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Ch: LAND FORMS AND THERE EVOLUTION

EROSIONAL LANDFORMS 'V SHAPED VALLEY



GORGE



CANYON

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GORGE AND CANYON

GORGE	CANYON
1. steep sides	1. Step like sides
2. equal width of top and bottom	2.wider at the top and narrow at the bottom
3. small in length	3. Longer in length
4. they are found in semi-arid lands grand canyon bramhaputra gorge	4. Found in dry areas ex. Grand

POTHOLES:



1. They are circular depressions
2. formed by abrasion
3. pebbles and boulders get collected in these holes and rotated and make depression wider and deep
4. They keep valley deepened
5. at the foot of the water falls they become plunge pools

PLUNGE POOLS:



- Found Foot Of The Water Falls
- Formed Due To Soft Rocks
- They Are Below The Level Of River Bed

MEANDERS:



Into oxbow lakes

1. Lateral erosion is common in the lower course of the rivers
2. Due to low kinetic energy water is changing its course
3. Generally found in the floodplains
4. When meanders are found in deep and hard rocky areas they are called incised or entrenched meanders
5. Some meanders develop loops which later on converted into oxbow lakes
6. Sometimes they deepen the rocks and converted into canyons

RIVER TERRACES



Marking old valley floor

They represent flood plain levels

They may consist of stream deposits

They are formed due to vertical erosion

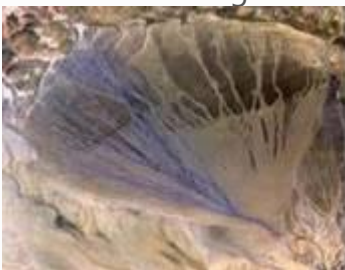
There may be number of formal floodplains

If they are at the same level they are called paired terraces

If they are found at different levels they are called non paired terraces

Unpaired terraces are found in the areas of slow upliftment areas Reasons for the formation of river terraces

1. receding water after a peak flow
2. change in hydrological regime due to climatic change
3. tectonic uplift of land
4. sea level changes in case of rivers closer to the sea alluvial fans.



1. Found near the foot of the hills
2. The river break into number of channels
3. Low gradient
4. Coarse load is deposited

5. Low gradient
6. Cone shaped deposit
7. Channels shift their position in the plain
8. They are called distributaries
9. Cones are gentle slope in humid areas and drylands they have steep __ slope

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