

## GEOMORPHOLOGY MODELS

FM01 to FM16  
Size 25x35 cm

### Collecting River System :

Collecting river system consists of a network of tributaries in the headwater region. V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges are features associated with it.



FM01

### Transporting River System :

Main trunk stream system of water and sediment movement from collecting system towards dispersing system. Meanders, oxbow lakes and levees are features associated with it.



FM02

### Ice Sheet and Icebergs :

An ice sheet is a mass of glacial land ice extending more than 50,000 square kilometers. An ice shelf is the floating extension of the ice sheets. The primary mechanism of mass loss from ice shelves is iceberg calving.



FM03

### Convergent Plate Boundaries :

Convergent plate boundaries, also known as destructive plate boundaries are zones where lithospheric plates collide. Magma is generated at subduction zones.



FM04

### Divergent Plate Boundaries :

Divergent plate boundaries, also known as constructive plate boundaries are zones where lithospheric plates drift from one another.



FM05

### Transform Plate Boundaries :

Transform plate boundaries move horizontally past each other on strike-slip faults. Lithosphere is neither created nor destroyed.



FM06

### Structural Basin :

A structural basin is a large-scale structural depression of rock strata formed by tectonic warping of previously flat lying strata. The exposed strata in a basin are progressively younger from outside-in, with the youngest rocks in the center.



FM07

### Plateau :

A plateau is an area of highland, usually consisting of relatively flat terrain. The essential criteria for plateaus are low relative relief and some altitude.



FM08

### Fold Mountains :

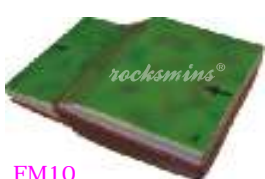
Mountains formed mainly by the effects of uplift and folding on layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust. Fold Mountains are usually formed from sedimentary rocks.



FM09

### Normal Fault :

In normal fault, the hanging wall block moves down relative to the footwall block. Normal faults are associated with crustal tension.



FM10

### Reverse Fault :

In reverse fault, the hanging wall block moves up relative to the footwall block. Reverse faults are associated with the crustal compressions.



FM11

### Anticlines and Synclines :

Anticlines and synclines are folded rock layers formed in sections of the crust that are undergoing compression. Anticlines are arch shaped and synclines are trough shaped.



FM12

### Horsts and Grabens :

Horsts and grabens are the regions that lie between normal faults. A horst represents a block pushed upward by the faulting, and a graben is a block that has dropped due to the faulting.



FM13

### Groundwater :

Water located beneath the ground surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. Ground water can be obtained by drilling or digging wells.



FM14

### Sand Dunes - Barchans :

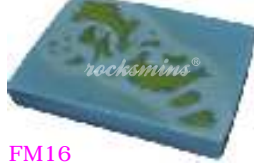
A barchan dune is an arc-shaped sand ridge, comprising well-sorted sand. Barchans are the commonest types of dunes occurring in sandy deserts.



FM15

### Archipelago :

An archipelago is a chain or cluster of islands. Archipelagos may be found isolated in bodies of water or neighboring a large land mass.



FM16

## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS MODELS FMT01 to FMT20 Size 40 x 35 cm

### 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.



FMT01

### 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.



FMT02

### 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.



FMT03

### Water Fall

A waterfall is a place where flowing water rapidly drops in elevation as it flows over a steep region or a cliff.



FMT04

### Gorge & A Mountain

Gorge is a deep ravine between cliffs often carved from the landscape by a river.



FMT05

### 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.



FMT06

### 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.



FMT07

### Glacier

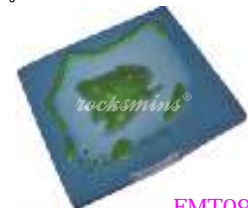
A glacier is a large persistent body of ice that forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation.



FMT08

### Island & Lagoon

Island is a piece of land surrounded by water. A lagoon is the enclosed water of an atoll.



FMT09

### Lake

A lake is a body of water of considerable size, localized in a basin, that is surrounded by land. Lakes are inland.



FMT10

### Peninsula

A projecting area of land completely surrounded by water from three sides.



FMT11

### Isthmus

A narrow land connecting two larger land areas with waterforms on either side.



FMT12



**Strait**

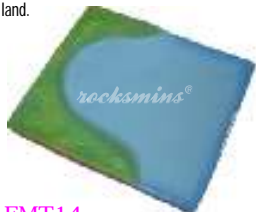
A narrow channel of water connecting two larger, navigable water bodies.



FMT13

**Bay**

An area of sea water mostly surrounded by land.



FMT14

**Cape**

A cape is a point or body of land extending into a body of water, usually the sea.



FMT15

**Estuary**

An arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river.



FMT16

**Gulf**

A Gulf is a large bay that is an arm of an ocean or sea.



FMT17

**Confluence**

Confluence is the point where two streams flow together, merging into a single stream.



FMT18

**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.



FMT19

**Undulating slopes**

Landmasses having a wavelike appearance or form are known as undulating slopes.



FMT20

**GEOGRAPHY  
MODELS  
FMT51 to FMT104**

**Structure of Volcano in two parts**



Size 26x26x15 cm

FMT51

**Underground Mine Model**



Size  
30x40 cm

FMT52

**Open Pit Mine Model**



Size  
30x45 cm

FMT53

**Water Table Model**



Size 40x52 cm

FMT54

**Hot Spot Volcanoes Model**



Size 36x20x11 cm

FMT101

**Ria Coastline Model**



Size 22x32x13 cm

FMT102

**Mountain Front Recharge Model**



Size 36x20x17 cm

FMT103

**Hillslope Springs Model**



Size 20x34x16 cm

FMT104

**LAND FORM  
MODELS  
LFM01 to LFM12  
Size 40 x 35 cm**

**Volcanic Action A  
(Lava Plateau)**



LFM01

**Volcanic Action B  
(Caldera, Crater & Lake, Volcanic neck, Cinder Cone, Ring Dyke and Laccolith)**



LFM02

**River Action A  
(Alluvial Fan & Braided Channel)**



LFM03

**River Action B  
(Entrenched/Incised Meander, Canyon)**



LFM04

**Delta Formation A  
(High-Constructive Bird's Foot Delta)**



LFM05

**Delta Formation B  
(High Destructive Tide Dominated Delta)**



LFM06

**Sea Action A  
(Depositional Landforms Along the Coast)**



LFM07

**Sea Action B  
(Erosional Landforms Along the Coast)**



LFM08

**Desert Formation A  
(Sand Dunes Field)**



LFM09

**Desert Formation B  
(Erosional Landforms of Desert)**



LFM10

**Glaciation A  
(Esker, Drumlin, Kame, Kettle Hole, Moraine & Outwash Plain)**



LFM11

**Glaciation B  
(Glacial Trough, Hanging Valley, Cirques, Tarn etc.)**



LFM12