

Physical Geography by [redacted]

- ① GEOMORPHOLOGY
- ② CLIMATOLOGY
- ③ OCEANOGRAPHY

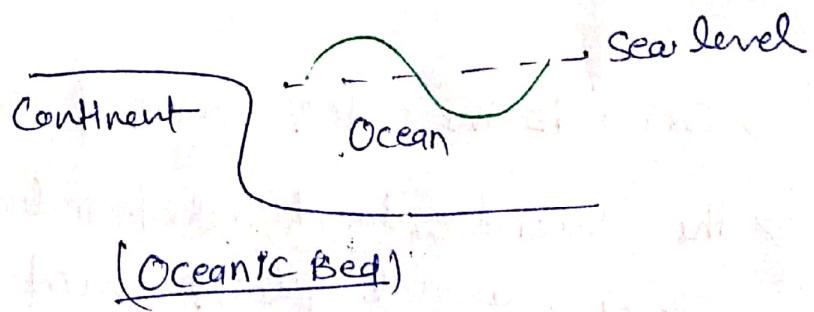
Basic Geography

⇒ fundamentals of Physical Geography

* Geomorphology - study of RELIEF & LANDFORM

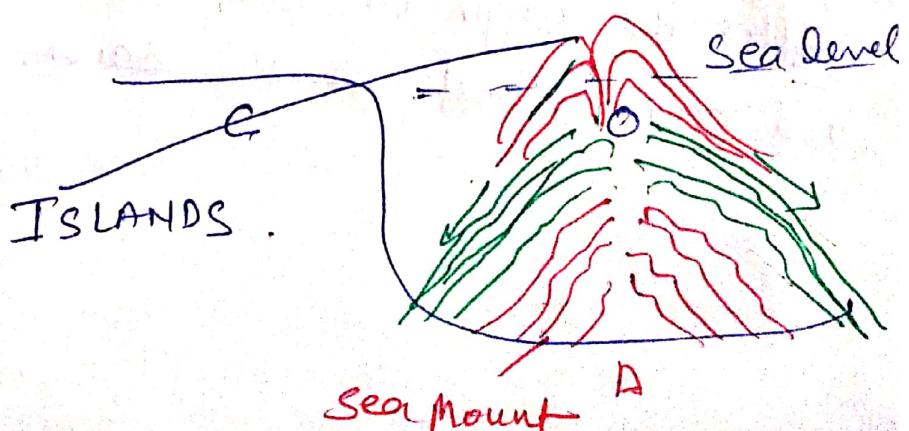
RELIEF

Relief → any type of elevation or depression from the sea level.



RIDGE - More steep, and narrow head mountain structure below the sea level is called

RIDGE



(2)

ARCHIPLAGO

RELIEF

Relief is literally a type of elevation and depression in the physical features by taking the regard of sea level. Under geological studies and geomorphological illustration relief features could be divided into three broad category.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) first Order Relief features | (ii) CONTINENTAL LANDMASS |
| (ii) Second order " | OCEANIC BED |
| (iii) Third " " " | |

→ Crust is the outer layer of earth.
→ The second order of relief includes, continental rises, slopes, abyssal plains, mid ocean ridges.

In the preview of first order Relief features those physical structures are included which are created after the origin or birth i.e. continental landmass and oceanic bed. At the same time all the

(3)

ancillary

At the same time all the other ~~ancillary~~ or subsidiary physical features, that evolve over the surface of continent and oceanic bed are coming under the ambit of second order relief features.

Physical features like mountains, plateaus, Islands, Archipelago, Phastion and two catastrophic event such as earthquake and volcanic eruption are coming under the preview of second order relief features.

On the other hand third order relief feature are the ~~a~~runification and manifestation of those forces which are originating from the sun and having drafting impact over the surface of earth. by the mechanism of weathering and erosion, these forces are categorically regarded as Exogenetic forces.

Weathering is an *insitu* decay and decomposition of rocks, where the sediments of rocks get deposited ~~by~~ in the same area which is nothing but the actual physical location of the concerned rock.

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The process of weathering get regulated by factors like differentiated temperature, pressure precipitation, chemical reaction etc.

On the other hand the phenomenon of erosion includes the process of transportation and deposition of sediment over the surface, to create several new physical features over Earth. There are several agents of erosion like rivers, glaciers, oceanic waves, and wind responsible for the creation of third order relief features over the surface of Earth.

It is a well established notion that endogenic forces are creative but disturbing in their character while exogenic forces are disintegrated or destructive but balancing in their application. There is a regular event of conflict between the two resultant forces by which a profile of equilibrium prevail over the surface basically geomorphology is nothing but the illustration of endo or exogenic activity and formation of three resultant relief features over the surface of Earth.

Physiography

Regional study of Relief and Landform with vegetation and soil.

TERRAIN - Localised study of Relief and Landform without vegetation and soil.

Topography - study of physical features with the human structures remain the domain of topography.

fundamentals of CLIMATOLOGY

CLIMATOLOGY \Rightarrow Climatology is the study of mass energy exchange mechanism between Earth and Atmosphere and different layers of atmosphere over a particular region and during different seasons. It should be noted that this exchange of mass & Energy get regulated by the energy reaching over the surface of Earth in the form of insulation. At the same time if there is a regular change and modification in mass energy exchange mechanism over a particular region then the respective feature of the concern region get that designation of weather condition. It should be noted that there are several atmospheric factor like evaporation

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Condensation, cloud formation, precipitation atmospheric circulation temperature, pressure fog, dew, mist, cyclone, anticyclones etc get influenced by the same mass energy exchange mechanism for short and long span of time.