



Model of different land forms

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Plains

- ❖ A large area of flat land with few trees.
- ❖ Plains are one of the major landforms on earth
- ❖ Plains can be formed from flowing lava; from deposition of sediment by water, ice, or wind; or formed by erosion by the agents from hills and mountains.
- ❖ Here population is high because these are usually fertile and agriculture can be practiced.
- ❖ Its even easier to build houses here.



Desert

- ❖ A large area of land, usually covered with sand, that is hot and has very little water and very few plants.
- ❖ Deserts are formed by **weathering processes as large variations in temperature between day and night put strains on the rocks which consequently break in pieces.**
- ❖ Here population is low as agriculture cant be practiced , lack of water resources and high temperature.



Hill

- ❖ a high area of land that is not as high as a mountain.
- ❖ Hills may form through geomorphic phenomena: **faulting, erosion of larger landforms** such as mountains and movement and deposition of sediment by glaciers
- ❖ Here population is usually more at the base than at the peak .
- ❖ This is due to harsh climate , less land available for farming and steep slopes.



Costal region

- ❖ Coastal plains is flat, low-lying land adjacent to a sea coast.
- ❖ It is formed by the deposition of solid matter by rivers, by denudation by the sea, or by the emergence of part of the former Continental Shelf due to a relative fall in level of the sea.
- ❖ Here population is high due to
 - opportunities of trade ,
 - jobs available ,
 - easy transport ,etc.



Landforms are formed due to erosional work done by the river.

Such landforms are :-

- V-shaped valleys
- Waterfalls
- Potholes ,etc



- **A waterfall** is an area where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river.



- **V-shaped valley** :- The river cuts a deep notch down into the landscape using hydraulic action, when the sheer force of the water gets into small cracks and breaks down the sides of the river valley. ... The river transports the rocks downstream and the channel becomes wider and deeper creating a V-shaped valley between



- **Potholes**:- A pothole is formed when a **circular current of water carrying small pebbles and sediment** begins to wear away a rock surface. The force of water and the sediment it carries is greater than the resistance of the rock. Once the process has begun, it continues and the rock in that location continues to erode away.



Deltas are formed due to depositional work done by the river.

- ▶ The river deposits the sediments within its channel as a result flow gets separated.
- ▶ Islands are formed . This takes a somewhat triangular shape , this distinct landform is called delta .
- ▶ Deltas can only be formed at river where sediment supply is high and the sea is not very deep.



Sea caves

- ▶ The softer rock along the coastline gets eroded first .
- ▶ Sometimes, wave can erode the softer part and make it hollow enough to be called cave .



Sinkholes

- ▶ Water seeps beneath the ground and concentrates where joints and fractures exist in the rock.
- ▶ The areas of land with water-soluble rocks ,the acidic water dissolves the rock.
- ▶ Such cracks usually become larger and then due to continuous solution, develop into roughly circular surface depressions called sinkholes.



Thank you!