



Geography of Pakistan



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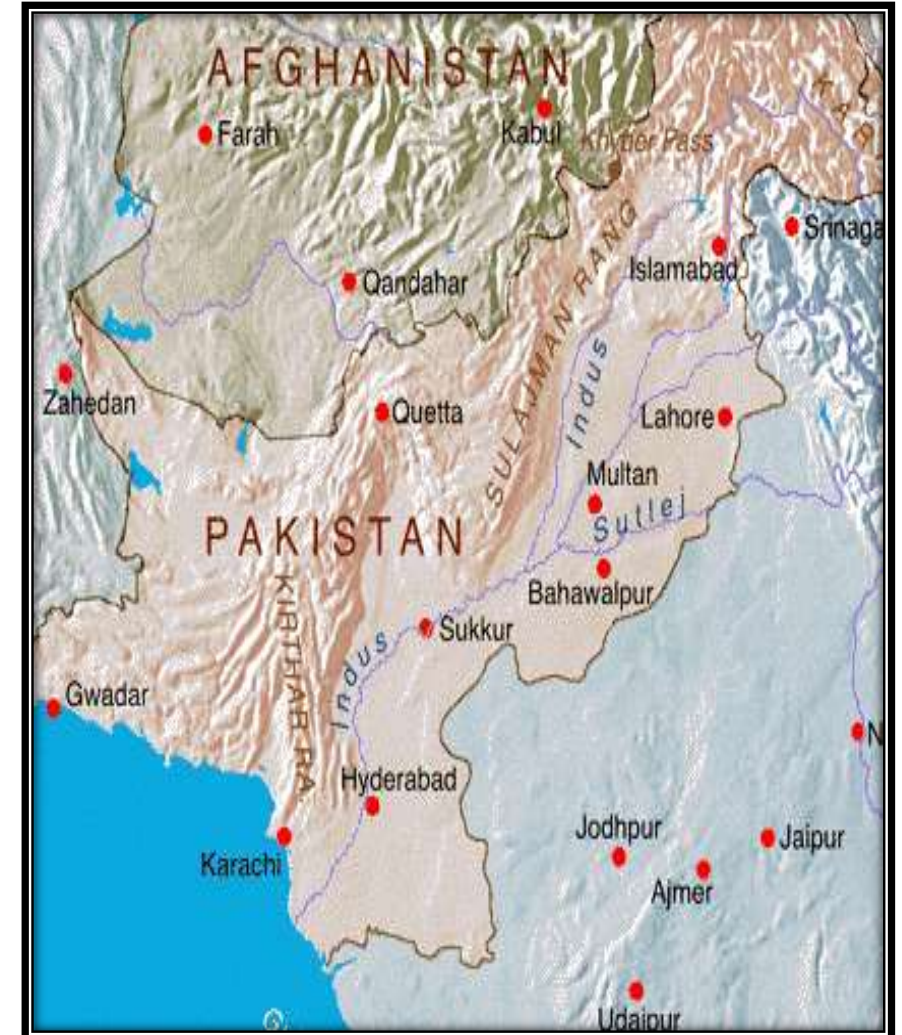
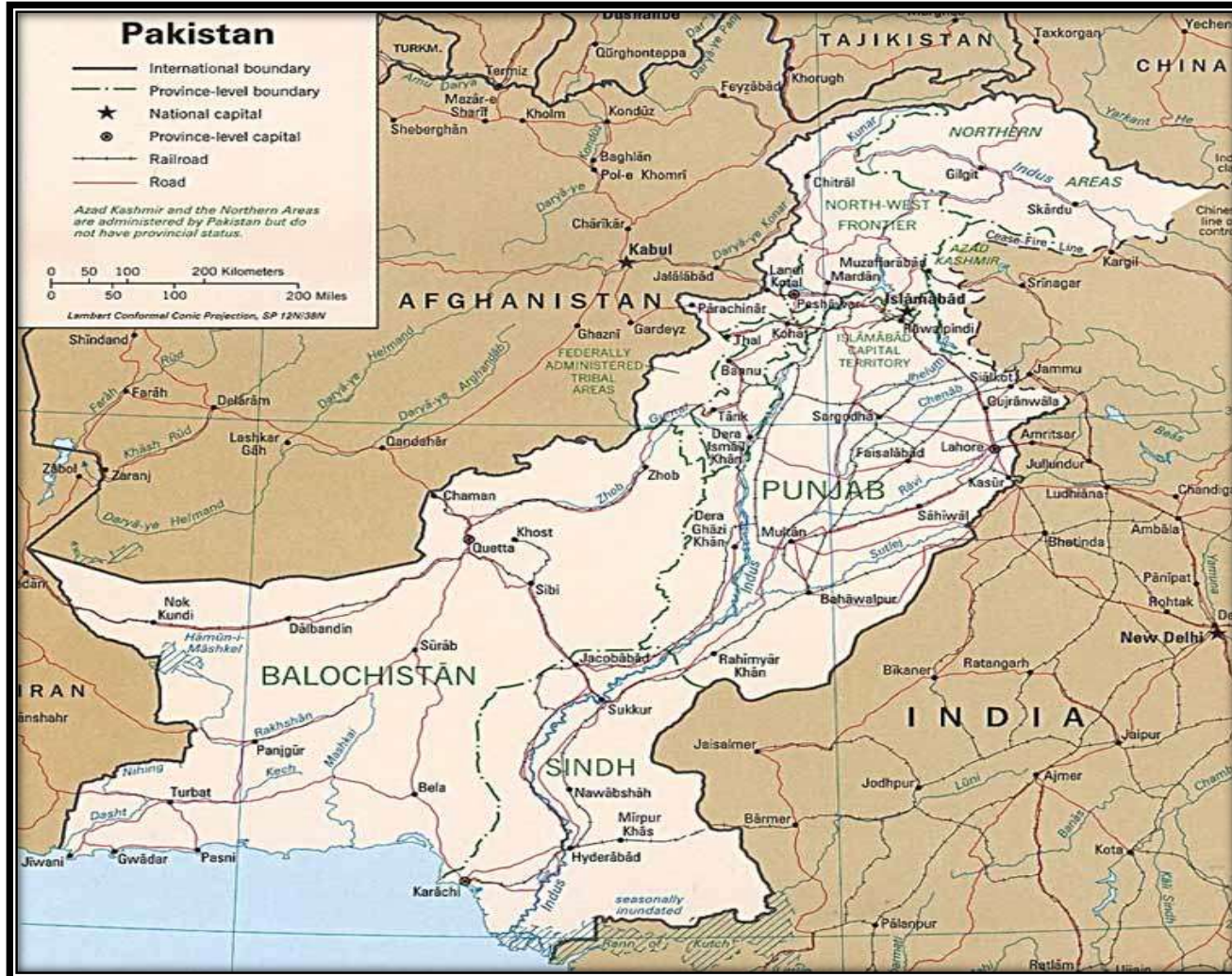
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Introduction

The **geography of [Pakistan](#)** is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the [Arabian Sea](#) in the south to the mountains of the [Karakoram](#) range in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the [Indian](#) and the [Eurasian tectonic plates](#) where its [Sindh](#) and [Punjab](#) provinces lie on the north-western corner of the Indian plate while [Balochistan](#) and most of the [Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa](#) lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the [Iranian plateau](#), some parts of the [Middle East](#) and [Central Asia](#). The [Northern Areas](#) and [Azad Kashmir](#) lie mainly in Central Asia along the edge of the Indian plate and hence are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.



Map of Pakistan



Location & Neighbour Countries

■ **Location:**

- Pakistan is located between 23 degrees North to 37 degrees North Latitude and 61 degrees East to 77 degrees East Longitude.

■ **Neighbours:**

- China lies in the north
- Afghanistan and Iran are in the West
- India lies in the East and
- Arabian Sea in South



Provinces

- ***Punjab***

Largest province having largest population percentage.

- ***Sindh***

- ***Balochistan***

- ***Khyber Pakhtoonkhaw***

- ***Azad Kashmir***



Natural Diversity

- ***Mountains:***

- K-2 , the second-highest peak of the world.
- The Himalaya Range
- The Karakoram Range
- The Hindu Kush
- The Suleman Range



Natural Diversity

■ **Rivers & Sea:**

- The Indus
- The Sutlej
- The Ravi
- The Jehlum
- The Chenab
- The Kabul
- Arabian Sea at extreme South



Natural Diversity

■ **Deserts:**

- The Kharan Desert

Located in Kharan District

- The Thal

Located between Indus & Jehlum

- The Cholistan

Spans an area of 16000 square kilometer.

- The Thar

It is the seventh largest desert of the world and third one in Asia & spans an area of 200,000



Natural Diversity

□ **Lakes:**

- Saif-al-Maluk
- Dadi patsar
- Ansu Jheel
- Attabad Lake
- Hanna Lake



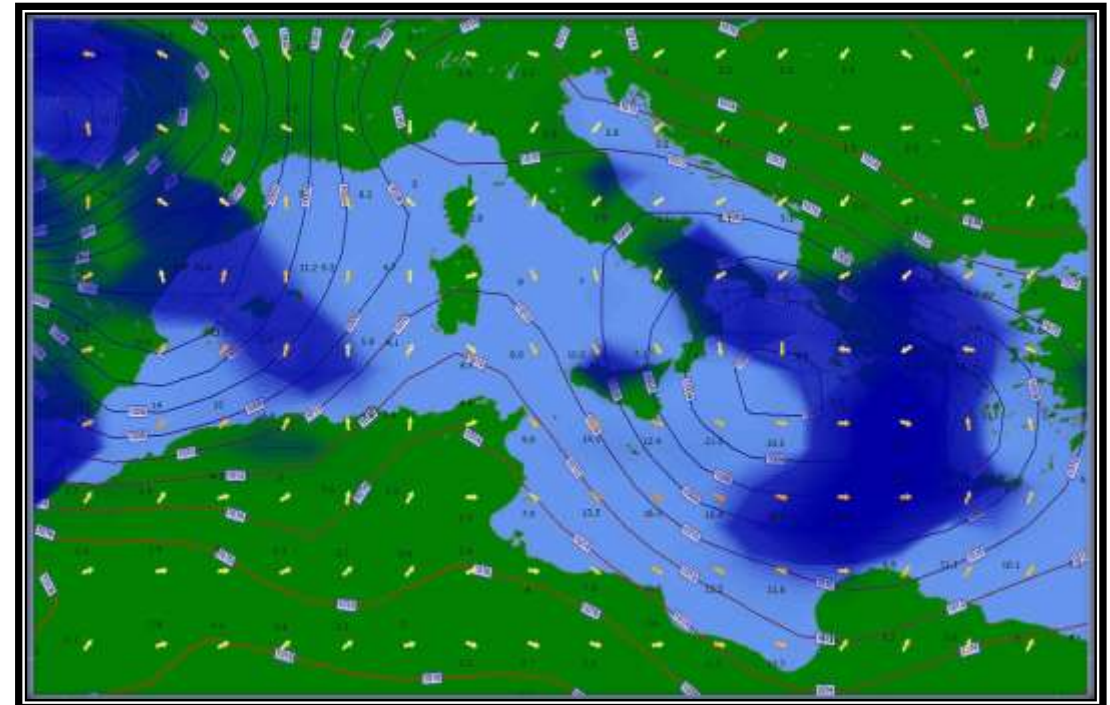
□ **Valleys:**

- Chitral valley
- Kaghan valley
- Swat Kalam Valley
- Skardu



Climatic Conditions

- As Pakistan is located on a great landmass north of the tropic of cancer, it has a continental type of climate characterized by extreme variations of temperature, both seasonally and daily. Very high altitudes modify the climate in the cold, snow-covered northern mountains. Whereas most regions have very hot days in summers & very cold in winters. Pakistan lies in moonson region & frequent rainfalls & storms occur during the season causing large scale destruction every year.



Agriculture

- Pakistan's principal natural resources are arable land and water. The most agricultural province is Punjab where **wheat** and **cotton** are the most grown. Some people also have mango orchards
- Sugarcane, Rice , Maizes & grains are also harvested at large scale.
- Pakistan's export reserves consist largely of agricultural products.



Natural Resources

- Pakistan is rich in natural resources.
- **Coal:** Huge reserves of coal are found in Sindh & Balochistan.
- **Natural Gas:** There is a large number of Gas fields in Balochistan esp. in SUI Balochistan
- **Salt mines:** Khewra is the largest salt mine in the world. Other two salt mines are warcha & Kalabagh.
- **Gold & precious metals:** Gold deposits are found in Reko dik Balochistan. Furthermore, copper manganese & iron is also found there.





THANKS!