

Stages of river

Upper course

Middle course

Lower course

River Deposition

- Meander
- Oxbow lake
- Flood plain
- Levees of River
- Delta
- Estuaries

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Major Landforms. The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes - weathering and erosion. Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface. ~~Erosion~~

Erosion: It is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice. The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind etc and eventually deposited.

This process of erosion and deposition creates different landforms on the surface of the earth.

Erosion activity :-

Upper course :- flows with high vertical velocity. V-shaped valley. Vertical erosion dominates. waterfalls, rapids, gorges etc.

Middle course :- flows with moderate velocity. Vertical and lateral erosion. It is plenty of streams. Contains meanders, alluvial fans etc.

Lower Course :- flows with low velocity. Lateral erosion dominates and wide channels. It has extensive flood plains. Landforms like ~~loop~~ braided channels, levees, oxbow lakes, meanders, deltas etc are found here.

Erosion Activity :-

Waterfall :- When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall.

Deposition Activity :-

Meanders :- As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.

Cut-off lake :- Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meanders, the ends of the meander loop come closer and

closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an oxbow lake.

Flood Plain: As it floods, the river deposits layers of fine soil and other materials called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile flood plain.

The raised banks are called levees.

Distributaries: When the river approaches the sea, the speed of the ~~following~~ flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.

Delta: The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its ~~own~~ own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

Estuary :-

1. Sharpe-edged mouth of rivers, devoid of any deposits is known as Estuary.
2. Regions of high tides and rift valleys witness Estuaries.
3. Estuaries does not have fertile lands.
4. Narmada and Tapi rivers are Estuaries.

MW

Home Assignment

1. This is the beginning of river. UC
2. It starts at the source of a river and continues until the river meets ^{platter land} UC.
3. The river empties into the sea or lake. LC
4. The water flows quickly and the river is smaller. UC.
5. The river gets bigger and wider. MC.
6. The mouth of the river is found here. LC.
7. The river begins to slow down. LC.
8. The last stage of a river. LC.
9. The river becomes even wider and the water flows ~~more~~ slowly. LC.

