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COVER: View to north across Yangbajian graben to mountains of Nyainqentanglha Range, southern Tibet; highest peak at right is 7162 m elevation, 35 km distant; graben floor in foreground is at 4300 m elevation. Low-angle dip slopes seen in mountains in center of photo are caused by major normal fault detachment and underlying ductile mylonite zone in granitoid rocks of Nyainqentanglha. Rapid exhumation of these rocks in late Miocene time is interpreted to have occurred by movement of this extensional structure, and to be initial phase of extensional tectonics in this part of Tibetan Plateau, which previously had been undergoing crustal shortening and thickening without significant east-west extension. Active, continuing extension in this graben is expressed by scarps of high-angle master normal fault on its northwestern side, at first abrupt change in slope. See "Nyainqentanglha shear zone: A late Miocene extensional detachment in the southern Tibetan Plateau" by Y. Pan and W.S.F. Kidd, p. 775. Photo by W.S.F. Kidd, State University of New York at Albany.