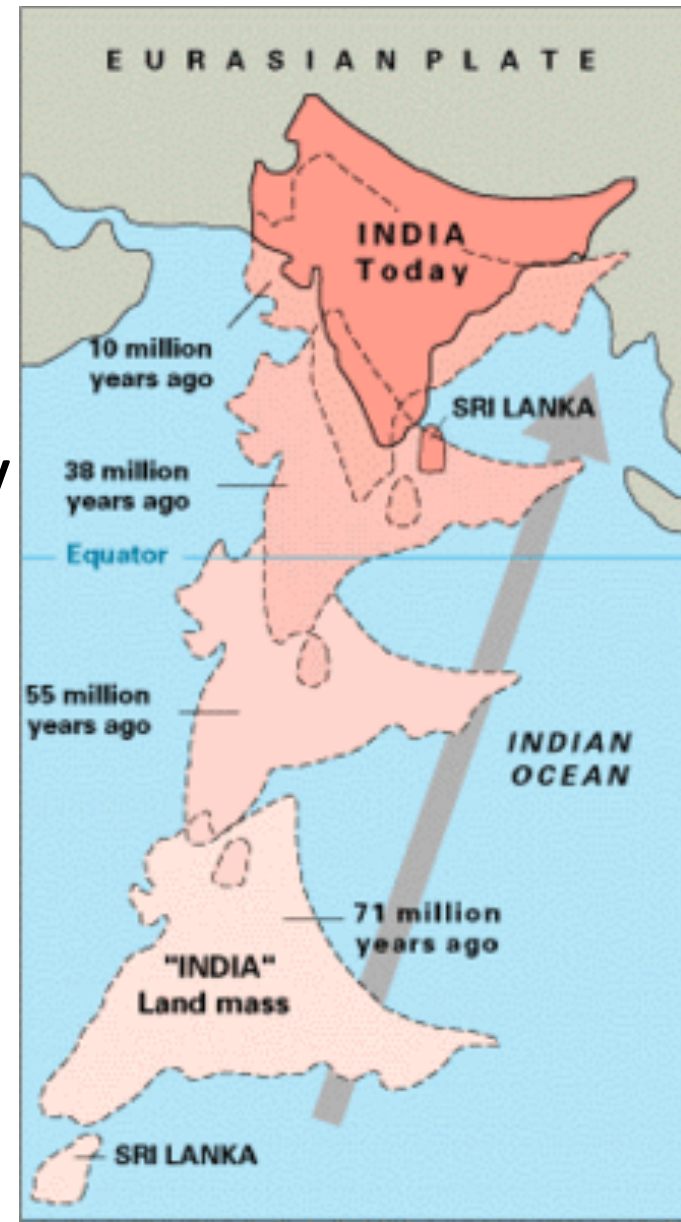




SOUTH ASIA PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Indian Landforms

- India is made of a
 - A very large landmass that is smaller than a continent
- The were created by this subcontinent crashing into Asia
 - They continue to grow per year
 - Source of the






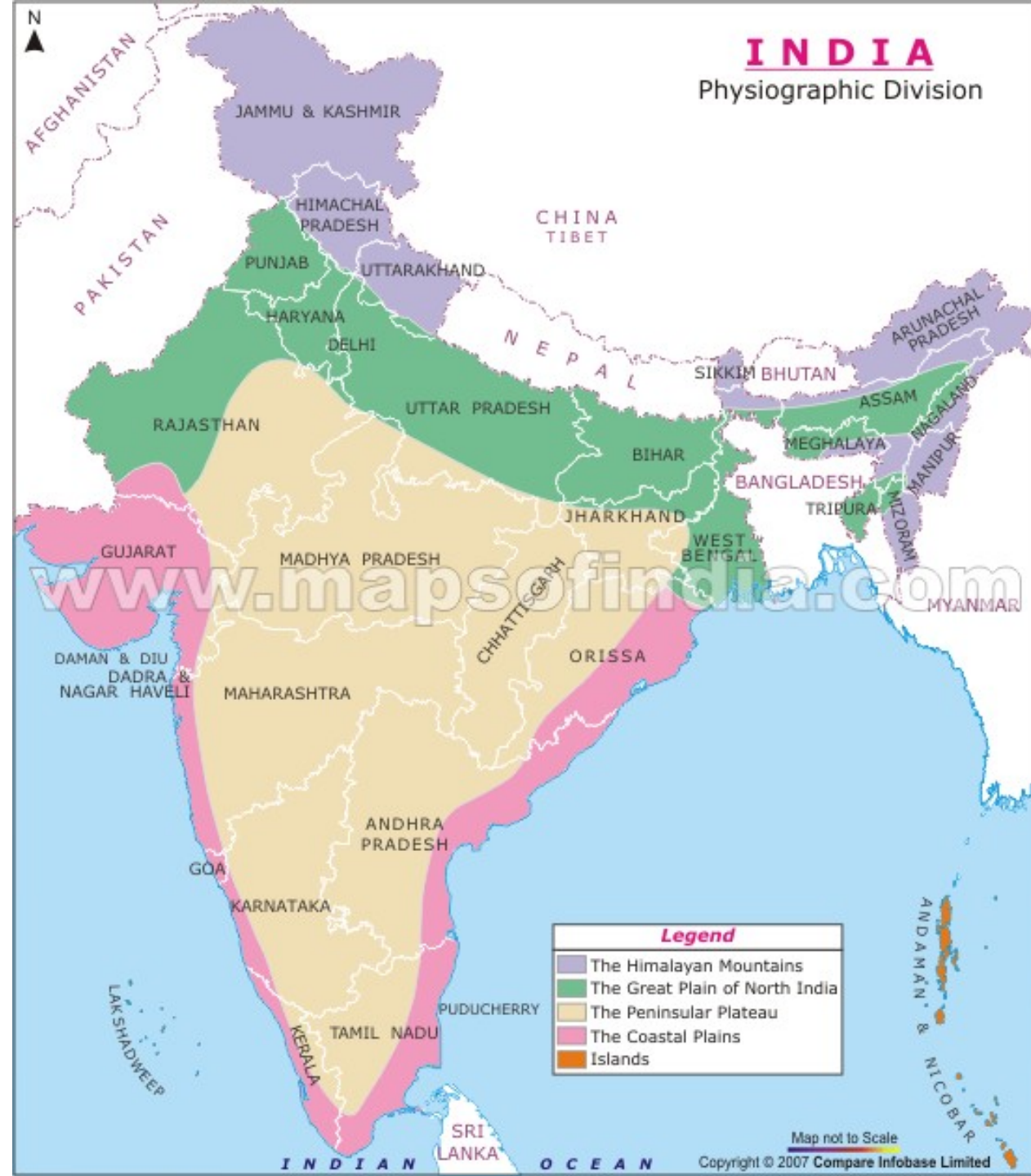
Indian Landforms

- Northeast India is covered by the
 - Covered in fertile soil deposited by the Ganges River
 - World's largest
 - Flat, fertile land good for farming
- Largest landform is the
 - Surrounded by the Eastern and Western Ghats
 - Fertile farm land in areas around the rivers crossing the plateau

INDIA

Physiographic Division

-  = Deccan Plateau
-  = Gangetic Plain
-  = Himalayan Mountains



Indian Rivers

- Rivers on the Deccan Plateau have been dammed and used

- Narmada River

- Godavari River

- Krishna River

- Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers begin in the Himalayas and join in

forming a large delta



Indian Biomes and Climate

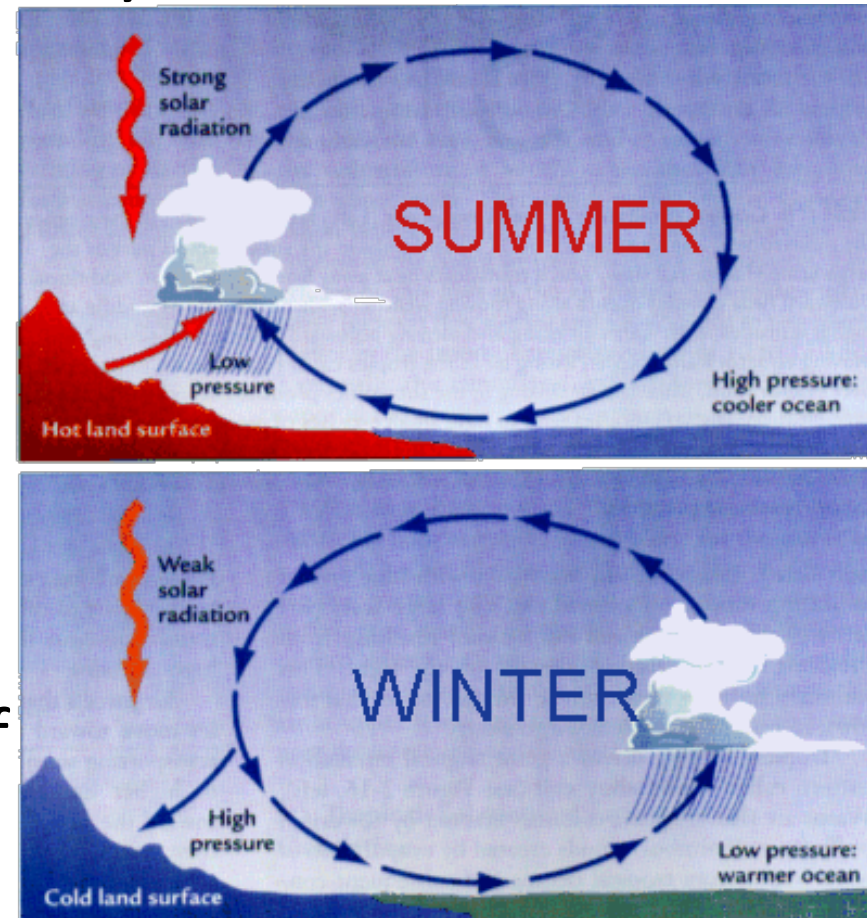
- lies along the border with Pakistan
- Wide variety of plants and animals based on local rainfall
 - Scrub bushes in desert, jungle along coast, evergreen forests in Himalayan foothills
 - Elephants, monkeys, and tigers; many are



Indian Biomes and Climate

- Climate largely determine by

- A wind system in which winds reverse direction and cause seasons of
- Most rain falls along the
- During the wet season some areas get of rain a year causing floods



Indian Resources

- Agriculture is the most important resource because 60% of the country is suitable for farming (US only has 19%)
- World's 4th largest
- Large metal deposits that are exported
- Some oil, but not enough to meet demands
- Energy:
 - Coal mines power many
 - Hydroelectric power from rivers on the

Pakistan

- Northern Pakistan covered by the
 - 2nd highest mountain:
- covers Eastern Pakistan along border with India
- Indus Valley in Southern and Central Pakistan
 - Fertile land created by silt dropped by the
 - Little rain, but makes farming easy



Himalayan Countries

- **Nepal and Bhutan** are both landlocked by India
- Landscape dominated by the
 - World's tallest peak (**Mount Everest**) found on the border between Nepal and China (29,035 ft.)
 - Continues to grow by 1 cm per year
- **Nepal** does have a small strip of land in the Gangetic Plain for food production
- Most people of both countries live in **the mountains** or on small plains

Bangladesh

- Much of the country is a giant **delta** created by the joining of the **Ganges** and **Brahmaputra Rivers**
- Because of this, very fertile land but very prone to



Island Countries

- Sri Lanka
 - Mountainous interior ()
 - Fertile coastal plain along the shoreline
- Maldives
 - Made of a chain of
 - Total square mileage of all islands is 115 sq. mi.
 - Max elevation is (makes a very serious problem)

Climates, Plants, and Animals

- Peaks of the Himalayas are some of the coldest places on Earth
- Monsoons affect South Asia
- Bangladesh is largely tropical rainforest with tigers and elephants
- Cyclones (aka typhoons) form frequently in the Bay of Bengal creating damaging storm surges
 - Walls of water washed ashore by large storms
 - Over 100,000 people have died from these storms

Plants and Animals

- is mainly dry except for areas in the Himalayan foothill where exist
- Mountainous areas of Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan are forested, though has cleared some areas
- The endangered exists in only one valley in south-central Nepal



Natural Resources

- Pakistan:
 - Iron and copper ore
 - Limestone
 - Small amount of oil, but a lot of
- Sri Lanka: Gemstones, iron, and salt
- Bangladesh:
 - Small amounts of coal, oil, and natural gas
 - are most important resource
- Nepal and Bhutan: Forests and rivers that **COULD** be dammed for