

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 (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 rocks 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 vegetations are 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

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

Landforms on Earth's surface

- By Ground water - Gyser, 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.