

FEBRUARY						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
05			1	2	3	4
06	6	7	8	9	10	11
07	13	14	15	16	17	18
08	20	21	22	23	24	25
09	27	28				

B.A. Part - I

Paper - I

Date - 12/06/24

Physical Geography

Wind Topography (Continued)

* Arid Depositional Landforms

→ Like Erosional Landforms of winds depositional landforms are also formed in desert areas.

→ Like Erosional Landforms ^{are} created by the erosional force of winds same process seen in depositional Landforms. Landforms are created by the depositional force of winds.

→ They are as follows :-

1.7 Ripple Marks.

2.7 Sand dunes

- (i) Longitudinal dunes
- (ii) Transverse dunes
- (iii) Barchans
- (iv) Parabolic dunes

MARCH						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S
09			1	2	3	4
10	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	20	21	22	23	24	25
13	27	28	29	30	31	

(v) Star dunes

3.7 Loess.

1.7 Ripple Marks :->

- > These are depositional features on a small scale formed by saltation.
- > Ripples are the small movements that are generated into the desert areas
- > This small movements create kind of waves on the ^{surface of the} desert regions.

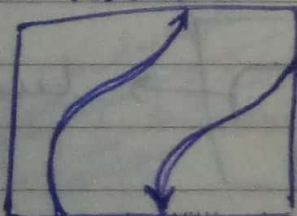
* (a) Straight ripples :-

If the ripples are the straight and move in ^{one} _{direction} then it called as straight ripples.



-> Straight Ripples.

(b) Sinuous ripples :- They are kind of bit wavy but move in unidirection then they are known as sinuous ripples.



-> Sinuous ripples.

24

FRIDAY

Wk 08 DAY 055-310

(c) Catenary Ripples :->

→ They are ^{similar} kind of sinuous ripples in nature.
 → They are ^{very} in nature but they are appeared like repeated 'W' shaped pattern.

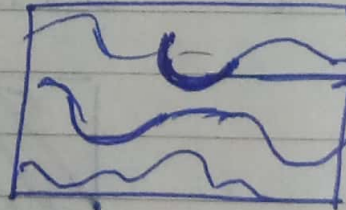
→ There are the examples of deposition activity of the wind or blowing out wind.



Catenary Ripples

(d) Linguoid Ripples :-

→ The lee ward side appears to be curved.
 (windward side) ← → lee ward side



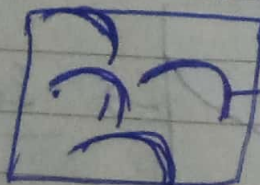
Linguoid Ripples

(e) Lunate Ripples :-

→ The wind ward side appears to be curved.

→ Opposite to the linguoid ripples.

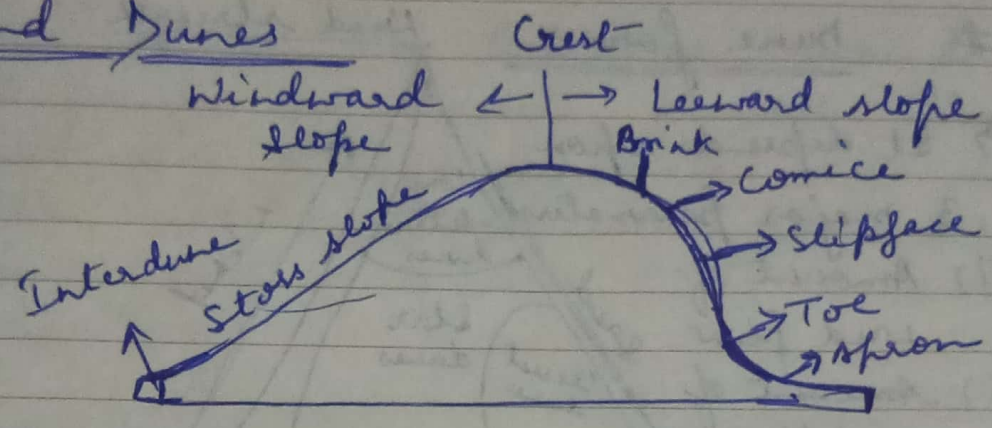
→ Lunate usually crescent shape



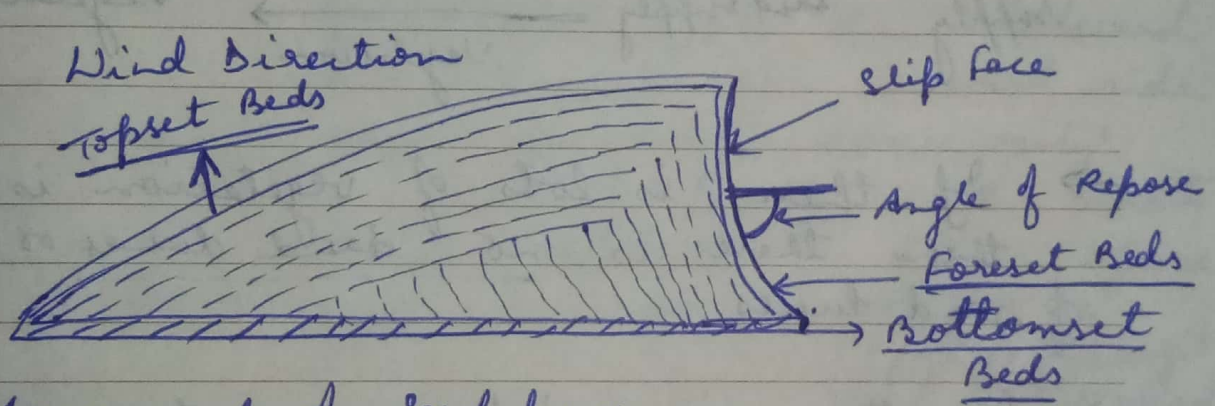
Lunate Ripples

2017						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

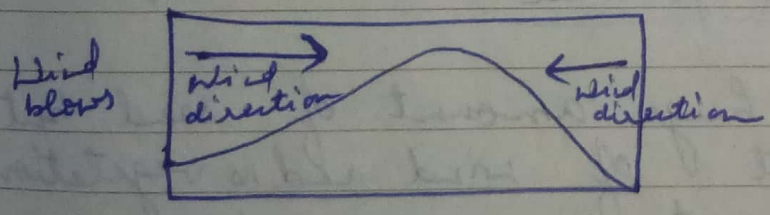
27 Sand Dunes



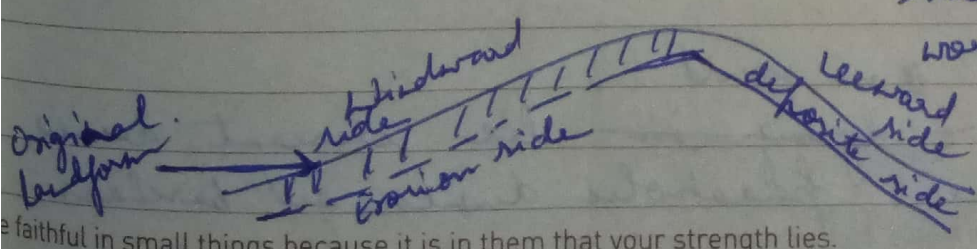
Patterns of sand dunes :-



Movement of sand dunes



During windward side erosional work takes place whereas leeward side depositional work takes place.



faithful in small things because it is in them that your strength lies.

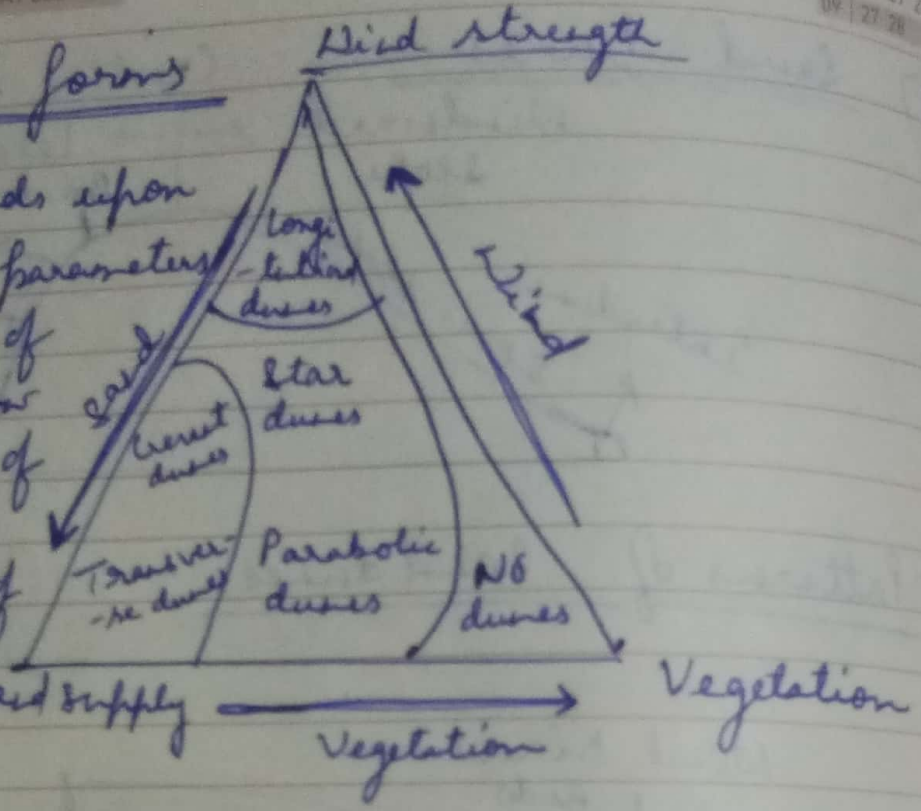
- Mother Teresa

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Dune forms

→ It depends upon 3 major parameters

- (i) Amount of wind flow
- (ii) Amount of vegetation
- (iii) Amount of sand supply



→ If there is lots of vegetation is present then there is no sand dunes or absent of sand dunes.

→ If there is wind is very strong but lack of sand supply then there is longitudinal sand dunes formed.

→ If there is huge amount of sand but little amount of wind and no vegetation then there is transverse sand dunes formed.

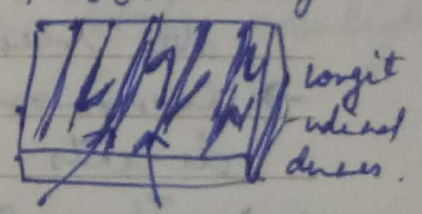
→ In between ~~lying in~~ ^{shore winds} lie crescent dunes, star dunes, parabolic dunes and barless.

MARCH 2017						
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→ Sand dunes are heaps or mounds of sand found in deserts. Generally their heights vary from a few metres to 20 metres but in some cases dunes are several hundred metres high and 5 to 6 km long.

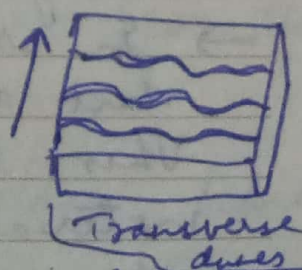
(i) Longitudinal dunes :-

→ They formed parallel to the wind movement. In longitudinal dunes the windward slope is gentle whereas the leeward side is steep. These dunes are commonly found at the heart of trade-wind deserts like the Sahara, Australian, South Africa and Thar deserts.



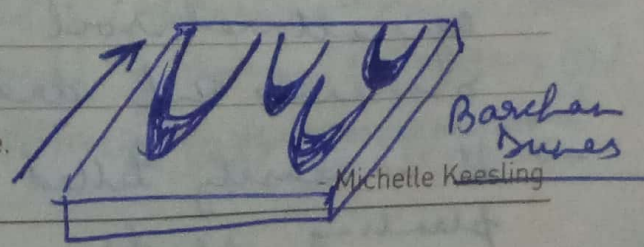
(ii) Transverse dunes :-

→ Dunes deposited perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction.



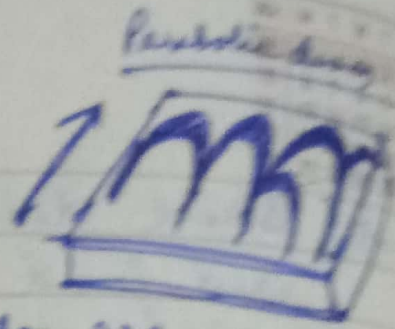
(iii) Barchans :-

→ Crescent shaped dunes. The windward side is convex whereas the leeward side is concave and steep.



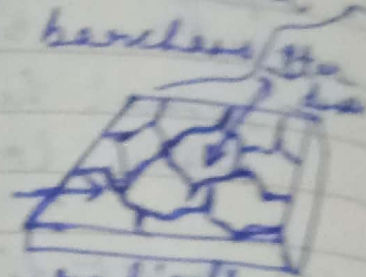
ate knows where you are going, but it is up to you to drive there.

- Michelle Keesling

(iv) Parabolic dunes :-

→ They are U-shaped and they are much longer and narrower than barchans.

→ Opposite to barchans.

(v) Star dunes :-

→ Have a high central peak, radiating extending three or more arms.

3.7 Loess :-

→ Most common depositional landform is loess.

→ It is a kind of yellow dust that can be seen ~~and~~ in most of the deserts.

→ Commonly seen in Gobi deserts and deserts around the Wallace etc.

→ The golden dust gloss all over the surface is known as loess.

→ In some parts of the world, windblown dust and silt blanket the land.

This layer of fine, mineral-rich material or yellow (golden in colour) of sand is known as Loess.

→ Loess often develops into extremely fertile agricultural soil because it is full of minerals and drains water very well.

You have succeeded in life when all you really want is only what you really need.

→ It is easily tilled or broken up for planting seeds.