

West Coastal Plain

Extent

Arabian Sea from the Rann of Kutchch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south

West coastal plains are narrower than the eastern coastal plain.

Coastal strips

1. Konkan coast

Extent

500 km between Daman in the north and Goa in the south

Highly dissected coastline, irregular with, several natural harbours

Many small and seasonal rivers flow through this region.

2. Karnataka coast

Extent

Goa to Mangalore

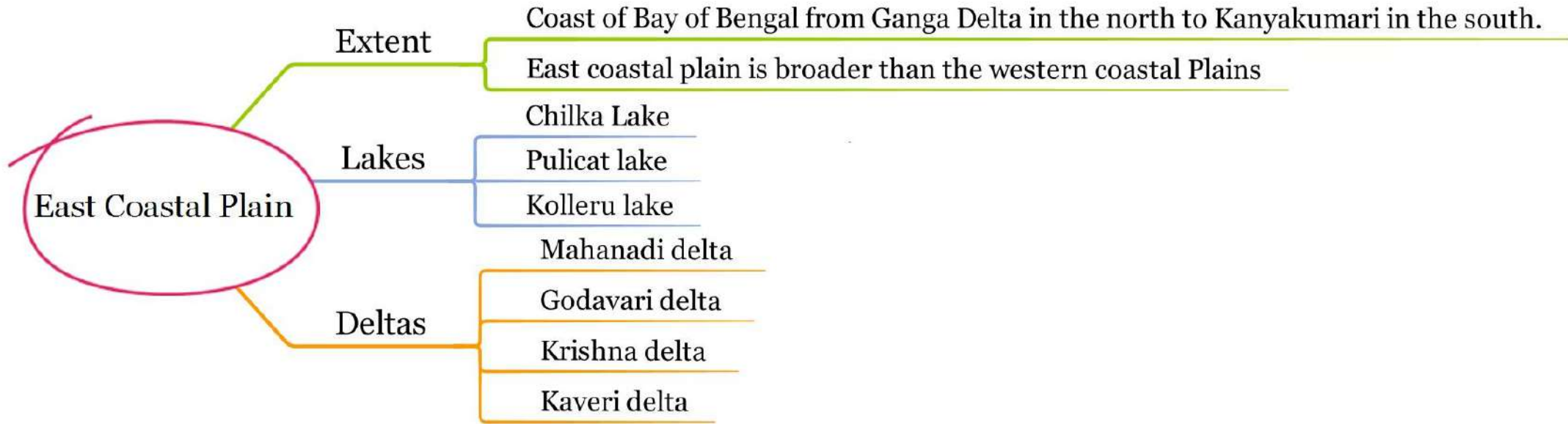
3. Malabar coast

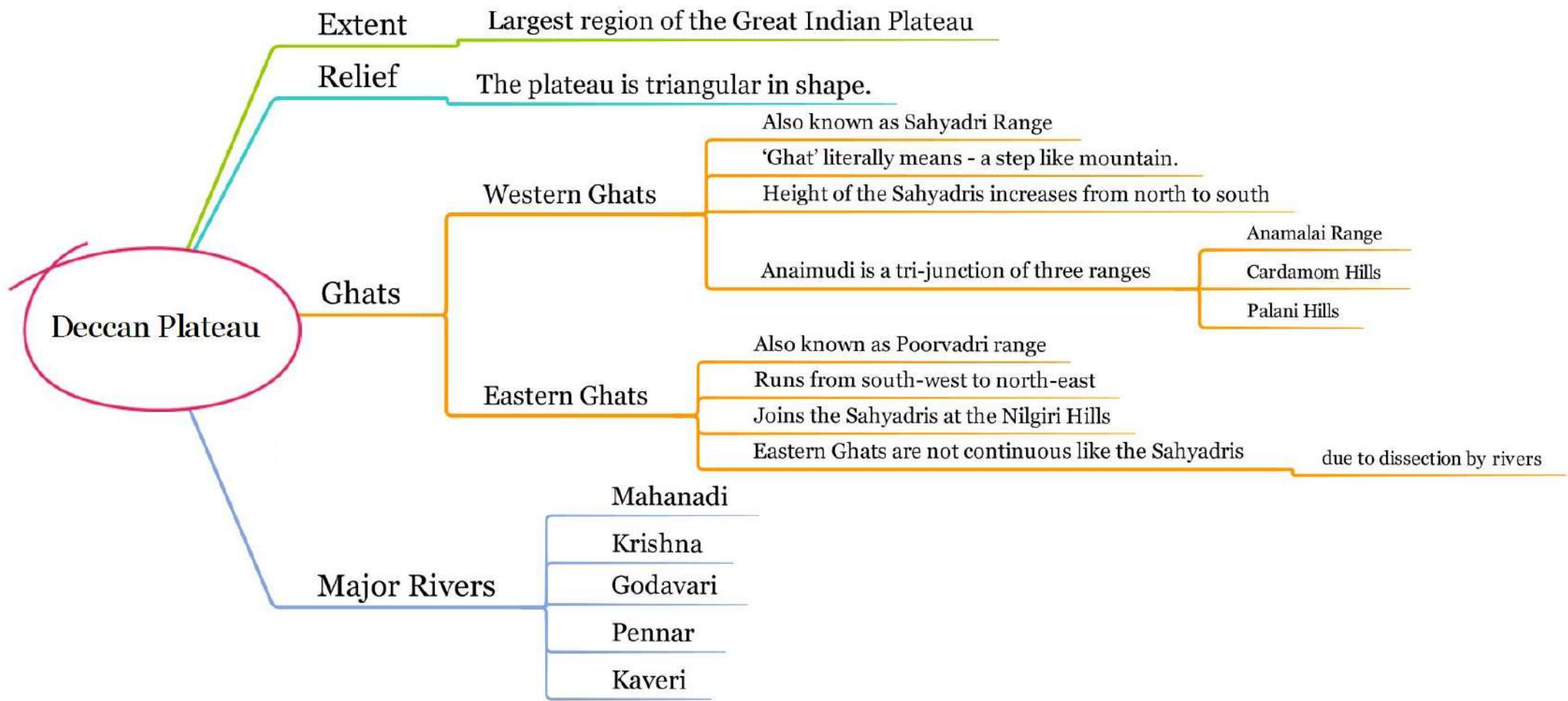
Extent

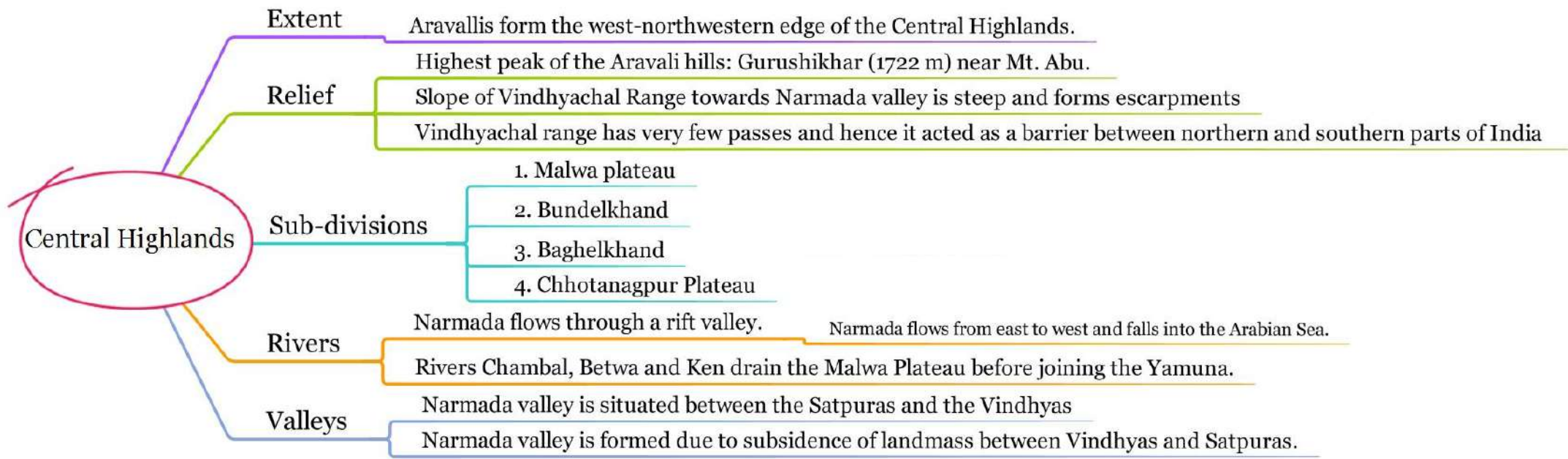
Mangalore to Kanyakumari

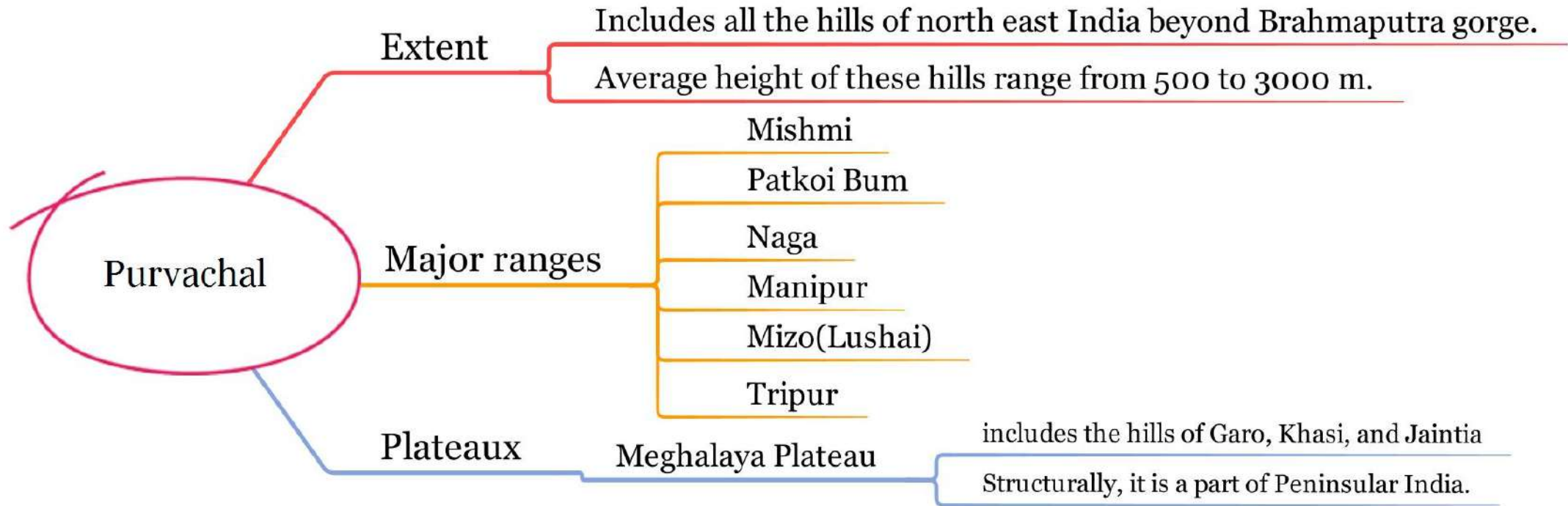
coastal plain in Malabar coast is wider

Featured with a number of long and narrow lagoons









Mountain ranges north of Himadri in Jammu and Kashmir are called Trans-Himalayas

Trans-Himalayas

Ranges

Zaskar range

Lies north of Himadri range and runs parallel to it

Ladakh range

Lies north of Zaskar range

River Indus Indus flows towards northwest between Zaskar and Ladakh range

Karakoram range

Lies north of Ladakh range

Features

range is about 500 km (311 mi) in length

28-50% of the Karakoram Range is glaciated

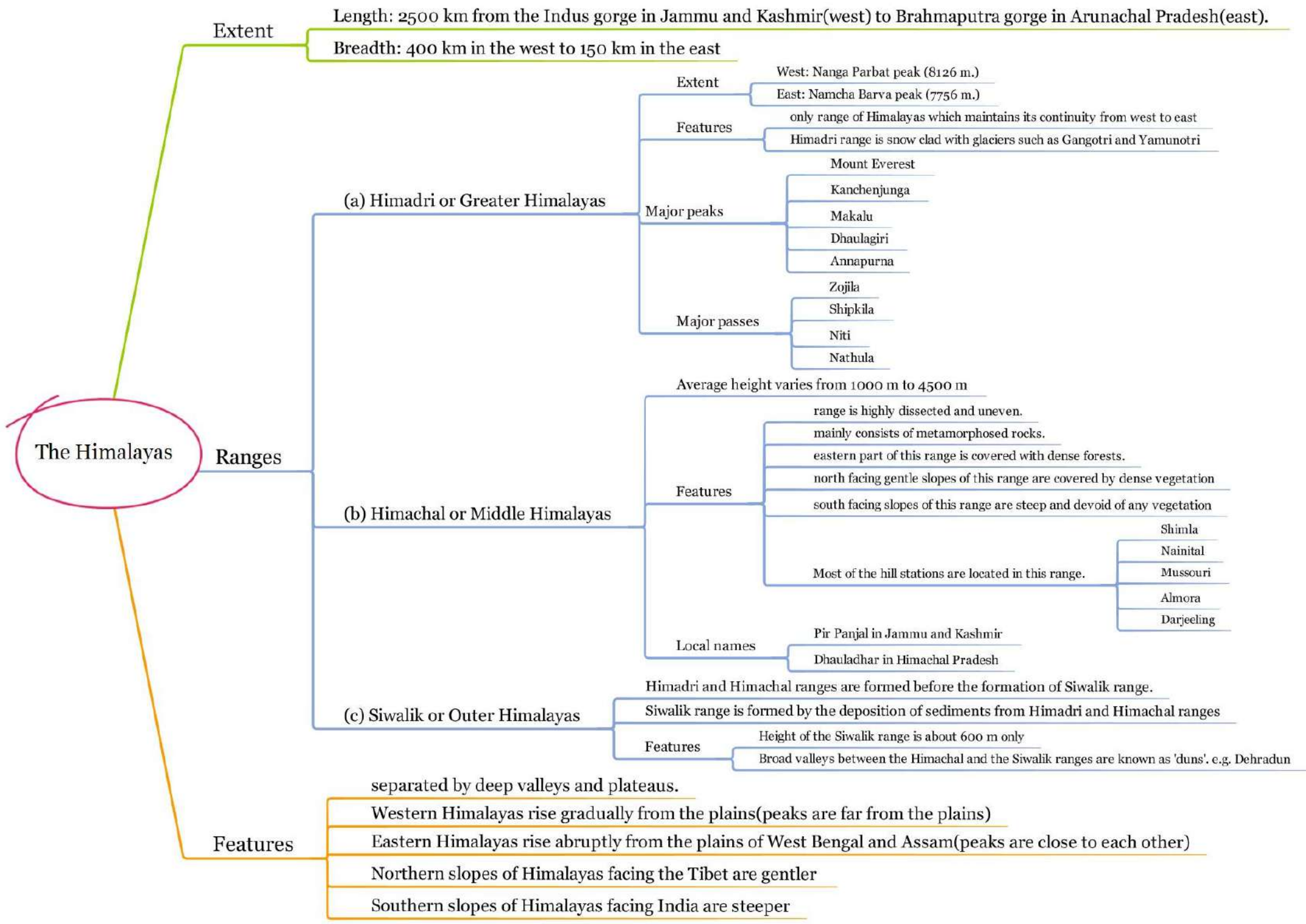
K2 (8611 m) is the highest peak of the Karakoram Mountains and next only to Mt. Everest.

Plateaux

Ladakh plateau

Lies north-east of Jammu and Kashmir

plateau is a very high and arid.



Extent

Length: 2500 km from the Indus gorge in Jammu and Kashmir(west) to Brahmaputra gorge in Arunachal Pradesh(east).
Breadth: 400 km in the west to 150 km in the east

Ranges

(a) Himadri or Greater Himalayas

Extent

West: Nanga Parbat peak (8126 m.)
East: Namcha Barva peak (7756 m.)

Features

only range of Himalayas which maintains its continuity from west to east
Himadri range is snow clad with glaciers such as Gangotri and Yamunotri

Major peaks

- Mount Everest
- Kanchenjunga
- Makalu
- Dhaulagiri
- Annapurna

Major passes

- Zojila
- Shipkila
- Niti
- Nathula

(b) Himachal or Middle Himalayas

Average height varies from 1000 m to 4500 m

Features

- range is highly dissected and uneven.
- mainly consists of metamorphosed rocks.
- eastern part of this range is covered with dense forests.
- north facing gentle slopes of this range are covered by dense vegetation
- south facing slopes of this range are steep and devoid of any vegetation

Local names

- Most of the hill stations are located in this range.
 - Shimla
 - Nainital
 - Mussouri
 - Almora
 - Darjeeling
- Pir Panjal in Jammu and Kashmir
- Dhauladhar in Himachal Pradesh

(c) Siwalik or Outer Himalayas

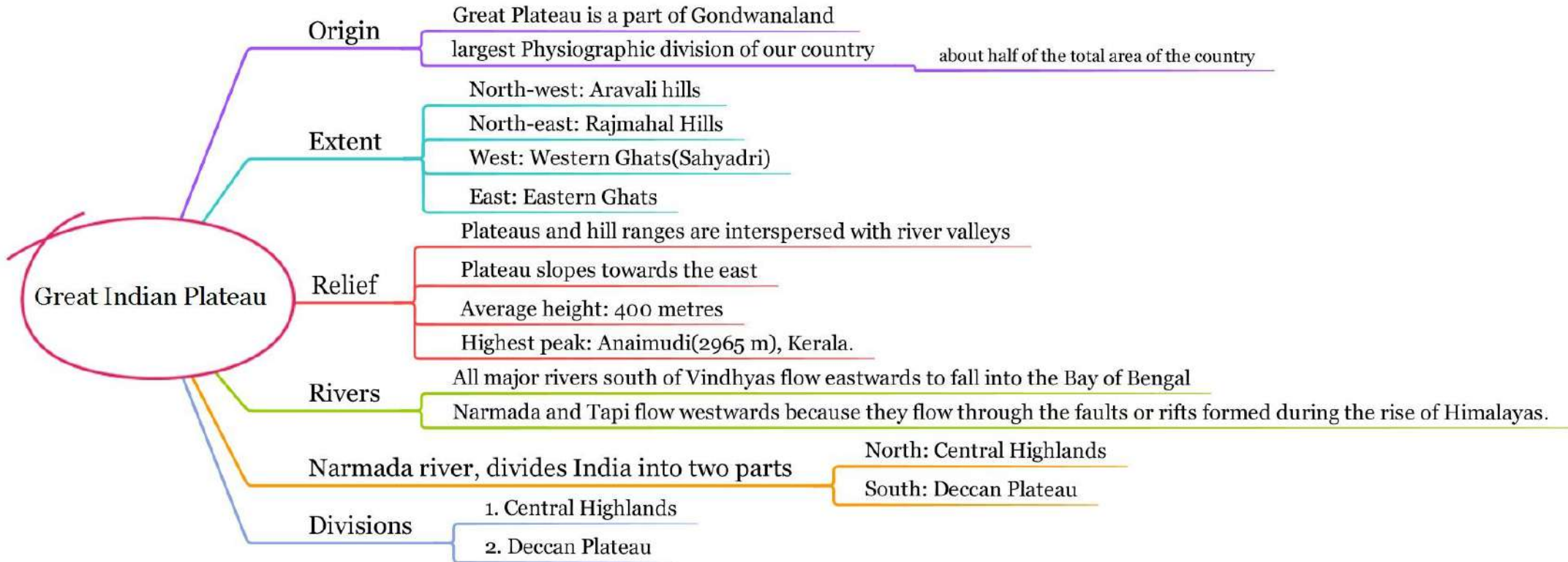
Himadri and Himachal ranges are formed before the formation of Siwalik range.
Siwalik range is formed by the deposition of sediments from Himadri and Himachal ranges

Features

- Height of the Siwalik range is about 600 m only
- Broad valleys between the Himachal and the Siwalik ranges are known as 'duns'. e.g. Dehradun

Features

- separated by deep valleys and plateaus.
- Western Himalayas rise gradually from the plains(peaks are far from the plains)
- Eastern Himalayas rise abruptly from the plains of West Bengal and Assam(peaks are close to each other)
- Northern slopes of Himalayas facing the Tibet are gentler
- Southern slopes of Himalayas facing India are steeper



Great Northern Plains

- Boundaries**
- North: Himalayas
 - South: Great Indian Plateau
 - West: Rajasthan
 - East: Brahmaputra valley

Formed by the deposition of sediments from the rivers of Himalayas and Great Indian plateau

- Features**
- Divided into four parts
 - (i) Western plain
 - (ii) North Central plain
 - (iii) Eastern plain
 - (iv) Brahmaputra plain.

Depth of alluvium ranges from 100 to 3000 metres at places.

Average height: 200 m.

Ambala acts as a water divide between Satluj in the west and Ganga in the east

Rivers flowing towards east of this divide flow into Bay of Bengal
 Rivers flowing towards west of this divide flow into Arabian Sea.

- Types of plains**
- Bangar**
 - Formed in higher parts of the plain
 - never covered by the floods
 - Khadar**
 - Formed in lower parts of the plain
 - flooded by streams almost every year
 - Bhabar**
 - Formed along the outer slopes of Siwaliks in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
 - Bhabar is made of gravel and coarse sand
 - Smaller streams flowing under the Bhabar disappear during the summer and resurface after crossing the Bhabar.
 - Terai**
 - Waters resurfaced from Bhabar accumulates and forms a marshy land called Terai.
 - Large tracts of Terai land have been reclaimed for agriculture

- Divisions**
- 1. Western Plain**
 - Regions**
 - Rajasthan desert
 - Bangar regions to the west of Aravali ranges.
 - Features**
 - Sambhar lake is situated in this plain.
 - 2. North Central Plain**
 - Regions**
 - Punjab
 - Haryana
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Features**
 - Highly fertile plain
 - 3. Eastern Plain**
 - Regions**
 - covers the middle and the lower Ganga valley lying in the states of Bihar and West Bengal
 - Features**
 - southern part of the plain is delta region
 - Plains of West Bengal widens from the foot hills of the Himalayas upto the Bay of Bengal.
 - Ganga is divided into several distributaries in the delta region e.g. Hooghly river.
 - Rivers**
 - Ghagra, Kosi and Gandak join Ganga from the north
 - Son joins Ganga from the south
 - 4. Brahmaputra Plain**
 - Regions**
 - Bangladesh
 - Delta regions jointly formed by Ganga and Brahmaputra and their distributaries
 - Features**
 - Formed by the deposition of alluvium from Brahmaputra and its tributaries
 - Floods occur at regular intervals.
 - Rivers change their course frequently
 - River Islands are formed due to change of river course e.g. Majuli(world's largest river island)