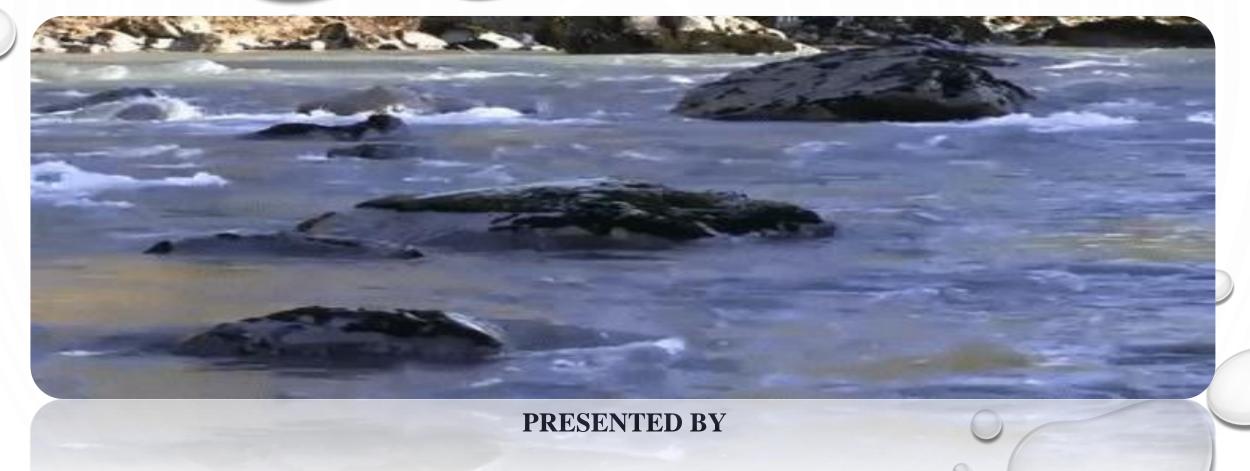
WORK OF RIVER



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WHAT IS A RIVER ???

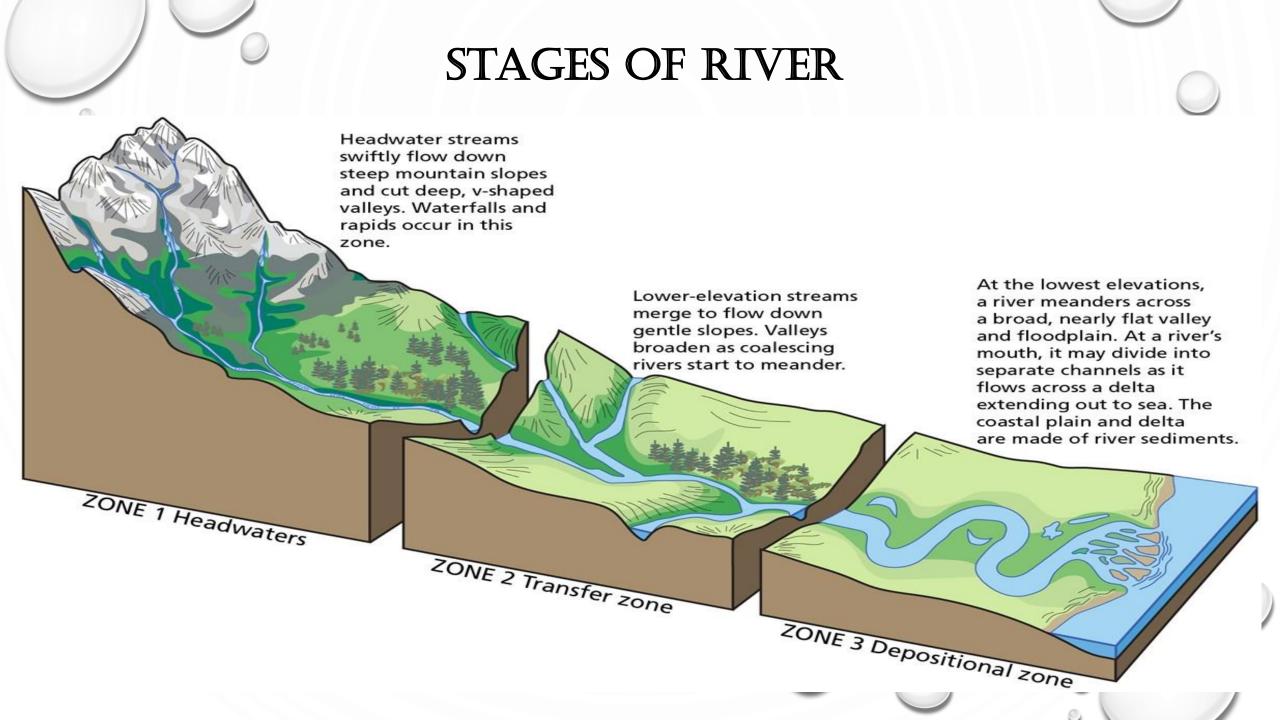
- According to *Encyclopedia*:- "A River is a ribbon-like body of water that flows downhill from the force of gravity."
- According to *Wikipedia*:- "A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river."
- A flowing body of water that is smaller than a river is called a stream, creek, or brook.
- All rivers have a starting point where water begins its flow its called *Origen* of *River*. This source is called a headwater.
- The other end of a river is called its *Mouth*, where water empties into a larger body of water, such as a lake or ocean.

There are three main types of processes that occur in a river.

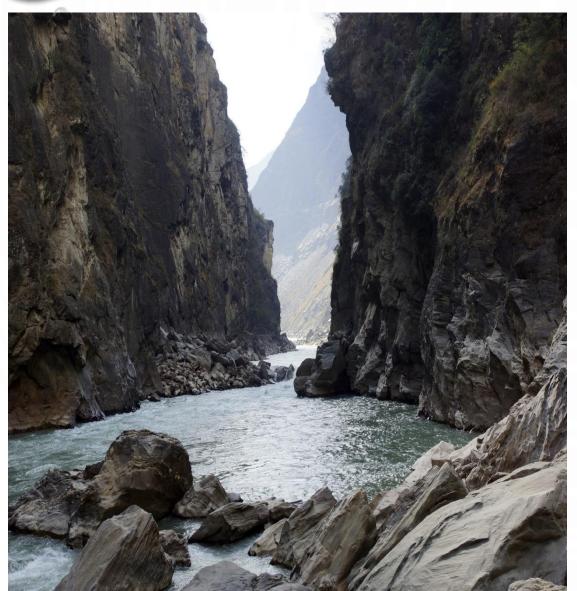
- Erosion
- Transportation
- Deposition

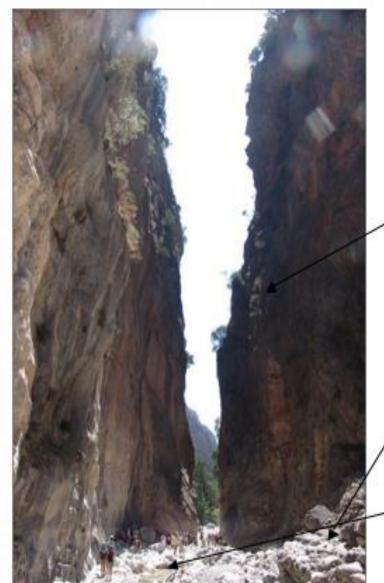
Factors affecting on Erosion of river

- 1. Velocity of the River
- 2. The volume of the water
- 3. The nature of the land
- 4. The amount of the load of the river
- 5. The nature of rock



Gorge

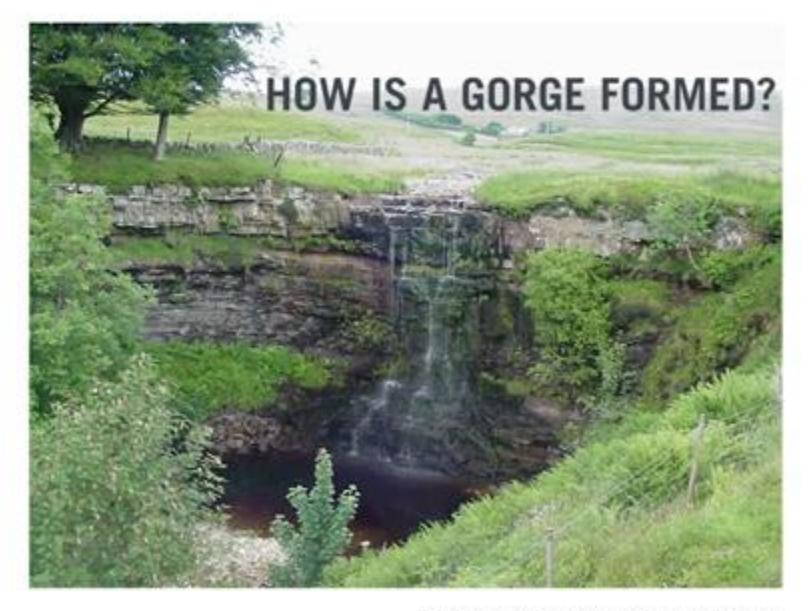




Steep Valley Sides

Large Bedload

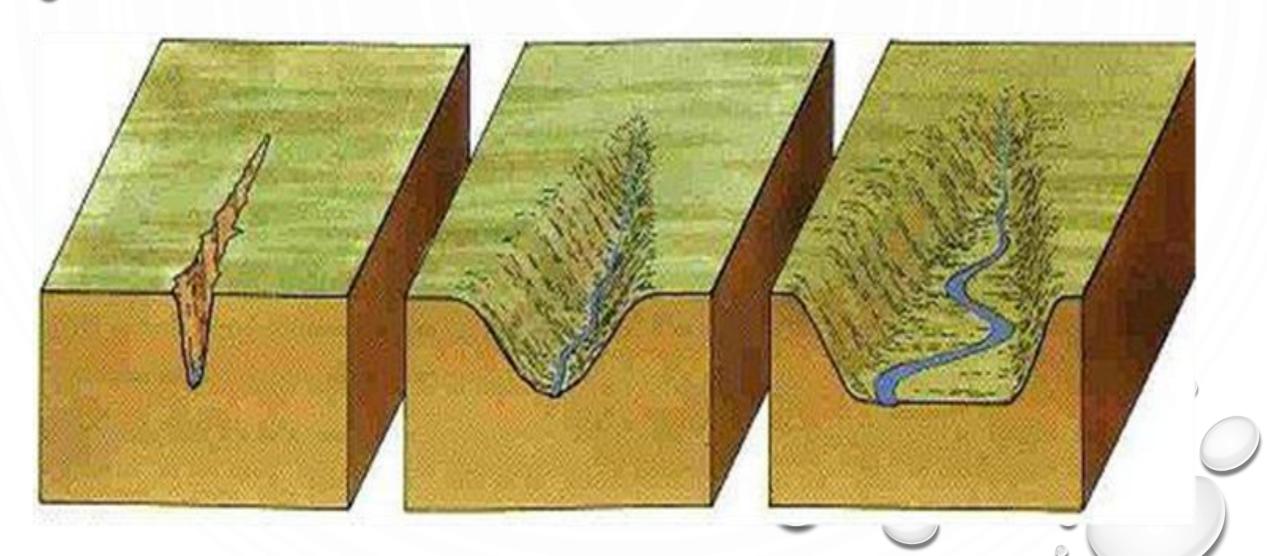
Valley Floor (often containing a river) – Narrow and Shallow



This is Hell Gill waterfall, which is situated at the source of the River Eden

Erosional Landforms of River

'V' shaped Valley





River Features

Formation of Valleys

Rapid

Waterfall

1 Waterfalls are formed when a river flows over a layer of harder rock followed by a layer of softer rock.

Harder Rock
Softer Rock

3 The force of the water undercuts the hard rock and creates a plunge pool.



5 The fallen rocks crash into the plunge pool and they swirl around causing more erosion.

2 The soft rock erodes more quickly forming a step in the river bed.

Harder Rock

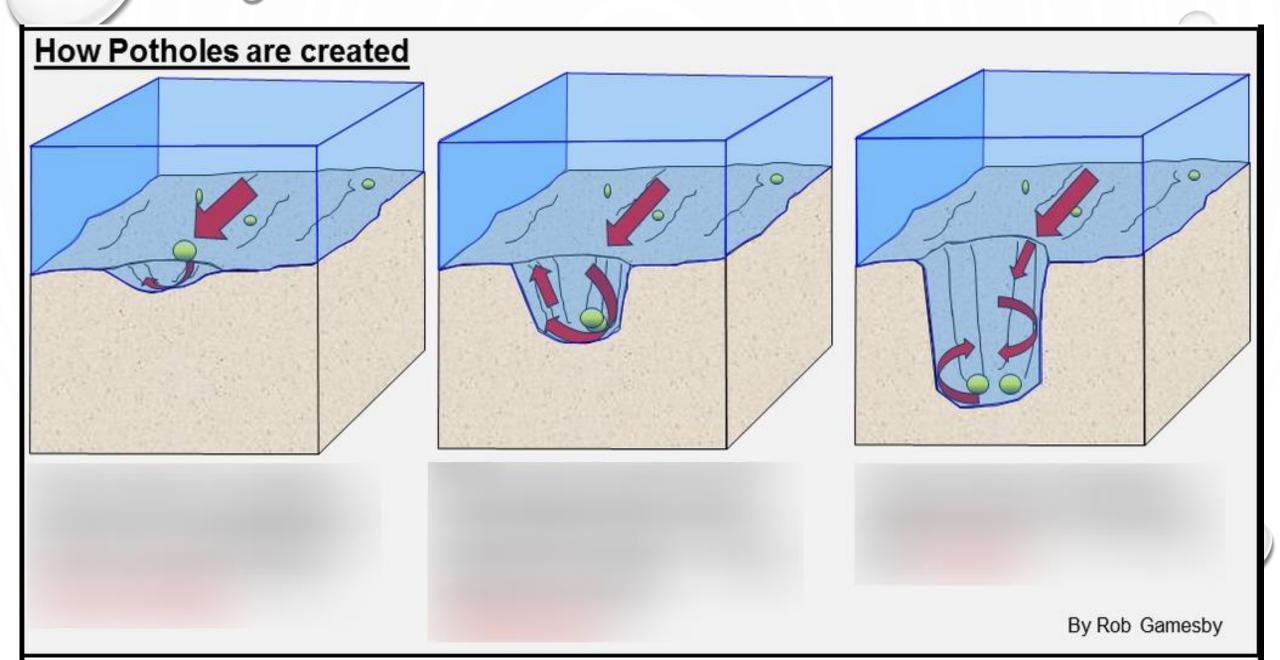
Softer Rock

4 The hard rock is left overhanging and because it isn't supported, it eventually collapses.

6 Over time, this process is repeated and the waterfall moves upstream.

Waterfall recedes upstream.

Pot holes







Depositional Landforms of River Meander and Ox-Bow lake



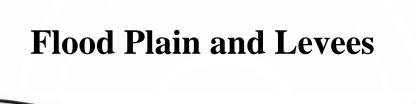
MEANDERS





River Features

Meanders & Oxbow lakes



1.) River channel and floodplain prior to flooding

Water level at flood stage

2.) During flood stage

Granular sediment (sands and gravels) deposited adjacent to channel

Fine sediment (silts & clays) deposited farther from active channel

by repeated flooding

3.) After repeated flooding

Deltas

Liverpool John Moores University