

## Ganges River Delta, India



*A river delta is a landform that forms at the mouth of a river, where the river flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir. Deltas form from deposition of sediment carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth.*

The Ganges Delta is a river delta in the South Asia region of Bengal, consisting of Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal, India. It is the world's largest delta, and empties into the Bay of Bengal. It is also one of the most fertile regions in the world, thus earning the nickname The Green Delta.

One of the greatest challenges people living on the Ganges Delta may face in coming years is the threat of rising sea levels caused mostly by subsidence in the region and partly by climate change. An increase of half a meter could result in six million people losing their homes in Bangladesh.

## Colorado Plateau, United States



*A plateau is large region that is higher than the surrounding area and relatively flat.*

There are two kinds of plateaus: dissected plateaus and volcanic plateaus. A dissected plateau forms as a result of upward movement in the Earth's crust. The uplift is caused by the slow collision of tectonic plates.

A volcanic plateau is formed by numerous small volcanic eruptions that slowly build up over time, forming a plateau from the resulting lava flows.

The Colorado Plateau is a dissected plateau in the western United States. It has been rising about .03 centimeter (.01 inch) a year for more than 10 million years. The Colorado Plateau is largely made up of high desert, with scattered areas of forests. In the southwest corner of the Colorado Plateau lies the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

## Los Llanos Plains, Venezuela



*A plain is a landmass that is flat or gently rolling and covers many miles. There are also different types of plains such as prairies, grasslands and steppes. The first plains were created from lava flowing on Earth. Lava can burn things and make things that were almost flat, flatter. Erosion and deposits from rivers can also create plains.*

Los Llanos is a vast tropical grassland plain situated to the east of the Andes in Colombia and Venezuela, in northwestern South America. It is an ecoregion of the flooded grasslands and savannas biome.

## Persian Gulf



*A gulf is a portion of the ocean that penetrates land. Gulfs vary greatly in size, shape, and depth. They are generally larger and more deeply indented than bays. Like bays, they often make excellent harbors. Many important trading centers are located on gulfs.*

*Gulfs may be formed by movements in the Earth's crust. The Earth's tectonic plates may rift, or break apart, creating a gulf. Or, one plate may fold under another, a process called subduction. Subduction may create a gulf by making downfolds, or troughs, in the rock under the ocean.*

One of the most famous gulfs in the world is the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf is located in Western Asia between Iran to the northeast and the Arabian Peninsula to the southwest. It is an extension of the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Oman) through the Strait of Hormuz. The Persian Gulf has many fishing grounds, extensive coral reefs, and abundant pearl oysters, but its ecology has been damaged by industrialization and oil spills.



## Iberian Peninsula



*A peninsula is a piece of land jutting into a body of water.*

The Iberian Peninsula is in southwestern Europe, occupied by Spain and Portugal. Its name derives from its ancient inhabitants whom the Greeks called Iberians, probably after the Ebro (Iberus), the peninsula's second longest river (after the Tagus). The Pyrenees Mountains form an effective land barrier in the northeast from the rest of Europe, and in the south at Gibraltar the peninsula is separated from North Africa by a narrow strait. The Atlantic Ocean washes the western and northern coasts, and the Mediterranean Sea the eastern.

## Indian Ocean



*An ocean is a very large expanse of sea, in particular, each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically*

The Indian Ocean is the third largest of the world's oceanic divisions, covering approximately 20% of the water on the Earth's surface. It is bounded by Asia—including India, after which the ocean is named—on the north, on the west by Africa, on the east by Australia, and on the south by the Southern Ocean

## Greenland (island)



*An island is a body of land surrounded by water.*

Continents are also surrounded by water, but because they are so big, they are not considered islands. Australia, the smallest continent, is more than three times the size of Greenland, the largest island.

## Isthmus of Panama



*An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas otherwise separated by the sea.*

The Isthmus of Panama is a land link extending east-west about 400 miles from the border of Costa Rica to the border of Colombia. It connects North and South America and separates the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic Ocean) from the Gulf of Panama (Pacific Ocean). The isthmus is the narrowest part of the Americas (about 30–120 miles wide), and it embraces the Republic of Panama. The terrain alternates between mountains, tropical rainforests, and coastal plains

## Mount Everest



*A mountain is a natural elevation of the earth's surface having considerable mass, generally steep sides, and a height greater than that of a hill. Most mountains form at places where the Earth's plates move towards one another and the planet's crust is subjected to immense forces.*

Mount Everest (also known in Nepal as *Sagarmatha* and Tibet as *Qomolangma*) is the Earth's highest mountain. It is located in the Himalayas. Its peak is 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) above sea level. Its summit marks the boundary between China and Nepal.

## Atlas Mountains



*A mountain is a natural elevation of the earth's surface having considerable mass, generally steep sides, and a height greater than that of a hill. Most mountains form at places where the Earth's plates move towards one another and the planet's crust is subjected to immense forces.*

The Atlas Mountains are located in Africa and run from southwestern Morocco along the Mediterranean coastline to the eastern edge of Tunisia. Several smaller ranges are included, namely the High Atlas, Middle Atlas and Maritime Atlas. The highest peak is Mt. Toubkal in western Morocco