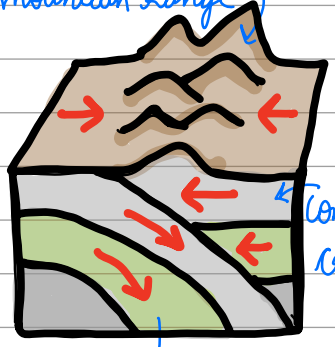
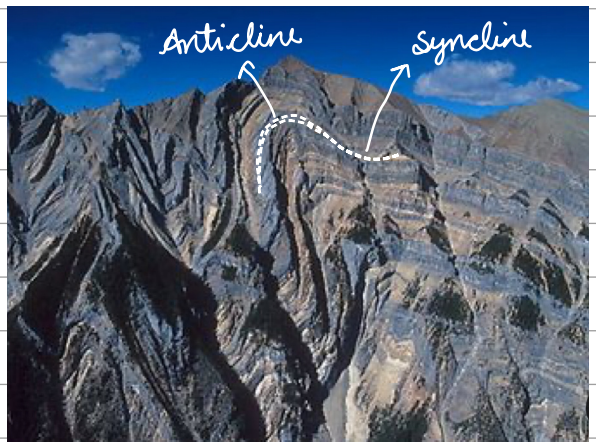
..Mountains..

landform that rises prominently above its surroundings, generally exhibiting steep slopes, a relatively confined summit area and considerable local relief.

① Fold Mountains

Really high mountain range





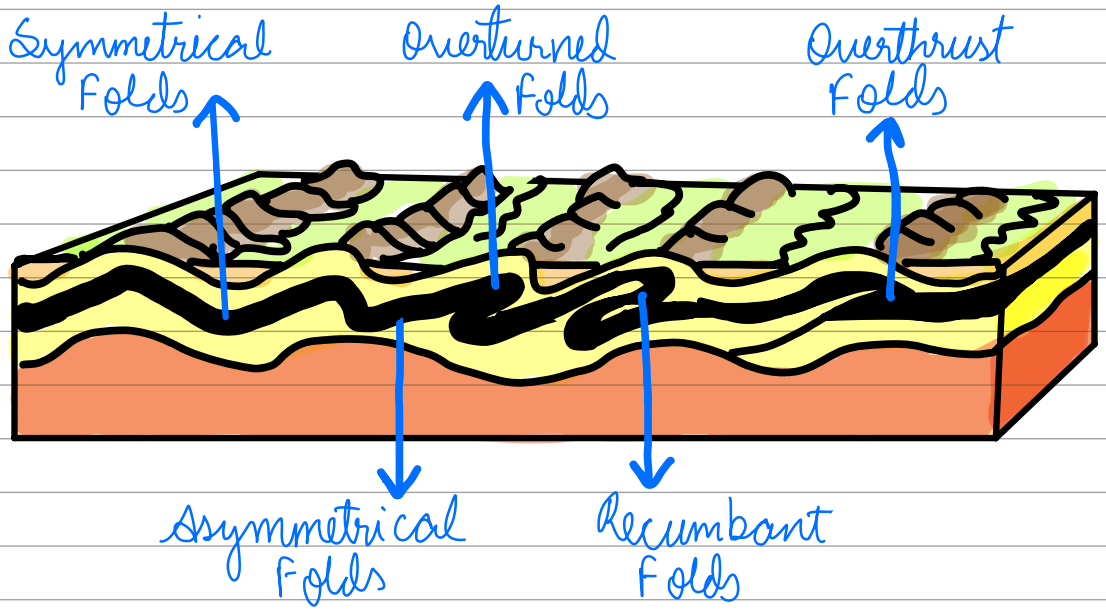
① eg:
young fold mountains
↓
Himalayas

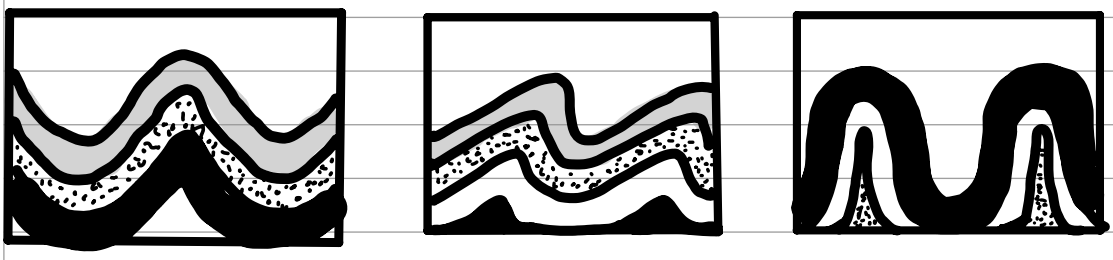
② Andes mountain

→ Anticline : Structure that dips downwards from a medium line, forming a hill.

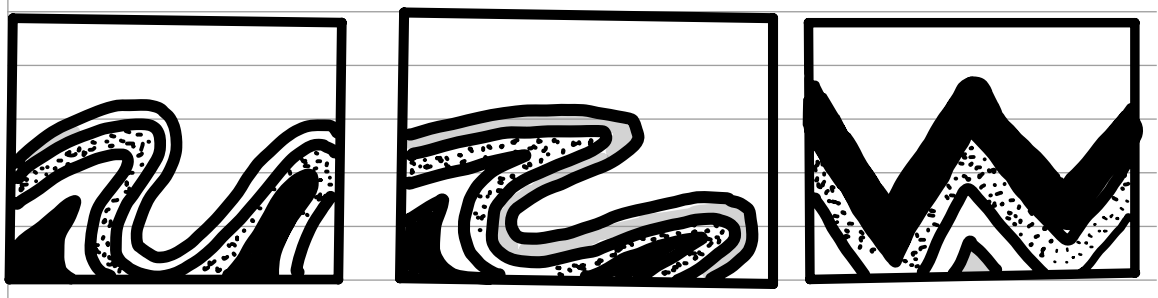
→ Syncline : Structure that dips upwards from a medium line, forming a valley.

Reverse fault
↓
convergent border



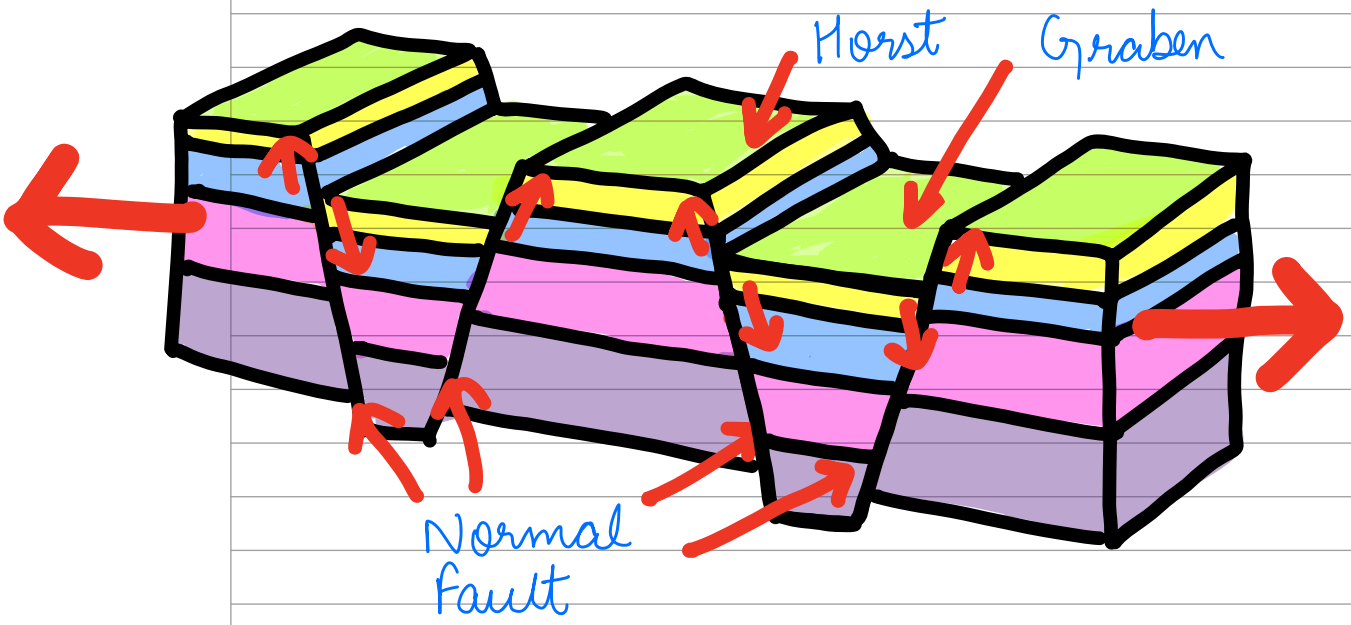


Symmetrical Folds | Asymmetrical Folds | Isoclinal Folds



Overturned Folds | Recumbant Folds | Chevron Folds

② Block Mountains

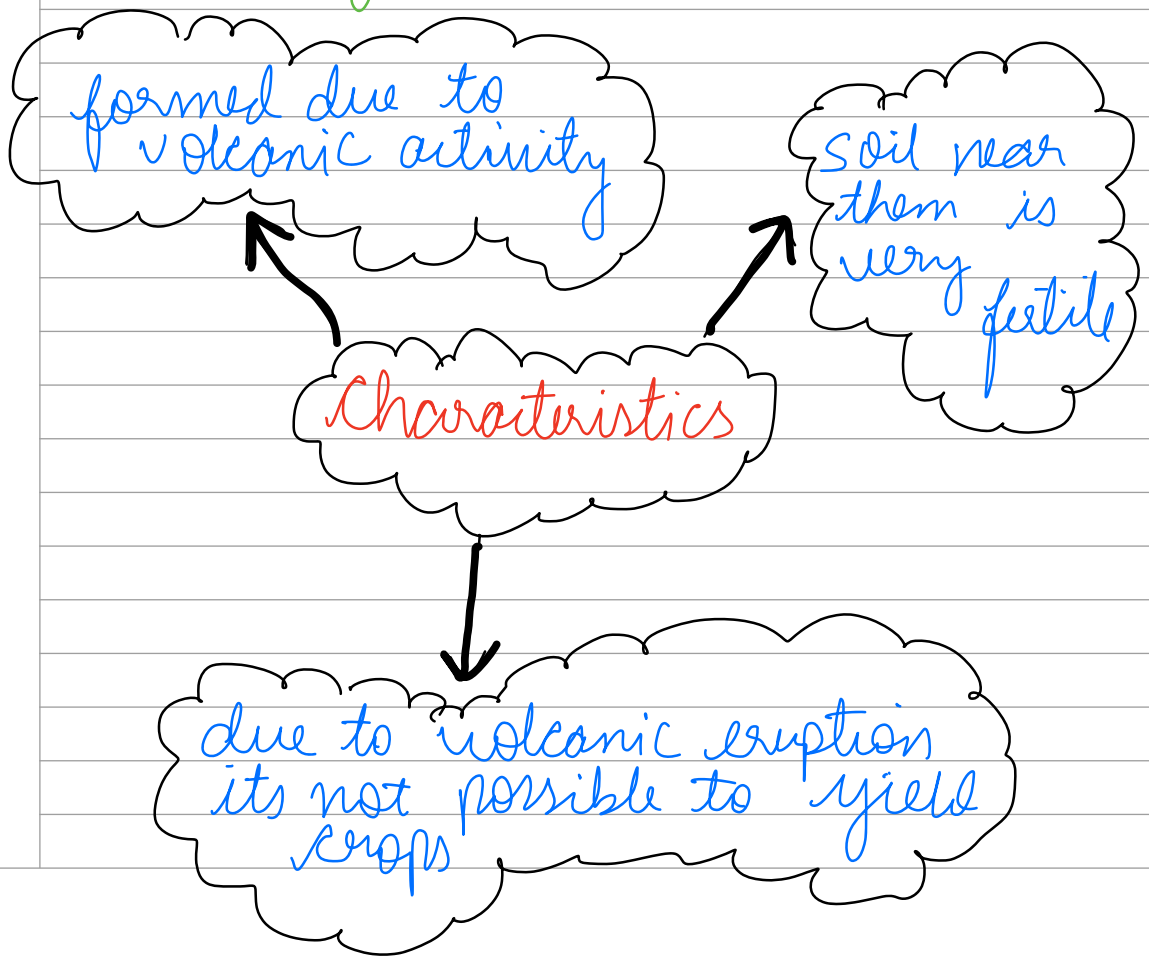


eg : Rhine valley → Germany
Vosges mountain → France
Great African Rift Valley
Sierra Nevada → USA
Satpura and Vindhya → India

③ Volcanic Dome..

Mountain formed due to volcanic activity in the volcanos is known as volcanic mountain.

eg: Andaman & Nicobar Island
↓
tip of volcanic mountain



Dome mountains

formed when a gigantic amount of magma or melted rock pushes the earth's crust.

- not as tall as fold mountains
- relatively flat as compared to any other type of mountain.

eg: The Weald
↓
Southeast England.

- The Black Hills
↓
South Dakota

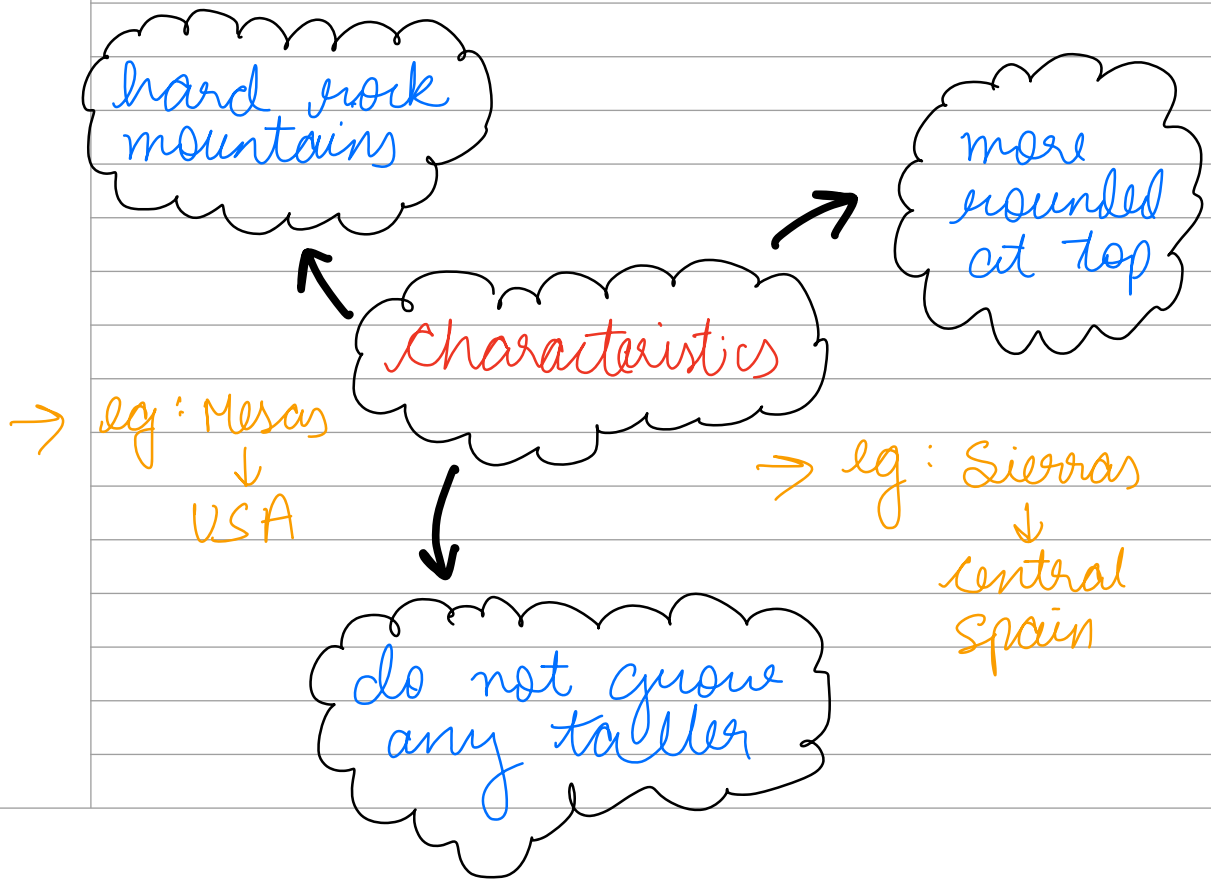
④

.. Residual Mountains ..

residues of the previously existing mountains cause the formation of residual mountains

↓

Along with the remnants, weathering and erosion also affects the process of formation of these mountains.



⇒ Mountain Ranges in India...

Types of Mountain	Examples
① Fold Mountains	Himalayas
② Residual Mountains	Nilgiris Ajmer Hill Rajmahal
③ Block Mountains	Satpura Vindhya
④ Dome Mountains	Kedar Dome peak

Plateau ..

a flat, elevated landform that rises sharply above the surrounding area on at least one side.

They occur on every continent and take up a third of the Earth's land.

- Rich in mineral deposits.

eg:

1. East African Plateau → Gold + Diamond mining
2. Chotanagpur Plateau → Iron + Coal + Manganese reserves
3. Deccan Plateau → Minerals + Iron + copper + coal etc.

Formation of Plateaus

1. Volcanism → Deccan Plateau

2. Crustal Shortening
   ↓
   thrusting of one block of crust over another and folding occurs.
   ↓
   Tibetian Plateau

3. Thermal Expansion
   ↓
   replacement of cold lithosphere by hot asthenosphere.
   ↓
   Yellowstone Plateau → USA
   +
   Massif Central → France
   +
   Ethiopian Plateau → Africa

Types of Plateaus

① Dissected Plateau

↓

result of upward movement in the Earth's crust

↓

upliftment is caused by slow collision of tectonic plates.

↓

Colorado Plateau → USA
Tibetan Plateau

(2) Volcanic Plateau

numerious small volcanic eruptions that slowly build up over time,

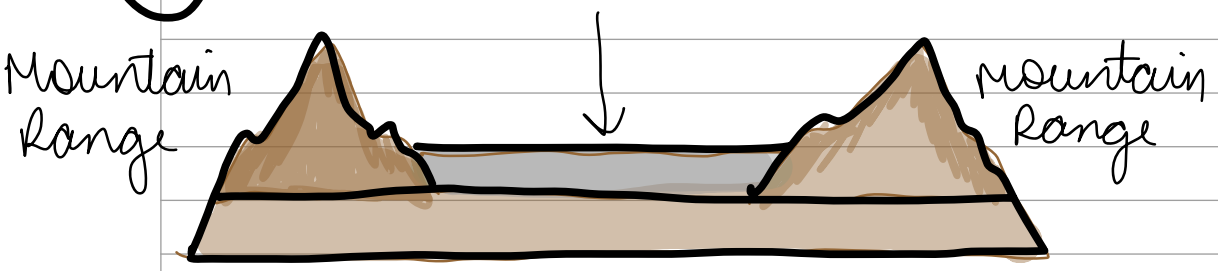
↓

forming a plateau from the resulting lava flows.

eg: Columbia Plateau → USA

Deccan Traps → India

(3) Intermontane Plateaus

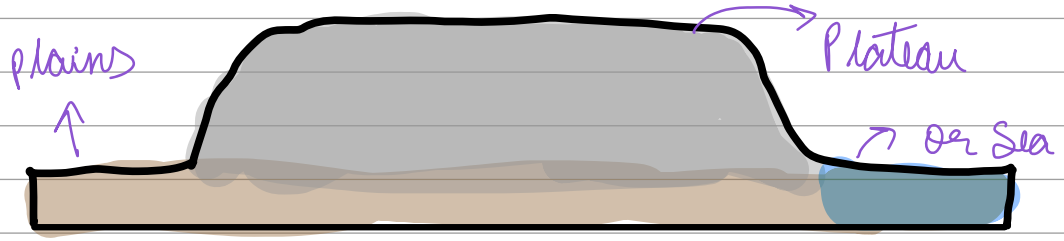


- Highest in the world
- Bordered by mountains

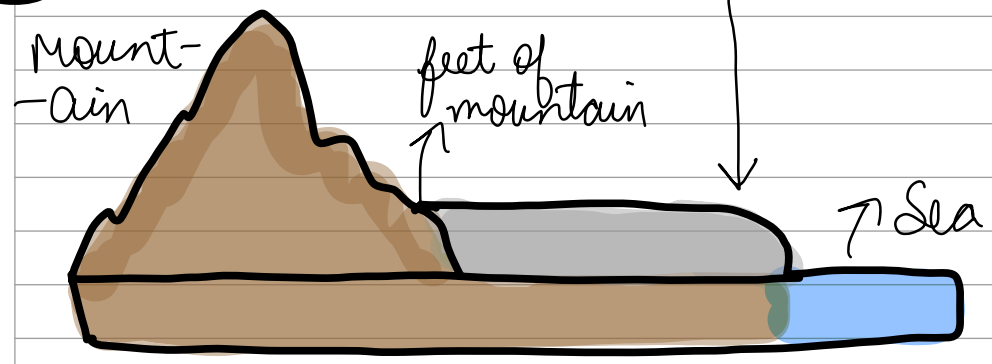
eg: Tibetan Plateau

(4) Continental Plateau

- Bordered on all sides by plains or sea
- forming away from mountains



(5) Piedmount Plateau



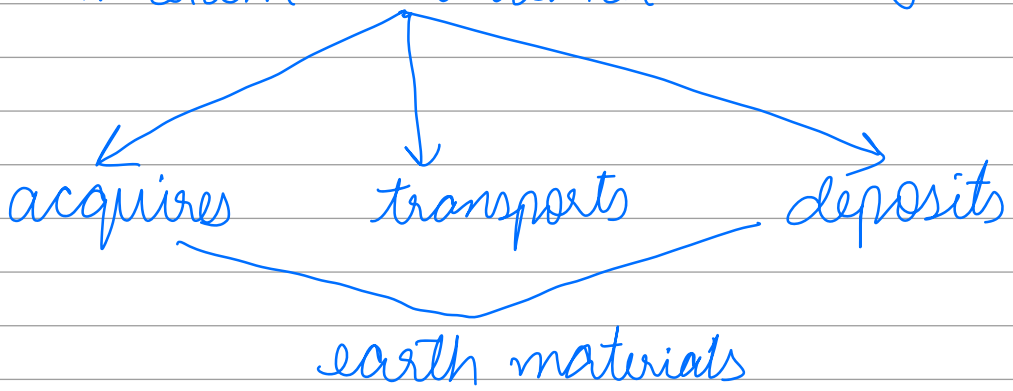
- Bordered by mountain on one side and Sea on other.
- eg: Patagonian Plateau

* Highest and largest Plateau in world
  ↓
  Tibetan Plateau
  ↓
  Roof of the world

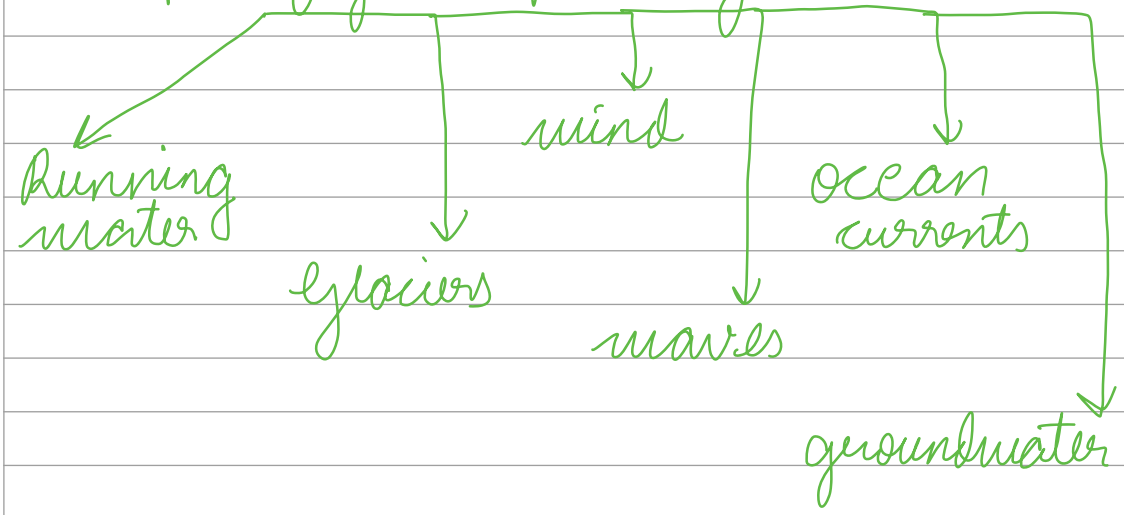
Geomorphic forces

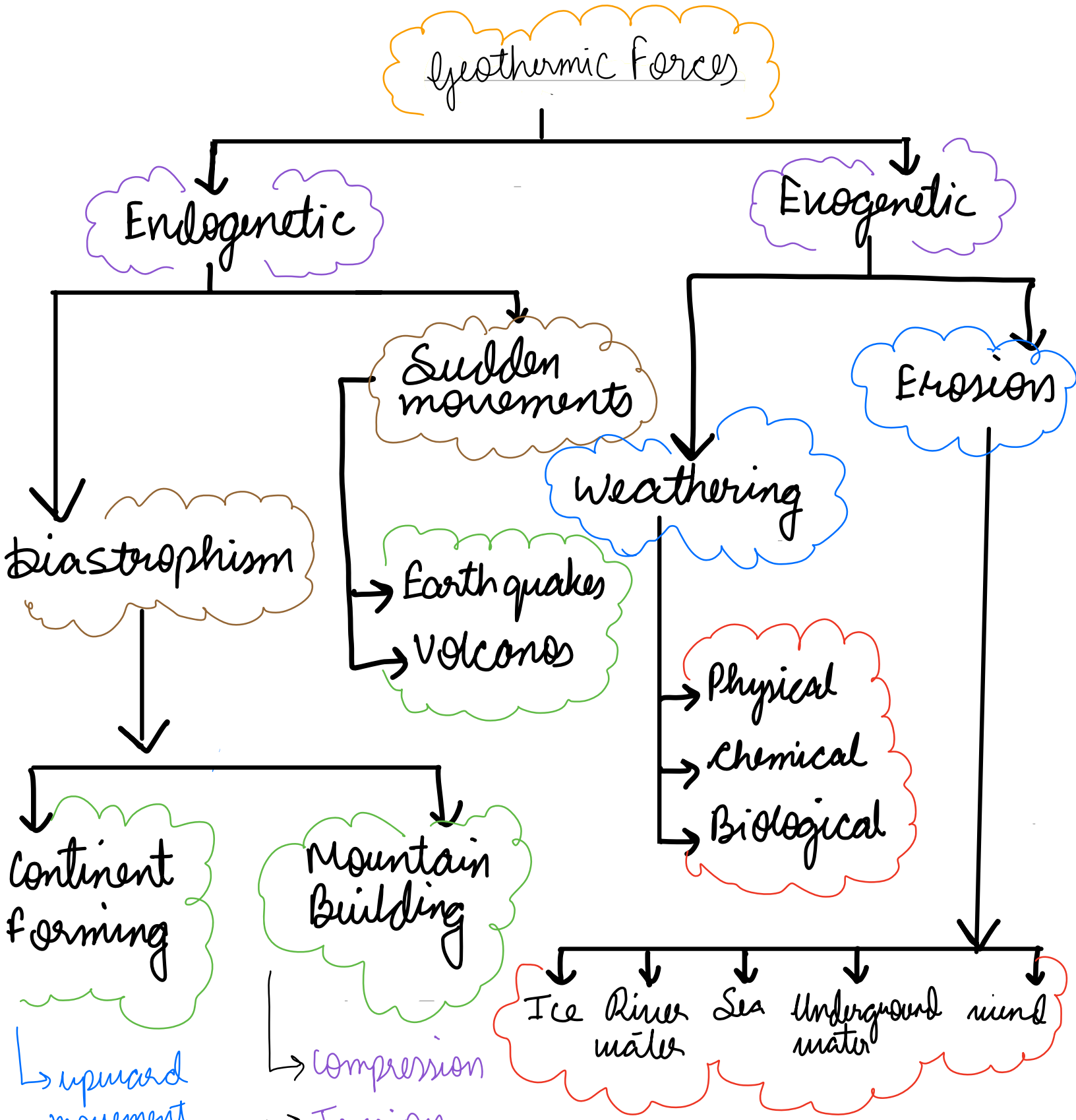
A force which applied on earth materials, affects its configuration.

- Geomorphic agent is a moving medium which



- examples of geomorphic agents are




Geothermic Forces
Endogenetic
Exogenetic
Sudden movements
Erosion
Weathering
Diastrophism
Earthquakes
Volcanos
Physical
Chemical
Biological
Continent forming
Mountain Building
Ice
River water
Sea
Underground water
wind
upward movement
downward movement
Compression
Tension

✱ — mountain Building force

↓

also called → Orogenic force

✱ — continent forming force

↓

also called → Epeirogenic force