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1. Topography

The geographic structure of Inner Mongolia is controlled by the NW-SE tectonic belt and E-W orogenic belt. The former zone of land subsidence is characterized geographically by the Long Mountain and the curved strike of Alai. The general topography of the area consists of several series of plains, mountainous lands and high plateaus. The mountain ranges, Great Hinggan Mountains, Helan Mountains and Huda Mountains, extend across the area, forming topographic "barriers" in their alignment, which become natural boundaries among regional differences. They influence the weather, water and heat conditions on earth's surface, in turn, resulting in the regional differences in climate and the unique characteristics of the vegetation that are associated with each climate.

The main landform of Inner Mongolia, Inner Mongolian Plateau, is located in the elevated region between the convergent mountain ranges of the Great Hinggan Mountains, Helan Mountains and North Mountains, as well as the north NW-SE tectonic border. The plateau stretches about 3000 kilometers from northwest to southeast and about 5 to 10 kilometers from south to north at the elevation of 1000 to 1500 meters above sea level. The latiform slopes downward from south to north and from west to east. The western part of the Inner Mongolian Plateau is known as the Huda Plateau, which mainly consists of the Huda Mountains, which is 600 to 900 meters above sea level. The plateau's elevation is 1500 meters, declined toward to northwest, and dissected by the various gorges. Most of the river valleys in the plateau