSKOGO
Aborigen (2586)
Gora Mus-Chaja (2959)
KOLYMSKOYE NAGOR'YE
KORYAKSKOYE NAGOR'YE
Gora Led'anaja (2562)
SREDINNYY KHREBET
Kl'ucevskaja Sopka (4750)
K. DZHUGDZHUR
Gora Topko (1908)
Yakutsk
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Ozero Taymyr
Pudyrka
Yenisey
Kotuy
Anabar
Olenek
Lena
Bytantay
Aldan
Kolyma
Indigirka
Penzhina
Anadyr
Chapra
Tunguska
Angara
Vilyuy
Chona
Maya
Uchur
Gonam
Zeya
Bureya
Lake Baikal
Olekma
Scale
0 200 400 600 800km

North-East Asia (A)

Ranges				Indigenous Culture
No	Range (subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (metres)	Location	**Race/Ethnicity**
1	Gory Putorana	Gora Kaman (1,701)	Russia	**N**: Tungu **S**: Mongoloid
2	Chereskogo	Aborigen (2,586)	Russia	
3	Verkhoyensluy Khrebet	Gora Mus-Chaja (2,959)	Russia	**Language**
4	Kolymskoye Nogor'ye	-	Russia	**N**: Manchu, Samoyed **E**: Japanese **S**: Chinese
5	Koryakskoye Nogor'ye	Gora Led' anaja (2,562)	Russia	
6	Sredinnyj Khrebet	Kl'ucevskaja Sopka (4,750)	Russia	**Religion**
7	Dzhugdzhur	Gore Topko (1,909)	Russia	**N**: Shamanism **E**: Shinto/Buddhism **S**: Confucianism/Buddhism

Physical Components			
Structure & Relief	**Climate**	**Soils**	**Vegetation**
Mostly: Paleozoic/ Mesozoic & broken **Far East:** Cenozoic & rough	**N**: Semi arid **E**: Humid mid-latitude **S**: Humid sub-tropical	**N**: Chernozemic **S**: Mountain soils	**N**: Mixed forest & tundra **S**: Mixed forest


RUSSIA
MONGOLIA
CHINA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
Seoul
Tokyo
HOKKAIDO
KYUSHU
Shanghai
TAIWAN
SEA OF JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

North-East Asia (B)

Ranges				
No.	Range (subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (metres)		Location
1.	Bureinskij Khrebet		(2,640)	Russia
2.	Stanovoy Khrebet	Gora In'aptuk	(2,578)	Russia
	(Yablonovyy Khrebet)	Burun Sibertuj	(2,519)	Russia
3.	Great Khingan Range	Fuka S.	(1,656)	China
4.	Sikhote Alin	Gora Tardoki-jani	(2,077)	Russia
5.	Hokkaido	Daisetsu-zan	(2,290)	Japan
6.	Changbai Shan	Paektu-san	(2,744)	China/North Korea
7.	Taihang Shan	Wutai S.	(3,058)	China
8.	Hamgyong-Sanmaek	Kwanmo-bong	(2,540)	North Korea
9.	Taeback-Sanmaek	Chii-san	(1,915)	South Korea
10.	Tai Shan	Yuhuang Ding	(1,524)	China
11.	Japan Alps	Fuji-san	(3,776)	Japan
12.	Kyushu	Kuju-san	(1,787)	Japan
13.	Dabie Shan	Huo S.	(1,774)	China
14.	Tianmu Shan	Xitianmu S.	(1,507)	China
15.	Jiuling Shan	Wu-mei	(1,686)	China
16.	Wuyi Shan	Huanggang	(2,158)	China
17.	Wugong Shan	Wugong	(1,585)	China
18.	Nam Ling	Shikenkong	(1,907)	China
19.	Daiyun Shan	Baiyan S.	(1,596)	China
20.	Chungyang Shanmo	Yue Shan	(3,997)	Taiwan

Indigenous Culture
Race/Ethnicity
N: Tungu
S: Mongoloid
Language
N: Manchu, Samoyed
E: Japanese
S: Chinese
Religion
N: Shamanism
E: Shinto/Buddhism
S: Confucianism/Buddhism

Physical Components
Structure & Relief
Mostly: Paleozoic/ Mesozoic
Far East: Cenozoic & rough
Climate
N: Semi arid
E: Humid mid-latitude
S: Humid sub-tropical
Soils
N: Chernozemic
S: Mountain soils
Vegetation
N: Mixed forest & tundra
S: Mixed forest


CHINA
MYANNAR
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
BORNEO
MOLUCCAS
INDONESIA
INDIAN OCEAN

South-East Asia

Ranges				
No.	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (M)		Location
1.	Ailao Shan	Fam Si Pan	(3,143)	Vietnam
2.	Bilaktaung Range	Myinmoletkat	(2,072)	Myanmar
	(Dawna)	Mawkhi	(2,080)	Myanmar
3.	Borneo (Crocker, Iran, Kalimantan)	Gunung Kinabal	(4,094)	Malaysia
4.	Banjaran Titiwangsa	Gunung Tahan	(2,187)	Malayasia
5.	Chuor Phnum Kravanh (Chuor Phnum Damrei)	Phnam Aoral	(1,771)	Cambodia
6.	Cordillera Central	Mt. Pulog	(2,929)	Philippines
7.	Java	G. Slamet	(3,428)	Indonesia
8.	Kachin	Hkakabao Raz	(5,881)	Myanmar
9.	Lombok	G. Rinjani	(3,726)	Indonesia
10.	Mindanao	Mt. Apo	(2,954)	Philippines
11.	Moluccas	G. Binaiya	(3,019)	Indonesia
12.	Pegu Yoma	Popa Hill	(1,519)	Myanmar
13.	Shan Hills	-	(2,603)	Myanmar
14.	Sierra Madre	Mingan	(1,901)	Philippines
15.	Sulawesi	Bulu Rantekombola	(3,455)	Indonesia
16.	Sumatra	G. Kerinci	(3,800)	Indonesia
17.	Thailand, North	Doi Inthonon	(2,595)	Thailand
18.	Timor	G. Mutis	(2,427)	Indonesia
19.	Truong San	Ngoc Linh	(2,598)	Vietnam
20.	Xiang Khoang Plateau	Phou Bea	(2,820)	Laos
21.	Zambales	High Peak	(2,037)	Philippines

Indigenous Culture

Race/Ethnicity

N: Mongoloid
S: Malayan, Negrito

Language

N: Shan, Thai, Mon-Khmer
S: Malay

Religion

N: Buddhism & animistic
S: Islam

Physical Components

Structure & Relief

Continental: Paleozoic/ Mesozoic & broken
Insular: Cenozoic & rough

Climate

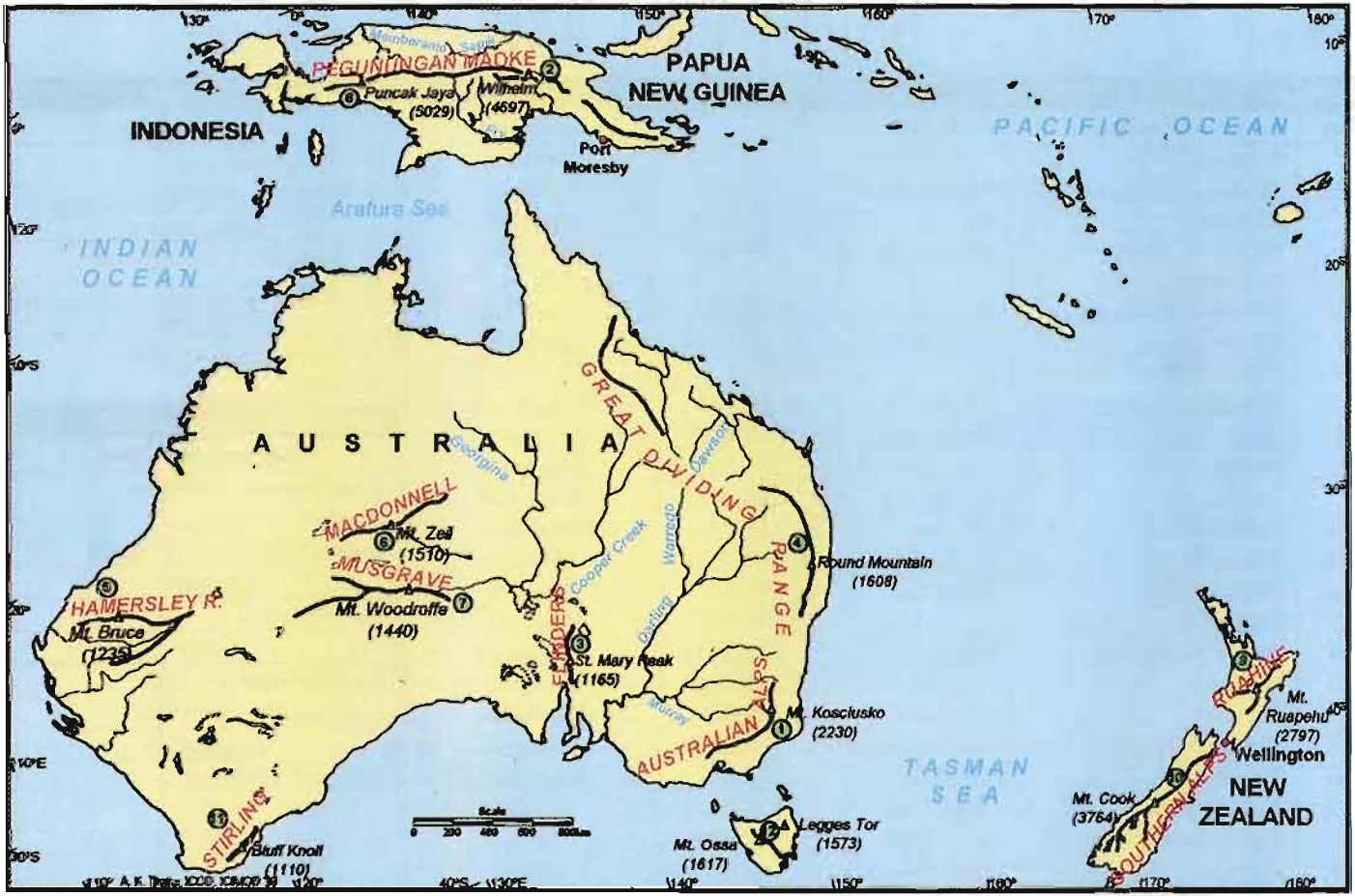
Rainy tropical

Soils

Continental: Podzolic
Insular: Mountain soils

Vegetation

Tropical rain forest


PEGUNUNGAN MADKE
Puncak Jaya (5029)
Wilhelm (4697)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
INDONESIA
Port Moresby
PACIFIC OCEAN
Arafura Sea
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
MACDONNELL
Mt. Zeil (1510)
MUSGROVE
Mt. Woodroffe (1440)
HAMERSLEY R.
Mt. Bruce (1235)
STIRLING
Bluff Knoll (1110)
FLINDERS
St. Mary Peak (1165)
Round Mountain (1608)
AUSTRALIAN ALPS
Mt. Kosciusko (2230)
Legges Tor (1573)
Mt. Ossa (1617)
TASMAN SEA
NEW ZEALAND
Wellington
Mt. Ruapehu (2797)
Mt. Cook (3764)
SOUTHERN ALPS
Cooper Creek
Warrego
Darling
Murray
Georgina
Dawson
Scale
0 200 400 600 800km

Australasia

Ranges				
No.	Range (Subsidiary)	Prominent Peak (Metres)		Location
1.	Australian Alps	Mt. Kosciusko	(2,230)	Australia
2.	Central Cordillera	Mt. Wilhelm	(4,697)	Papua New Guinea
3.	Flinders Range	Mt. Mary Peak	(1,165)	Australia
4.	Great Dividing Range	Round Mountain	(1,608)	Australia
5.	Hamersley Range	Mt. Bruce	(1,235)	Australia
6.	Macdonell Range	Mt. Zail	(1,510)	Australia
7.	Musgrove Range	Mt. Woodroffe	(1,440)	Australia
8.	Pegumungan Maoke	Puncak Jaya	(5,039)	Indonesia
9.	Ruahine Range	Mt. Ruapehu	(2,797)	New Zealand
10.	Southern Alps	Mt. Cook	(3,764)	New Zealand
11.	Stirling Range	Bluff Knoll	(1,110)	Australia
12.	Tasmania	Legges Tor	(1,573)	Australia

Indigenous Culture
Race/Ethnicity
N: Papuan **C**: Austro-Dravidian **S**: Polynesian
Language
N: Austronesian **C**: Austric **S**: Maori
Religion
N: Antimistic **C**: Antimistic **S**: Antimistic

Physical Components			
Structure & Relief	**Climate**	**Soils**	**Vegetation**
New Guinea: Cenozoic & rough **Australia**: Precambrian/ Paleozoic/Mesozoic & smooth to broken **New Zealand**: Cenozoic & rough	**New Guinea**: Rainy tropical **Australia**: Hot arid in west & humid in east **New Zealand**: Temperate marine	**New Guinea**: Mountain soils **Australia**: Desertic in west & grumulic in east **New Zealand**: Mountain soils	**New Guinea**: Tropical forest **Australia**: Xerophytic in the west and mixed forest in the east **New Zealand**: Mixed forest & grassland

Participating Countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region


Afghanistan


Bangladesh


Bhutan


China


India


Myanmar


Nepal


Pakistan

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