

LANDFORMS AND THEIR EVOLUTION



BY :- NAVNEET KUMAR

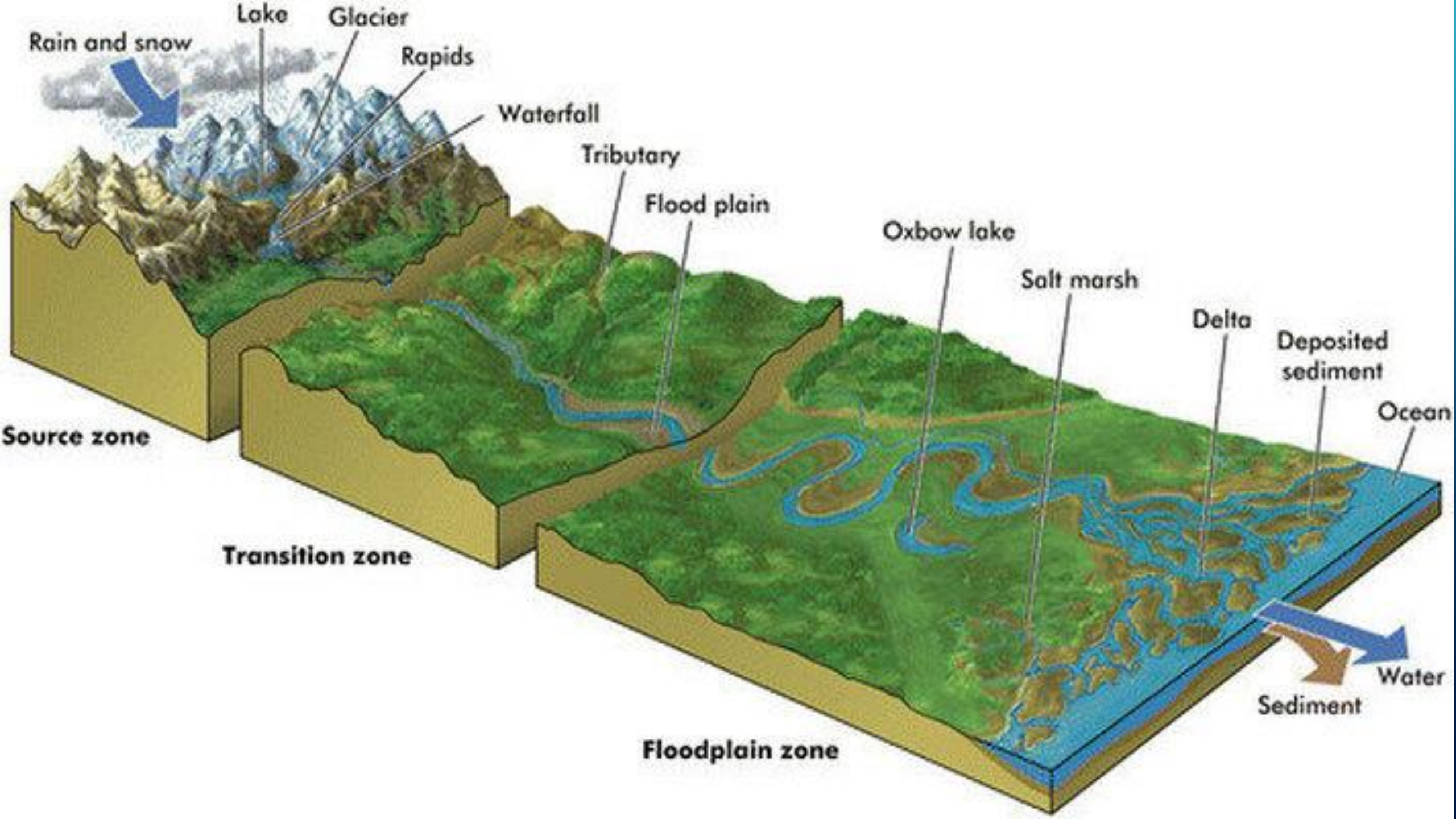
GEOMORPHOLOGY

- Geomorphology deals with the reconstruction of history of surface of Earth through a study of its forms, that material of which made up and process that shape it.
- Changes on Earth's surface mostly caused by erosion by various geomorphic agents like running water, glacier, groundwater, waves and winds.
- Each geomorphic agents produce its own assemblage of landforms.
- The landforms may be erosional or depositional.

RUNNING WATER (RIVER).

River have three phases :-

- Youth phase :- Speed has highest (highly destructive)
vertical erosion highest.
- Mature phase :- Speed became moderate (Bot much destructive)
Vertical erosion decreases and lateral erosion increases.
- Old Stage :- Speed has lowest
Lateral erosion prevelant.



EROSIONAL LANDFORMS



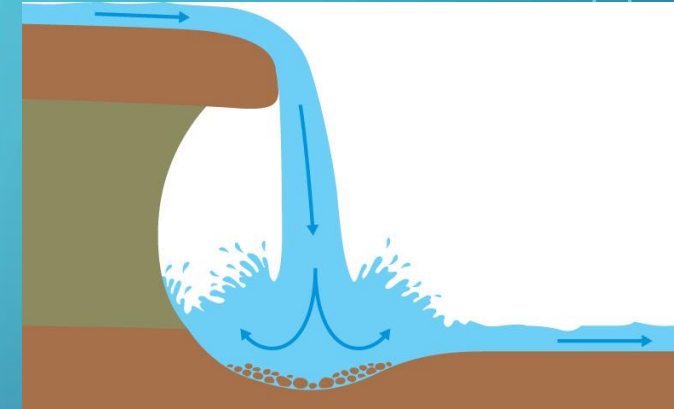
V shaped valley



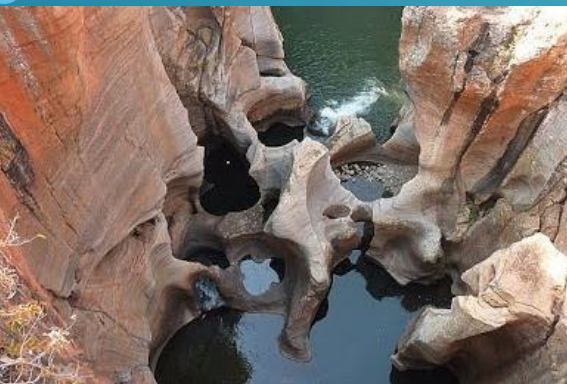
Gorge



Canyons



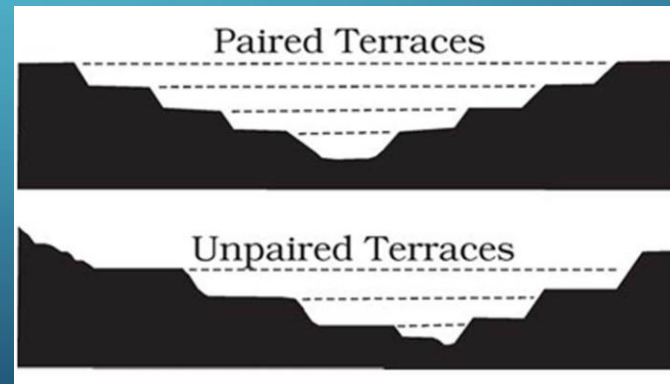
Plunge pool



Potholes



Incised Meanders



River Terraces.



Oxbow lakes & meanders

DEPOSITIONAL LANDFORMS



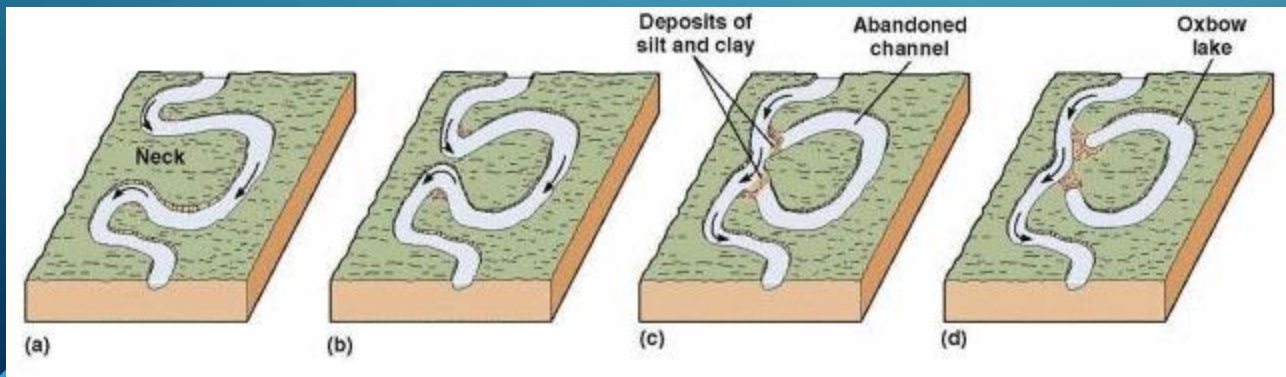
Alluvial fans



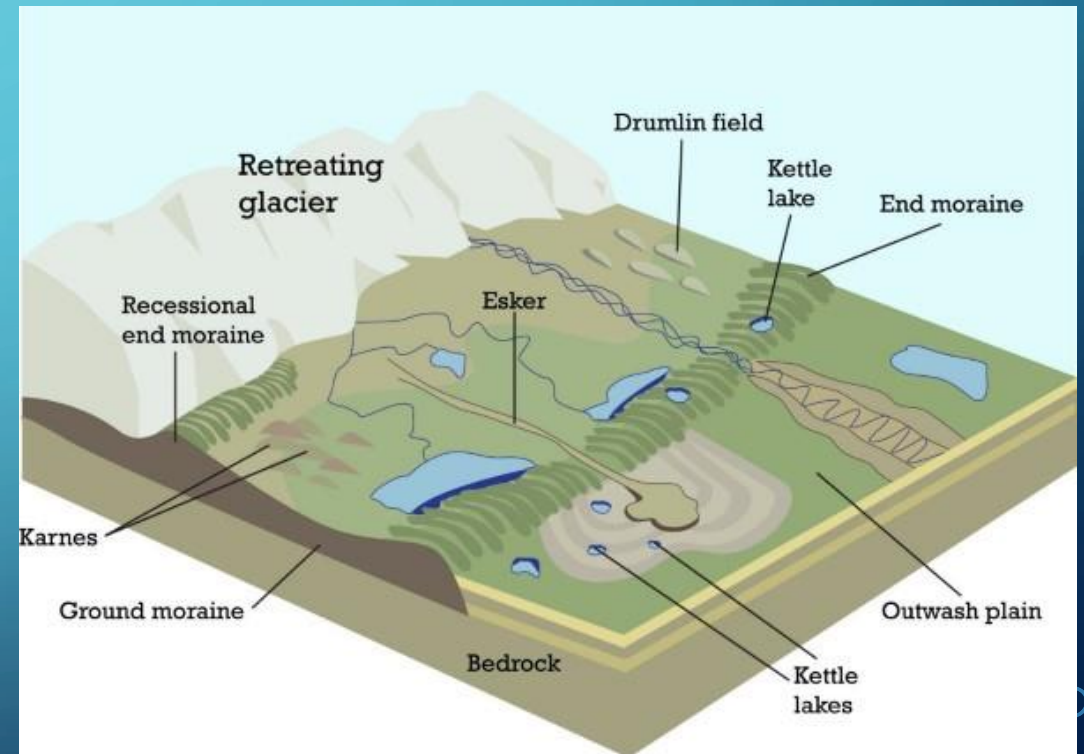
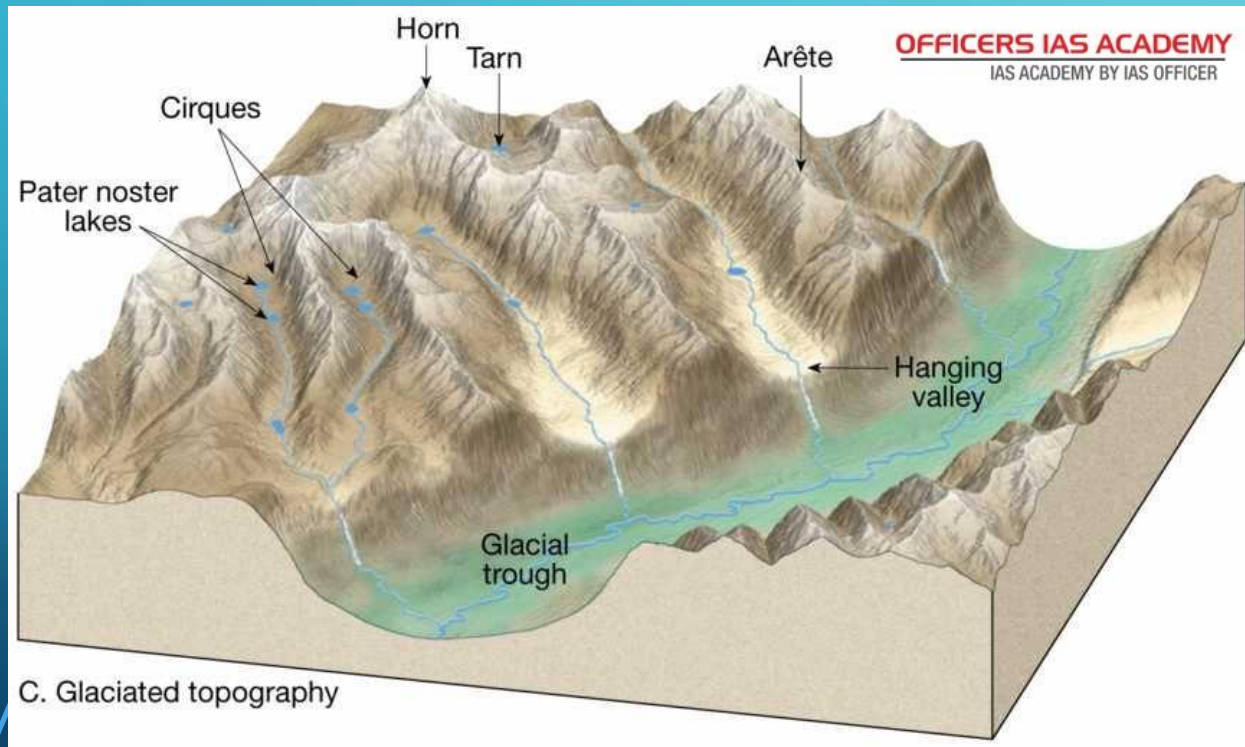
Meanders



Delta



GLACIAL LANDFORMS






• Erosional Landforms :-

- i. Cirque
- ii. Horns
- iii. Aretes
- iv. U-shaped valley

• Depositional Landforms :-

- i. Outwash plains
 - ii. Moraines
 - iii. Eskers
 - iv. Durmlins
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LANDFORMS FORMED BY GROUNDWATER

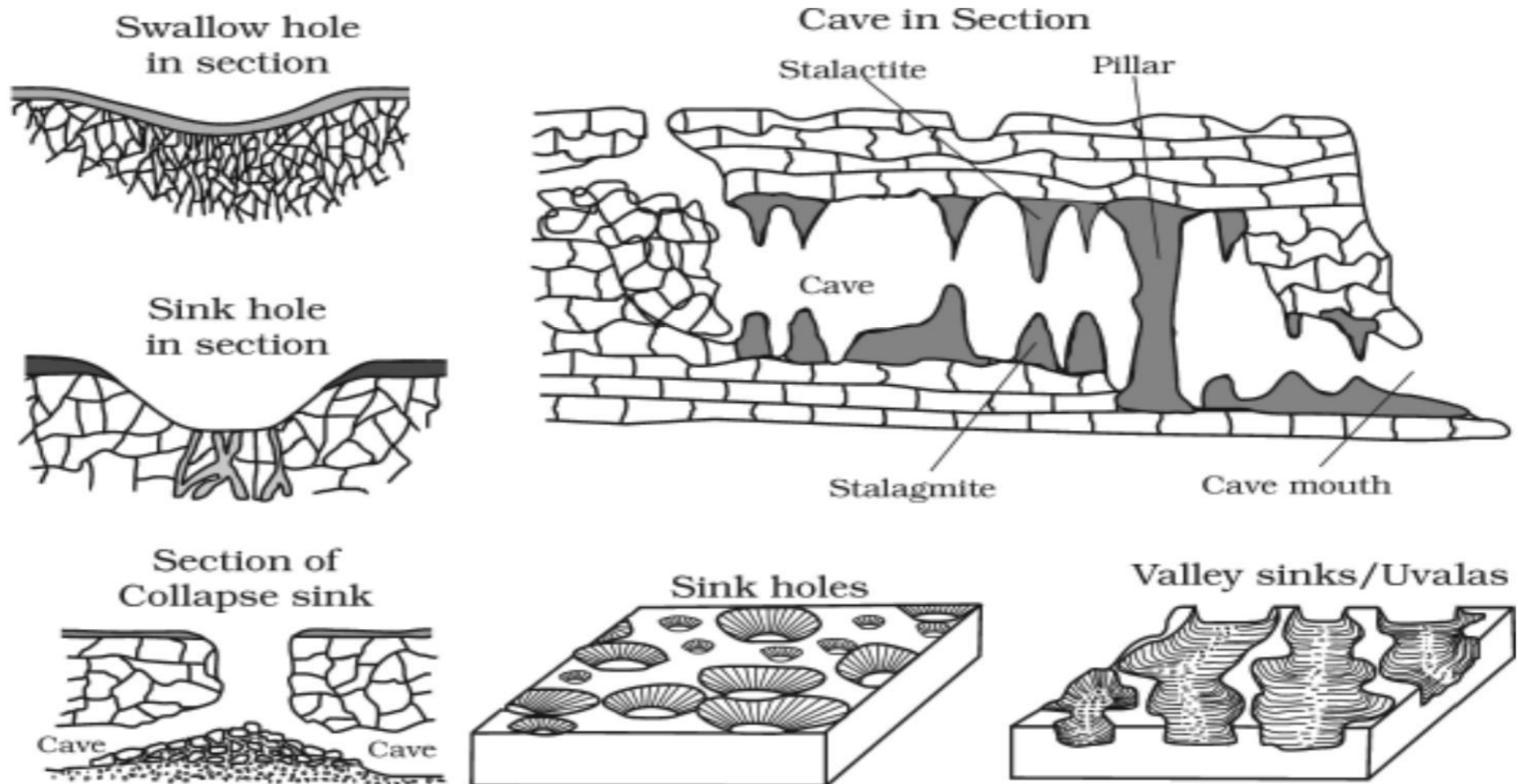
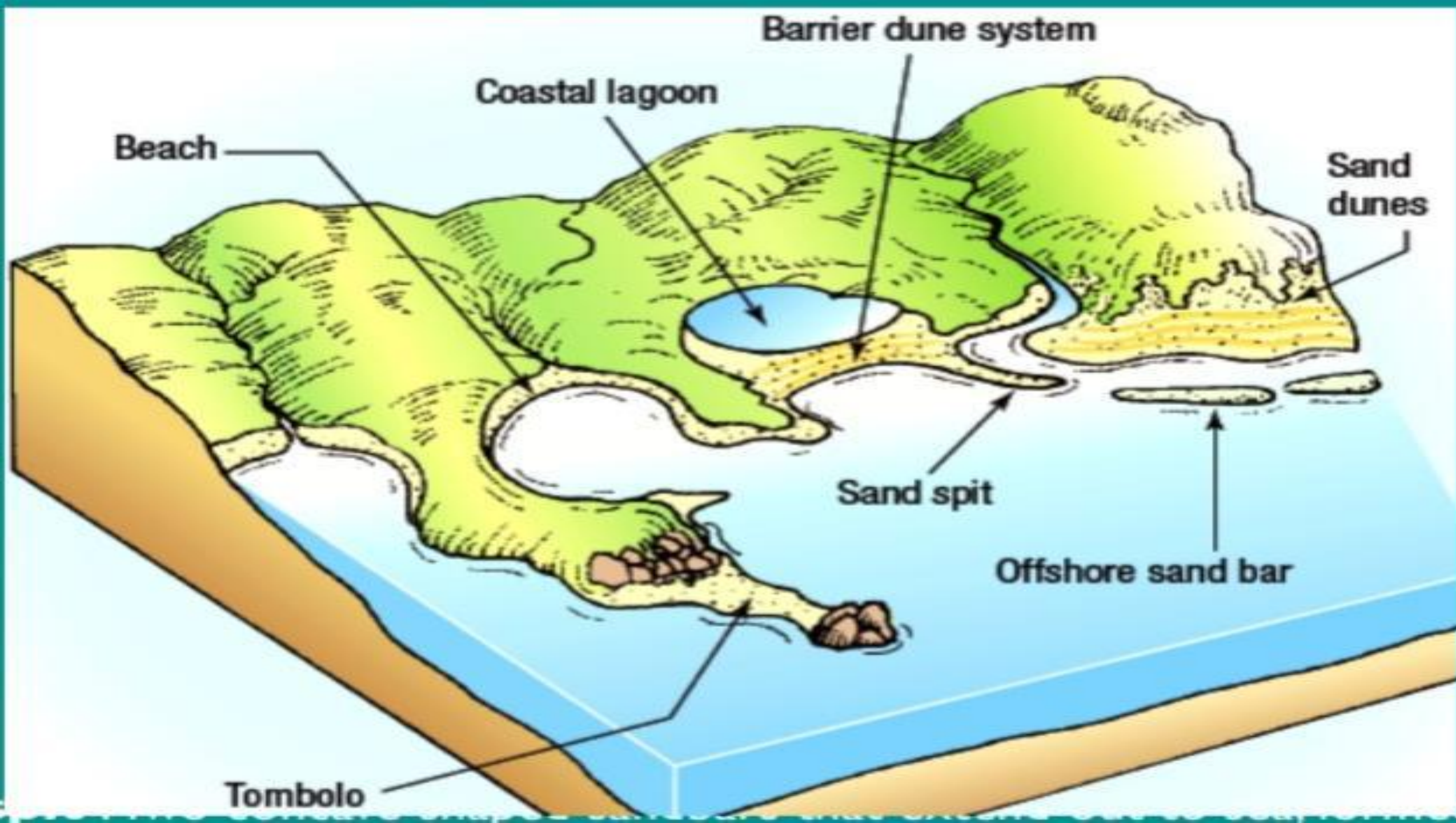


Figure 7.10 : Various karst features

LANDFORMS FORMED BY WAVES & CURRENT





LANDFORMS FORMED BY WINDS

Erosional Landforms :-

- Mushroom rocks
- Inselberg
- Yardangs



Depositional Landforms :-

- Sand dunes
- Barchans
- Ripple marks

