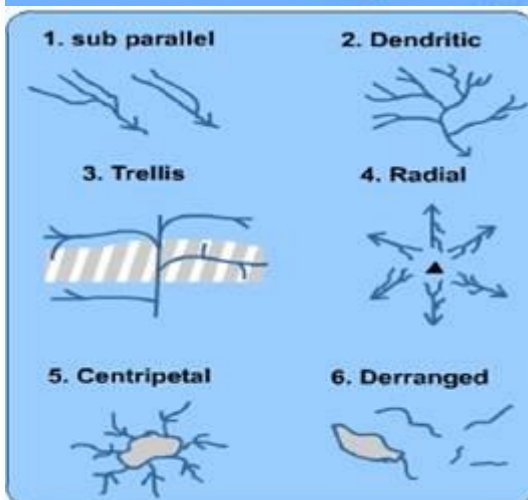
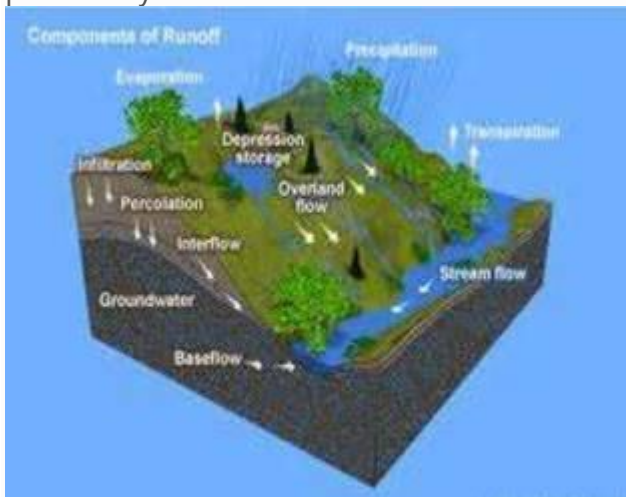


VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI
CHAPTER -3
Drainage System class 11 Notes Geography

The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as 'drainage'

The network of such channels is called a 'drainage system'.

The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow.



Drainage system Important Drainage Patterns

(i) The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as "dendritic" the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

(ii) When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.

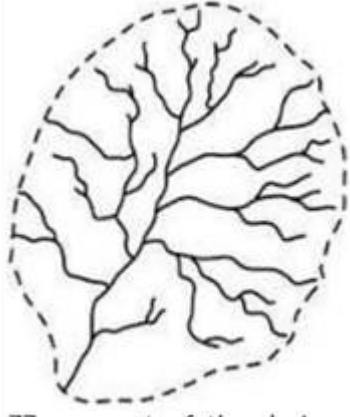
(iii) When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as 'trellis'.

(iv) When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression,

the pattern is known as 'centripetal'.

The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.

The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds.



There is, however, a slight difference between a river basin and a watershed.

Watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas.

They are accepted as the most appropriate micro, meso or macro planning regions.