

FIBER GLASS MODELS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

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Delta, Valley, Water fall, River Meander & Ox Bow Lake, Gorge & A Mountain, An Irrigation Dam, A Mountainous Pass, Glacier, Island & Lagoon, Lake, Peninsula, Isthmus, Strait, Bay, Cape, Estuary, Gulf, Confluence, Concave & Convex slopes, Undulating slopes.



FMT05



FMT06

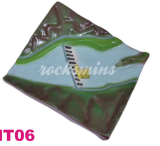
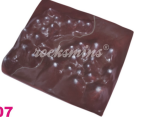
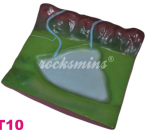
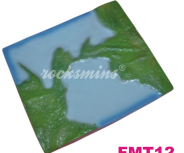
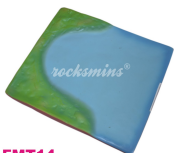
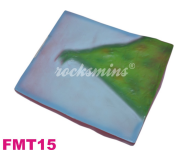


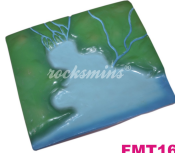
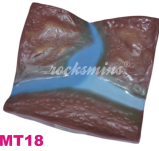
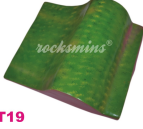
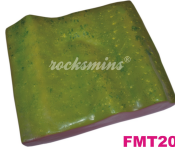
FMT07



FMT08

S.no	Cat No	Variant	Size	Image
1	FMT01	River Meander & Ox Bow Lake : A meander is a bend in a sinuous watercourse. When a meander gets cut off from the main stream, a U-shaped oxbow lake is formed.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT01
2	FMT02	Delta : A delta is a land form that is formed at the mouth of a river. Deltas are formed from the deposition of the sediment carried by the river.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT02
3	FMT03	Valley : An elongated lowland between ranges of mountains, hills, or other uplands, often having a river or stream running along the bottom is a valley.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT03
4	FMT04	Water Fall : A waterfall is a place where flowing water rapidly drops in elevation as it flows over a steep region or a cliff.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT04
5	FMT05	Gorge & A Mountain : Gorge is a deep ravine between cliffs often carved from the landscape by a river.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT05

6	FMT06	An Irrigation Dam : A dam is a barrier that impounds river water. Dams store water for irrigation, to meet energy demands and to meet water needs for towns.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT06
7	FMT07	A Mountainous Pass : A mountain pass is a natural route through a mountain range or over a ridge. It marks the highest point between two valleys and the lowest point along a ridge.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT07
8	FMT08	Glacier : A glacier is a large persistent body of ice that forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT08
9	FMT09	Island & Lagoon : Island is a piece of land surrounded by water. A lagoon is the enclosed water of an atoll.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT09
10	FMT10	Lake : A lake is a body of water of considerable size, localized in a basin, that is surrounded by land. Lakes are inland.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT10
11	FMT11	Peninsula : A projecting area of land completely surrounded by water from three sides.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT11
12	FMT12	Isthmus : A narrow land connecting two larger land areas with waterforms on either side.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT12
13	FMT14	Bay : An area of sea water mostly surrounded by land.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT14
14	FMT15	Cape : A cape is a point or body of land extending into a body of water, usually the sea.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT15
15	FMT16	Estuary : An arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river.	40 x 35 cm	

				 FMT16
16	FMT17	Gulf : A Gulf is a large bay that is an arm of an ocean or sea.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT17
17	FMT18	Confluence : Confluence is the point where two streams flow together, merging into a single stream.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT18
18	FMT19	Concave & Convex slopes : Terrain feature that is rounded like the exterior of a sphere is a convex slope. Terrain feature that is rounded inward like the inside of a bowl is a concave slope.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT19
19	FMT20	Undulating slopes : Landmasses having a wavelike appearance or form are known as undulating slopes.	40 x 35 cm	 FMT20