Sr. No. — TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL SEC 33B. CHD. Date: ____

Subject: Geography Teacher: Mini Arora.

Class: X Date: 13.05.24

Chapter: II (Intrepretation of Topographical Maps).

Drainage:

The term drainage describes an area drained by a network of river along with its tributaries and subtributaries joining the main stream at different angles.

Drainage of an area may be studied on these aspects:

1. Find out the number of rivers, main river, tributary rivers.
2. The direction of the flow of river which tells us about the slope of the area.
3. Width of the river explains about the stages of the river. Width of the river gradually increases as it approaches towards the mouth.
4. Find out whether the river are perennial or not.
5. Are there any artificial features like dams canals, present? If it is, then it may indicate that the rivers are used for irrigation purpose.
6. Non perennial streams of a region indicate that the region probably receives low rainfall.
7. Meandering rivers would indicate flat gradient floodplains are the most fertile land. So, this area is suitable for agriculture. Dry rivers can be indicated by the presence of causeway which provides evidence that the region

receives very less rainfall.

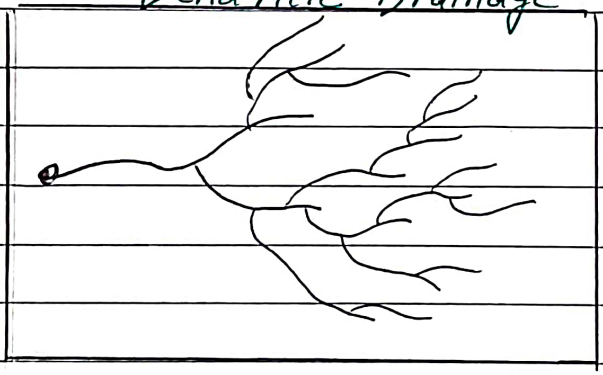
Different drainage patterns of a region is closely related to relief:

Three distinct patterns can be recognized. They are:

1. Dendritic:

This type of drainage pattern developes in the region which is made up of rocks having uniform structure. The river and its tributaries make a pattern like the veins of a leaf.

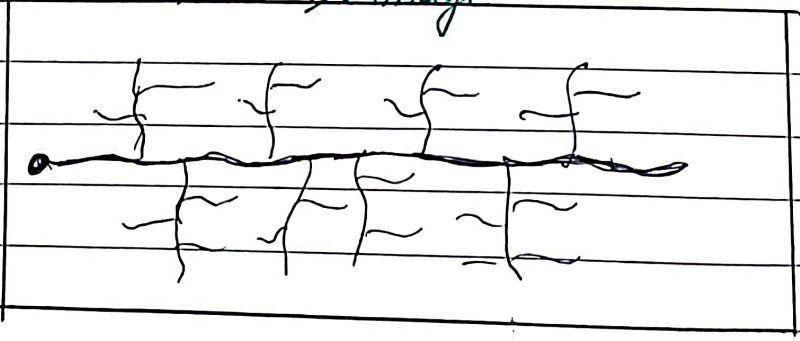
Dendritic Drainage



2. Trellis:

A trellis pattern shows alternate bed of hard and soft rock or a limestone region which is not u suited for agriculture.

Trellis Drainage.



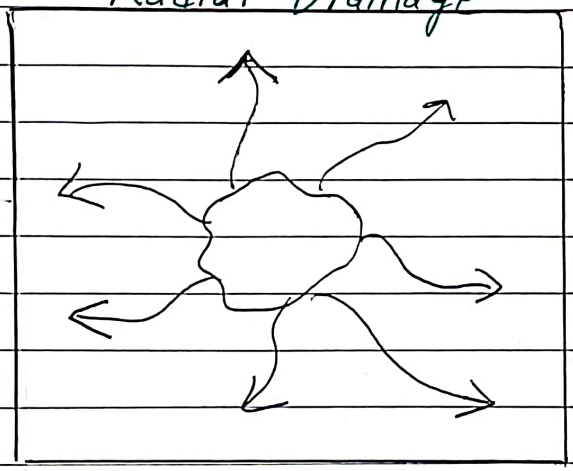
Geography Class X Chapter II

Sr. No. 3 Date

3 Radial.

A radial drainage pattern develops on a dome or volcanic cone. The river flow outward forming a pattern like the spokes of wheel.

Radial Drainage.



4. Disappearing streams:

This happens in the area of sandy or porous soils or limestone regions. The water of the stream or tributaries is absorbed in the soil before it joins the main river. Hence it seems as if the stream has disappeared, especially in the region of limestone rock.

5. Inland drainage:

The streams that flow in a pond or a lake are called inland drainage.

6 Broken land:

It gives rise to badland topography. These are found along the bank of a river. It is caused by erosion during rain when the river is in flood.

Geography Class X Chapter II

Sr. No. 4 Date

Dry streams are shown in black. Too many causeways in the map indicate a dry river and arid regions receiving seasonal rainfall.

Means of transport in Relation to Relief:

The means of transport always depend on the type of relief and drainage. On the map the roads are shown by means of symbols of cart-track, pack-tracks, metalled roads, unmetalled roads and footpaths with a bridge.

Causeways are raised platforms across a dry stream. Presence of many causeways shows that the area gets seasonal or scanty rainfall.

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Last Page