

### Ch: LANDFORMS AND THERE EVOLUTION (NOTES)

After weathering, geomorphic agents operate the landforms to change.

Landform: small to medium reacts or parcels of the earth's surface are called landforms.

Several landforms together are called landscape Each landform has its own shape, size and materials Geomorphological processes are slow but significant in long run Every landform has a beginning, they change their shape and composition in course of time.

Due to changes in climate and vertical and horizontal movements landforms change their shape. Each landform undergo three stages called youth, mature and old stages Geomorphology is the science of landforms Various geomorphic agents bring the changes to the landforms such as running water, moving ice, wind glaciers, underground water, waves by erosion and deposition.

Each geomorphological agent produces its own assemblage of landforms.

Most of the geomorphological processes are imperceptible.

The study of the landforms reveals that the stage structure and process of landforms They produce erosional and depositional features.

Factors influencing erosion:

1. Rock structures such as fold, fault, joints, fractures, hardness, softness permeability, and impermeability
2. Stability of sea level
3. Tectonic stability of landmass
4. Climate

#### RUNNING WATER

**1. In humid regions rainfall is heavy so running water is dominant agent**

**2. there are two components of running water**

**A. OVERLAND FLOW -SHEET EROSION B. LINEAR FLOW -STREAM EROSION**

Most of the erosional features are formed in upper course/youth full stage of the river Depositional features are formed in the lower course /old stage of the river Steep the slope more the erosion/gentle the slope more the deposition Vertical erosion is more in the upper course lateral erosion is more in the lower course

**OVERLAND FLOW:** it is also called as sheet erosion Depending on the irregularities of the surface the sheet erosion concentrate in to channels Due to sheer friction of the water narrow channels are formed They are called rills Landforms and their Evolution class 11 Notes Geography in PDF are available for free download in myCBSEguide mobile app. The best app for CBSE students now provides Landforms and their Evolution class 11 Notes Geography latest chapter wise notes for quick

preparation of CBSE exams and school-based annual examinations. Class 11 Geography notes on Chapter 7 Landforms and their Evolution class 11 Notes Geography are also available for download in CBSE Guide website.. Rills develop into gullies, gullies further deepen and converted into valleys In the early stages downward cutting makes waterfalls, cascades in the middle stages streams cut their beds slower and lateral erosion of valley sides becomes severe. Later stages, the flat valley is formed with monodknocks. This type of plain is called peneplain.

Stages of the river

YOUTH

1. Less Streams
2. Less Integration
3. 'V'shaped Valleys Are Common
4. Stream Divides Are Swampy Marshy Areas
5. Water Falls And Rapids Are Common

MATURE

1. More Streams
2. More Integration Of Streams
3. Deep 'V-shapes Valleys
4. Wider Flood Plains
5. Meanders Are Present
6. Rapids And Water Falls Disappear

OLD

1. Smaller Tributaries
2. Few In Number
3. Flood Plains Are Common
4. Natural Leaves And Oxbow Lakes Are Also Present
5. Most Of The Landscape Is Just Above Sea Level

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