

CF01 : Changing Face of the Earth

CHANGING FACE OF THE EARTH पृथ्वी का बदलता स्वरूप

GLACIER
हिमनदी



RIVER
नदी



SEA WATER
समुद्री जल



GROUND WATER
भूमिगत जल



WIND
पवन



बदलता प्रक्रियाओं के कारक
EXTERNAL PROCESSES

CF02 : Denudation

DENUDATION अनाच्छादन

The geomorphological forms are controlled and controlled by processes, get subjected to denudation. This denudation process is called Denudation. It is a process which involves the wearing away of the Earth's surface by the action of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. It is a process which involves the wearing away of the Earth's surface by the action of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.

I Weathering अखण्डन

A. Physical weathering (Physical Weathering)

1. Frost action (Frost weathering)
2. Root action (Root weathering)
3. Thermal expansion and contraction (Thermal weathering)
4. Unconformity weathering (Unconformity weathering)

B. Chemical weathering (Chemical Weathering)

1. Oxidation (Oxidation)
2. Carbonation (Carbonation)
3. Hydrolysis (Hydrolysis)
4. Solution (Solution)

C. Biological weathering (Biological Weathering)

1. Plant roots (Plant roots)
2. Animal burrows (Animal burrows)
3. Microorganisms (Microorganisms)

II Mass-movement (Slow Movement)

A. Slow movement (Slow Movement)

1. Creep (Creep)
2. Slump (Slump)
3. Landslide (Landslide)

B. Rapid movement (Rapid Movement)

1. Earthquake (Earthquake)
2. Landslide (Landslide)
3. Rock fall (Rock fall)

III Erosion अपरदन

A. Water erosion (Physical Erosion)

1. Rill erosion (Rill erosion)
2. Sheet erosion (Sheet erosion)
3. Gully erosion (Gully erosion)
4. Bank erosion (Bank erosion)

B. Wind erosion (Chemical Erosion)

1. Deflation (Deflation)
2. Abrasion (Abrasion)
3. Corrosion (Corrosion)
4. Attrition (Attrition)

IV Erosion अपरदन

A. Water erosion (Physical Erosion)

1. Rill erosion (Rill erosion)
2. Sheet erosion (Sheet erosion)
3. Gully erosion (Gully erosion)
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B. Wind erosion (Chemical Erosion)

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2. Abrasion (Abrasion)
3. Corrosion (Corrosion)
4. Attrition (Attrition)

CF03 : Streams (River)

STREAMS (Rivers) जलधाराएँ (नदियाँ)

A river system consists of a main channel & all of its tributaries. The main channel is called the trunk stream. It is the largest stream in the system. It is the largest stream in the system. It is the largest stream in the system.

I Stream Order (Strahler's Law)

A. First order stream (First order stream)

B. Second order stream (Second order stream)

C. Third order stream (Third order stream)

D. Fourth order stream (Fourth order stream)

E. Fifth order stream (Fifth order stream)

II Stream Order (Strahler's Law)

A. First order stream (First order stream)

B. Second order stream (Second order stream)

C. Third order stream (Third order stream)

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E. Fifth order stream (Fifth order stream)

CF04 : River's Landscape

RIVER'S LANDSCAPE नदी-स्थलाकृतियाँ

The river landscape is a result of the interaction of the river and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the river and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the river and the land.

I Erosional Landforms अपरदनकृत भू-आकृतियाँ

A. V-shaped valleys (V-shaped valleys)

B. Waterfalls (Waterfalls)

C. Rapids (Rapids)

D. River meanders (River meanders)

E. Pot holes (Pot holes)

II Depositional Landforms निक्षेप द्वारा भू-आकृतियाँ

A. Flood plains (Flood plains)

B. Alluvial fans & cones (Alluvial fans & cones)

C. Deltas (Deltas)

CF05 : Streams (River's Patterns)

Streams (River's Patterns) जलधाराएँ (नदियों के प्रतिरूप)

All drainage systems are made up of an interconnected network of streams that together form particular patterns. The nature of a drainage pattern can vary greatly from one type of terrain to another, primarily in response to the structural pattern of faults and folds.

I Drainage Patterns

A. Dendritic (Dendritic)

B. Trellis (Trellis)

C. Rectangular (Rectangular)

D. Radial (Radial)

E. Anastomosing (Anastomosing)

II Drainage Patterns

A. Dendritic (Dendritic)

B. Trellis (Trellis)

C. Rectangular (Rectangular)

D. Radial (Radial)

E. Anastomosing (Anastomosing)

CF06 : Sea Water

SEA WATER समुद्री जल

Sea water is a mixture of water and salt. It is a mixture of water and salt. It is a mixture of water and salt.

I Sea Water

A. Salinity (Salinity)

B. Density (Density)

C. Temperature (Temperature)

II Sea Water

A. Salinity (Salinity)

B. Density (Density)

C. Temperature (Temperature)

CF07 : Coastal Landscape

COASTAL LANDSCAPE समुद्र तटवर्ती भू-आकृतियाँ

The coastal landscape is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land.

I Marine Erosional Landforms समुद्री अपरदनकृत स्थलाकृतियाँ

A. Cliffs (Cliffs)

B. Coastal dunes & stacks (Coastal dunes & stacks)

C. Wave-cut platforms (Wave-cut platforms)

II Depositional Landforms निक्षेप द्वारा भू-आकृतियाँ

A. Beaches (Beaches)

B. Salt marshes & mud flats (Salt marshes & mud flats)

C. Bays (Bays)

CF08 : Sea Water Shorelines

SEA WATER SHORELINES समुद्री किनारे

The sea water shoreline is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land. It is a result of the interaction of the sea and the land.

I Reef and Atoll चिनिवाँ और अड्डल

A. Reef (Reef)

B. Atoll (Atoll)

II Classification of Shorelines समुद्री किनारों का वर्गीकरण

A. Barrier beach (Barrier beach)

B. Spit (Spit)

C. Hook (Hook)

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CF09 : Wind

WIND पवन (EOLIAN SYSTEM)

Major Concepts: Wind is an effective agent of erosion in arid areas, but it can transport loose, unconsolidated fragments of sand & dust over thousands of kilometers. A common wind that is responsible for considerable sand & dust transport is the dust storm or long period of the atmosphere for long periods.

Erosional Work of Wind: Deflation (removal of loose particles), Abrasion (scouring of rock surfaces), Venting (blowing out of air from cracks), Sand dunes (accumulation of sand), Sand sheets (accumulation of sand), Sand ripples (accumulation of sand), Sand bars (accumulation of sand).

Depositional Work: Sand dunes, Sand sheets, Sand ripples, Sand bars.

Transportational Work: Sand dunes, Sand sheets, Sand ripples, Sand bars.

CF10 : Wind : Desert Landscape

Wind: Desert Landscape पवन: मरुस्थलीय भू-दृश्य

Erosional Desert Landforms: Blow hole, Vent, Desert, Ventifact, Ventifact, Ventifact.

Depositional Desert Landforms: Sand dunes, Sand sheets, Sand ripples, Sand bars.

CF11 : Glaciers

GLACIERS हिमानी (हिमनद)

Glaciers are a huge accumulation of natural ice which extends to a substantial layer on dry lands and began forming slowly towards the end of the last ice age.

Types of Glaciers: Continental Glaciers, Valley Glaciers, Outlet Glacier.

Works of Glaciers: Erosional Work (Flattening, Polishing, Striation, Abrasion), Depositional Work (Moraine, Drumlin, Esker, Kame, Tilted Terrace, Kettle, Kame and Trench, Kame and Pit, Kame and Pond, Kame and Lake, Kame and Stream, Kame and Well, Kame and Spring, Kame and Pond, Kame and Lake, Kame and Stream, Kame and Well, Kame and Spring).

CF12 : Glacial Landforms

GLACIAL LANDFORMS हिमनदीय भू-आकृतियाँ

Glacial Landforms are created due to erosion, transportation and glacio-fluvial-deposition. In the continental regions, extension of lowlands and valley floors along with almost similar low-deposition makes the setting of glaciers a very slow process (Polar Arctic region). As a result, very slow flow glacial landforms are created by erosion. Most of the erosional activity takes place in high and mountainous glaciers which flow and retreat in the formation of landforms (Himalayas, Alps & Andes).

Erosional Landforms: Rock Mountains, Cirque, Horn, Arête or Saddle, U-shaped Valley, Tarn, Crag & Tail, Fjord, Glacier Valley.

Depositional Landforms: Moraine, Drumlin, Esker, Kame, Tilted Terrace, Kettle, Kame and Trench, Kame and Pit, Kame and Pond, Kame and Lake, Kame and Stream, Kame and Well, Kame and Spring.

CF13 : Ground Water

GROUND WATER भूमिगत जल

Water seeps into the ground through pores spaces in the rock and soil. It passes first through the zone of aeration, in which the pores are occupied by both air & water, and then into the zone of saturation, in which all the pores are occupied by water.

Major Concepts: Groundwater is the water that exists in the pores and fractures of the earth's crust. It is the water that is found in the ground below the surface of the earth.

Work of Ground Water: Erosional Work (Cave formation, Sinkholes), Depositional Work (Spring, Well, Artesian Well).

CF14 : Ground Water

GROUND WATER भूमिगत जल

Major Concepts: Groundwater is the water that exists in the pores and fractures of the earth's crust. It is the water that is found in the ground below the surface of the earth.

Work of Ground Water: Erosional Work (Cave formation, Sinkholes), Depositional Work (Spring, Well, Artesian Well).

CF15 : Ground Water

GROUND WATER भूमिगत जल

Major Concepts: Groundwater is the water that exists in the pores and fractures of the earth's crust. It is the water that is found in the ground below the surface of the earth.

Work of Ground Water: Erosional Work (Cave formation, Sinkholes), Depositional Work (Spring, Well, Artesian Well).