

CW
3/8/21

Changing face of the Earth

Major Landforms

- The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes :-
Weathering & Erosion.
- Weathering: It is the breaking up of the rocks on the Earth's surface.
- Erosion: It is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind & ice. The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind etc and eventually deposited.
- The process of erosion & deposition creates different landforms on the surface of the Earth.

Erosion Activity:-

- Upper Course - It flows with high density
- V-shaped Valley
- The vertical erosion dominates waterfalls, rapids, gorges etc.
- Middle Course - It flows with moderate moderate velocity & lateral erosion.
- It has plenty of streams.
- Meanders, alluvial fans etc.
- Lower Course - It flows with low velocity & lateral erosion dominates and wide channels
- Extensive flood plains, braided channels, levees, oxbow lakes, meanders, deltas

Waterfalls

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

Deposition:-

- Meanders - As the river enters the plain it twists & turns forming large bends known as meander.
- Cutt Cut-off Lake - Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river & forms a cut-off from the river lake, also called an oxbow lake.
- Floodplain - As it floods, the river deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain. The raised banks are called levees.

→ Distributaries - When the river approaches, the speed of the flowing water decreases & the river begins to break up into a number of streams called ~~istrib~~ distributaries.

→ Deltas - The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths form a delta.

Estuary :-

- 1) The sharp-edged mouth of the rivers, devoid of any deposits is known as Estuary.
- 2) Regions of high tides & rift valleys witness Estuaries.
- 3) Estuary doesn't have fertile lands.
- 4) Narmada & Tapti river are Estuaries.

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River Stages & Parts

Fill in the blanks :-

- 1.) It's source
- 2.) Mouth
- 3.) Deltas
- 4.) Tributary
- 5.) Mouth
- 6.) Delta
- 7.) Distributaries
- 8.) Mouth
- 9.) Lower Course (Meanders)

Label it :-

- 1.) Source/spring
- 2.) ~~stream~~ waterfall
- 3.) Stream
- 4.) meander
- 5.) mouth
- 6.) Delta
- 7.) estuary
- 8.) tributary