

10. MOUNTAINS, PLATEAU, PLAINS ETC.

According to origination Mountains are of four types -

1. **Block Mountain**- When due to fault rock descends and around the faults area seem to be above the normal height, then block mountains are originated. Eg. Black forest (Germany), Vindhya & Satpura (India), Salt Range (Pakistan).
 2. **Residual Mountain**- Formed by erosion of rocks. For example - Nilgiri, Parasnath, Aravallis, Eastern & Western Ghats.
 3. **Accumulated Mountain**- Mountains formed by accumulation of sand, gravels, lava etc. at a place on Earth's surface. For example - Sand dunes in deserts.
 4. **Folded Mountain**- These mountains are formed by folding of surface rocks due to internal forces of Earth. For example - Himalaya, Ural, Rocky, Andes etc.
- Aravallis are the oldest mountain of India.

Plateau

Specific landform of earth which is high as compared to nearby areas and top portion is broad and almost plain. Example - Plateau of Tibet, Ranchi plateau, Bolivian plateau, Hazaribagh plateau etc. Plateaus are of following types:

- A. **Intermountain plateau**- Plateaus in between mountains. Ex. - Plateau of Tibet, Bolivian plateau, Anatolia plateau, Patagonia plateau.
- B. **Foothill plateau**- Plateaus in between mountains and plains.
- C. **Continental plateau**- Plateau on Earth formed by lacolith erosion. Ex. - Deccan Plateau.
- D. **Costal plateau**- Plateaus on the coastal areas of oceans. Ex. - Coromandal Plateau of India.
- E. **Dome-Shape plateau**- Plateau formed by movement. Ex. - Ramgarh Dome (India), Chota Nagpur plateau.

Plains

- The plain areas of surface having height less than 500 ft.
- **Loyas plain**- Formed by sand and soil.

- **Karst plain**- Formed by lime stone rocks.
- **Peni plain**- Formed by erosion of rivers near ocean coast.
- **Glacial plain**- Formed by glaciers.
- **Depositional plain**- Formed by river deposits.

Forest

Forests are of following type-

- **Tropical evergreen forests**- This type of forest is found in equatorial and tropical region, where there is rainfall more than 200 cm. Tree leaves are broader in these forests. Areas - Venezuela, Brazil.
- **Tropical deciduous forests**- Forest getting rainfall less than 150 cm. For example - sal, teakwood, sandalwood etc.
- **Equatorial forests**- In these forests mixture of trees and shrubs is found. Main trees - olive, cork, oak. Main areas - Amazon basin, Congo basin.
- **Taiga forests**- These are evergreen forests. Tree leaves are conical.
- **Tundra forests**- This area remains covered with snow. Main vegetation is lichens and moss.
- **Mountain forests**- These areas have coniferous forests with broad leaves.

Tropical grass lands

Savanna	-	Africa & Australia
Campos	-	Brazil
Llanos	-	Venezuela & Columbia (Guiana highlands)

Temperate grass lands

Preries	-	USA & Canada
Pampas	-	Argentina
Welds	-	South Africa
Downs	-	Australia & New Zealand
The Steppes	-	In Asia - Ukraine, Russia & areas of Manchuria in China

Landforms on Earth's surface

By Ground water	-	Gysers, Karst lake
By ocean water	-	Surf, Hook, Loop, Tangrika
By Glacier	-	Drumlin, Horn, Surk
By Wind	-	Inselburg, Barkhan, Zyugen, sand dunes
By Ocean waves	-	Lagoon lake, Stake, Riya Coast.



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