

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

COIMBATORE-35.

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A++’ Grade

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

23GET102 – BASIC CIVIL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

I YEAR / II SEMESTER

UNIT 1 PHYSICAL GEOLOGY

Topic :LANDFORMS

Landform

Landforms are features on the Earth's surface that make up the terrain, such as mountains, valleys, plains.



Types of Landform

Landforms are natural physical features on the Earth's surface shaped by geological processes over millions of years, primarily categorized into mountains, plateaus, plains, and hills



Mountains

Mountains are massive landforms that rise steeply above the surrounding terrain, usually featuring a distinct peak or summit, and are often formed by tectonic plate collisions or volcanic activity



Plateau

A large high area of flat land. A plateau is a large, flat area of land significantly raised above the surrounding terrain, like a giant tableland; metaphorically, it also means a period of little or no change or growth after a time of progress



Plains

Plains are expansive, flat, or gently rolling landforms, covering over one-third of the world's land surface, characterized by low elevation and minimal relief.



HILLS

Hills are natural landforms that rise above surrounding terrain, generally smaller and less steep than mountains, often with rounded summits.



VALLEY

A valley is an elongated, low-lying depression on the Earth's surface, usually situated between ranges of hills or mountains, often featuring a river or stream along its floor



DUNES

Dunes are hills or ridges of sand formed by wind or water flow, typically found in deserts or along coasts



CANYONS

Canyons are deep, narrow valleys with steep, often vertical walls, typically carved by the erosive action of rivers over millions of years



Thank you