



## Types of landforms

1. Mountains

2. Hills

3. Plateau

4. Doabs

5. Plain

6. Glacier

7. Desert

8. Fold Mountains

9. Drainage Basin

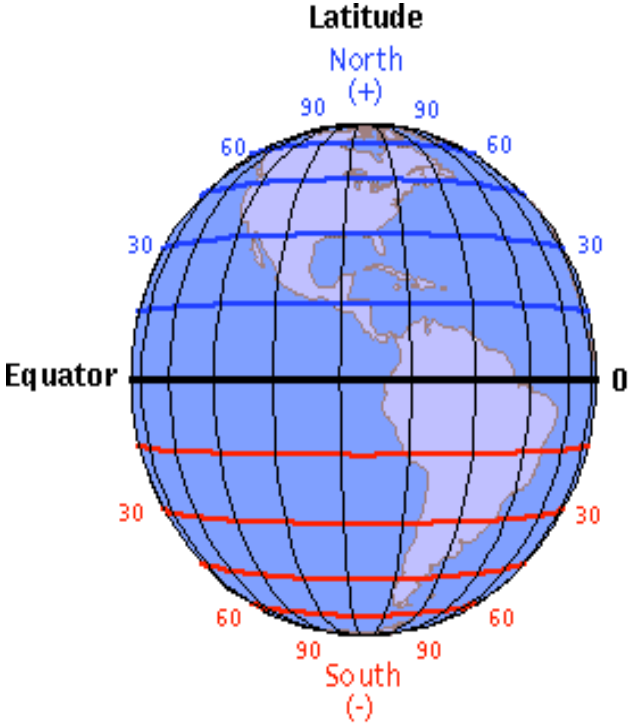
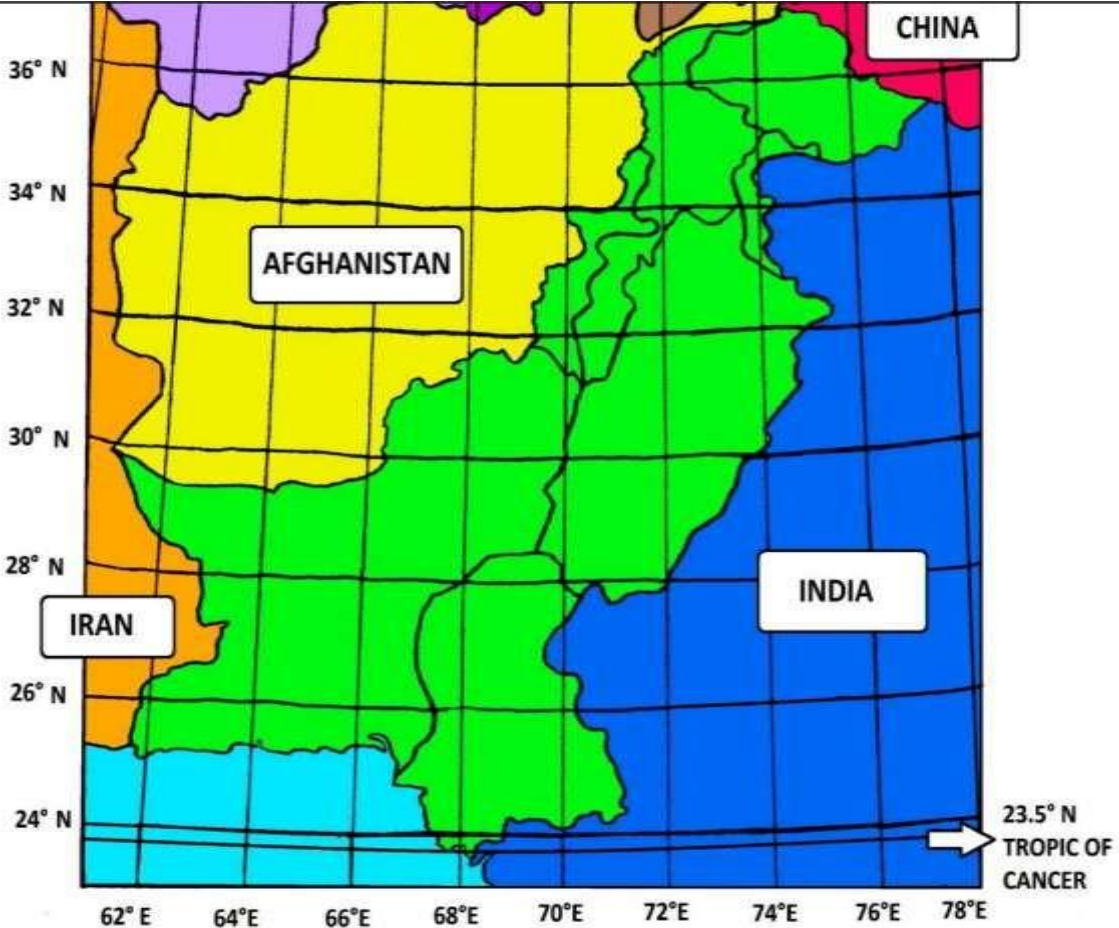
10. Snowfields

11. Grassland

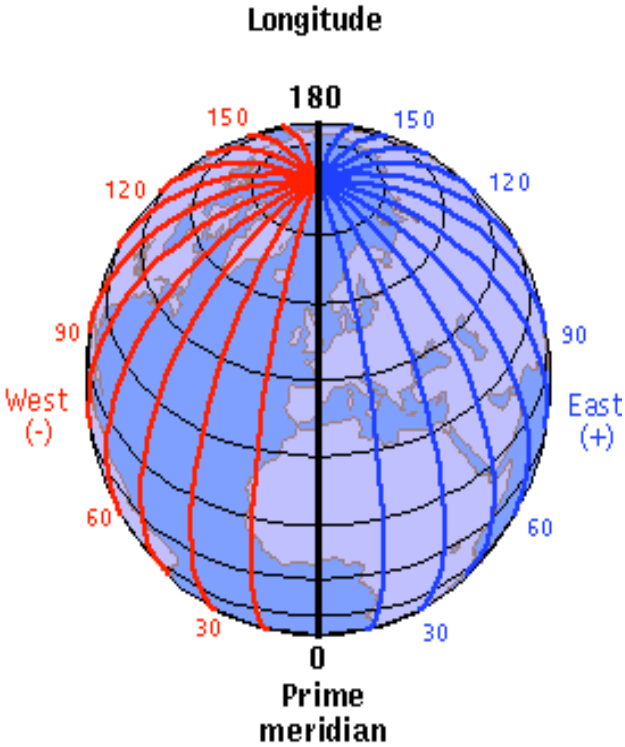
12. Valley

# Topography of Pakistan

# Grid Lines And Location Of Pakistan



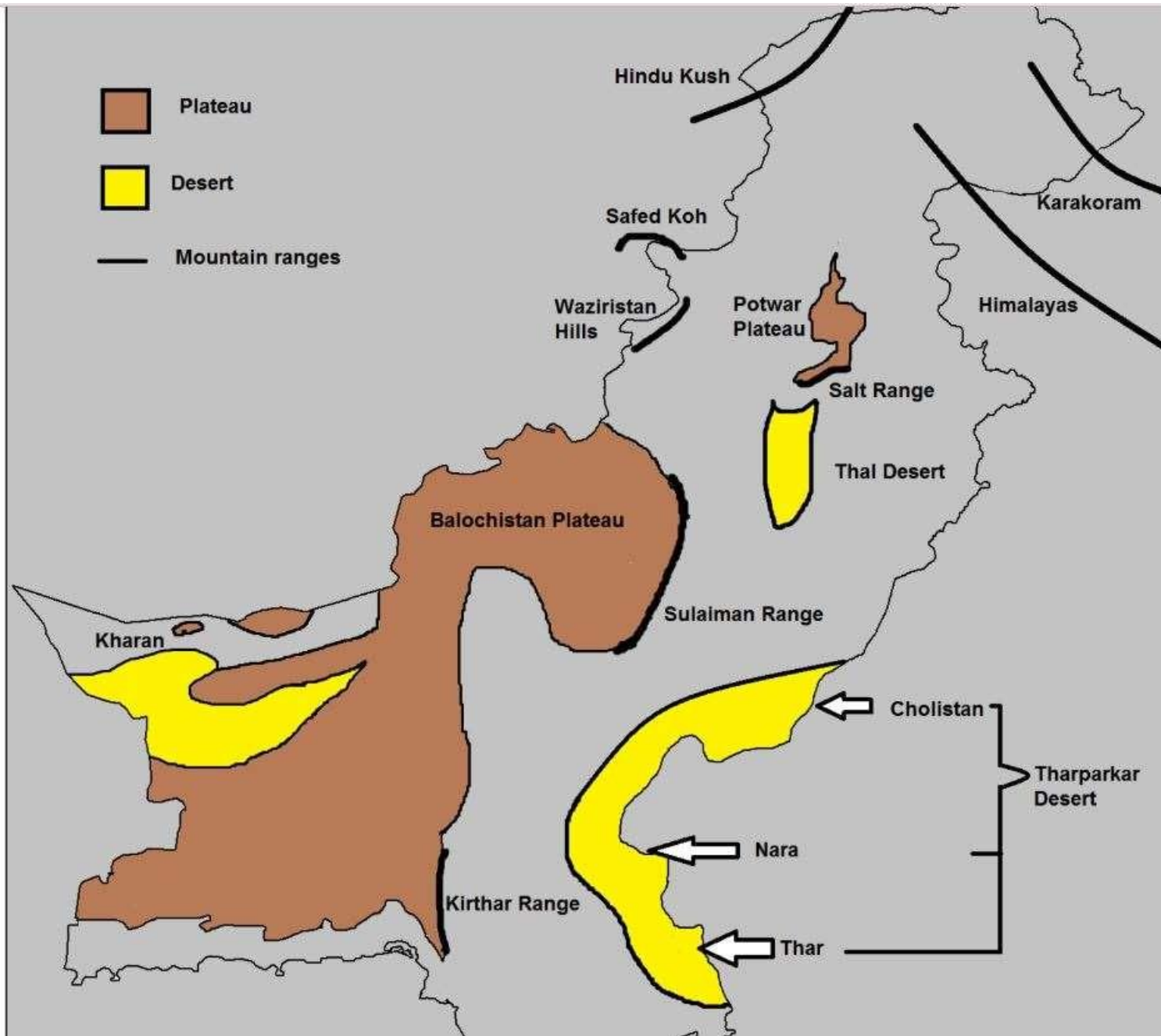
Microsoft Illustration



Pakistan lies at 25 - 35 degree latitude  
And 60 - 77-degree longitude.

Mid latitude line= equator  
Mid longitude line= prime meridian

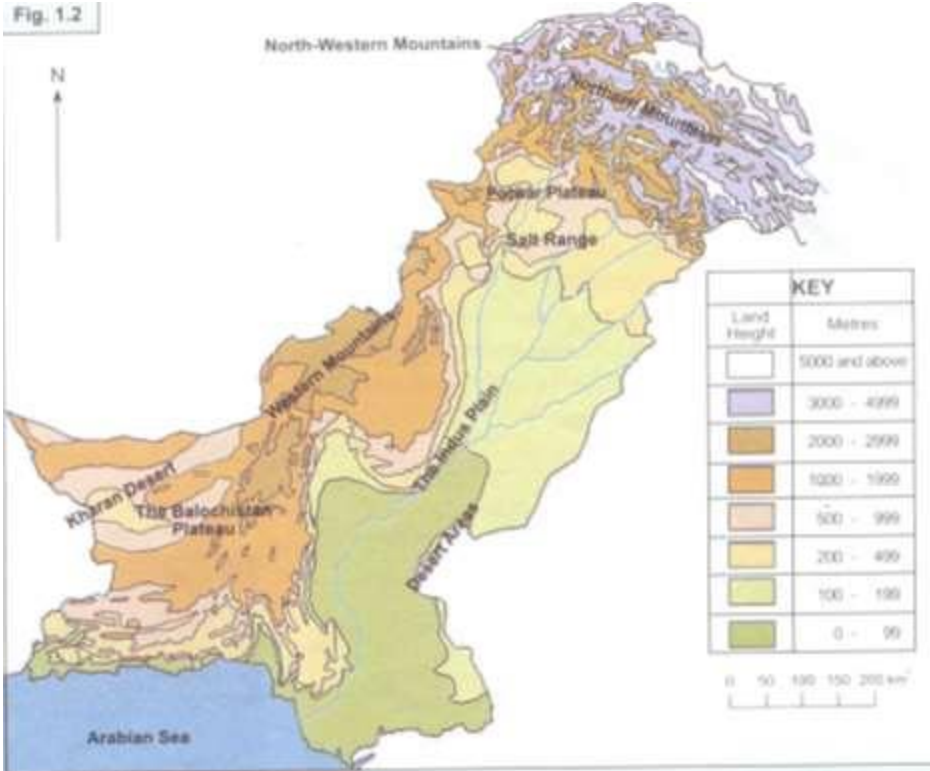
vertical and horizontal lines are called meridians  
Meridian of longitude = vertical  
And meridian of latitude = horizontal



# Western Mountains



Fig. 1.2







# Waziristan Hills

1. Located in Waziristan in KPK
2. Run north to south
3. Bare rocks due to low rainfall
4. Deep narrow valleys and gorges
5. Steep sided peaks
6. Height is 3500 m

## Salt Range

1. Not included in northern or western mountains.
2. lies adjacent to the potwar plateau in Punjab
3. Consists of parallel mountains from north to south.
4. The height is 900 m,
5. the mountain have gentle slopes down towards the potwar plateau but it also slopes steeply towards the upper indus plain



# Safed Koh

1. Located in KpK
2. The only range that has snow capped peaks
3. Runs in the opposite direction of east to west
4. 4720 meters high
5. Reaches Afghanistan and china as well
6. **Spin ghar** is the highest peak of the mountain
7. Has steep slopes and bare rocks



1. Lied in the south of Gomal river , balochistan
2. Highest peak is known **as takht e Suleimani**
3. Height is 3,500 meters
4. Bolan pass is the main pass in this range which passes to iran.
5. Have gentle slopes



## Suleiman Range

# Plateaus

1. Pakistan has two plateaus namely

Balochistan plateau (Balochistan)

2. Balochistan plateau has a height varying from 600 to 3000 m

3. It has deep valley like wide places like quetta

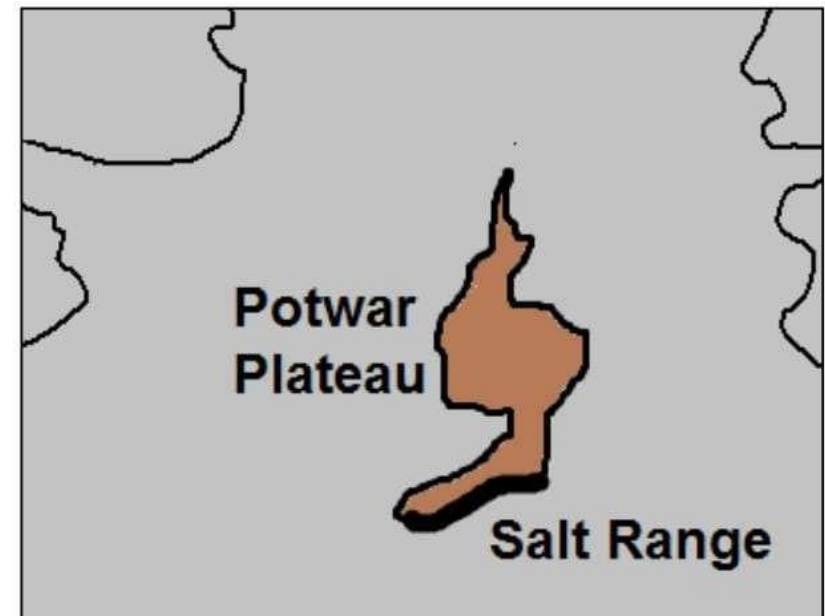
4. Potwar plateau (Punjab )

5. The Potwar plateau has numerous broken grounds where there are many ups and downs on the ground. But the Balochistan plateau is composed next to plains and mountains

6. Potwar plateau height is around 300 to 600 m

7. It is connected to salt range and river Jhelum and indus

8. It has ravine, shallow valleys formed due to soft rock and water flow

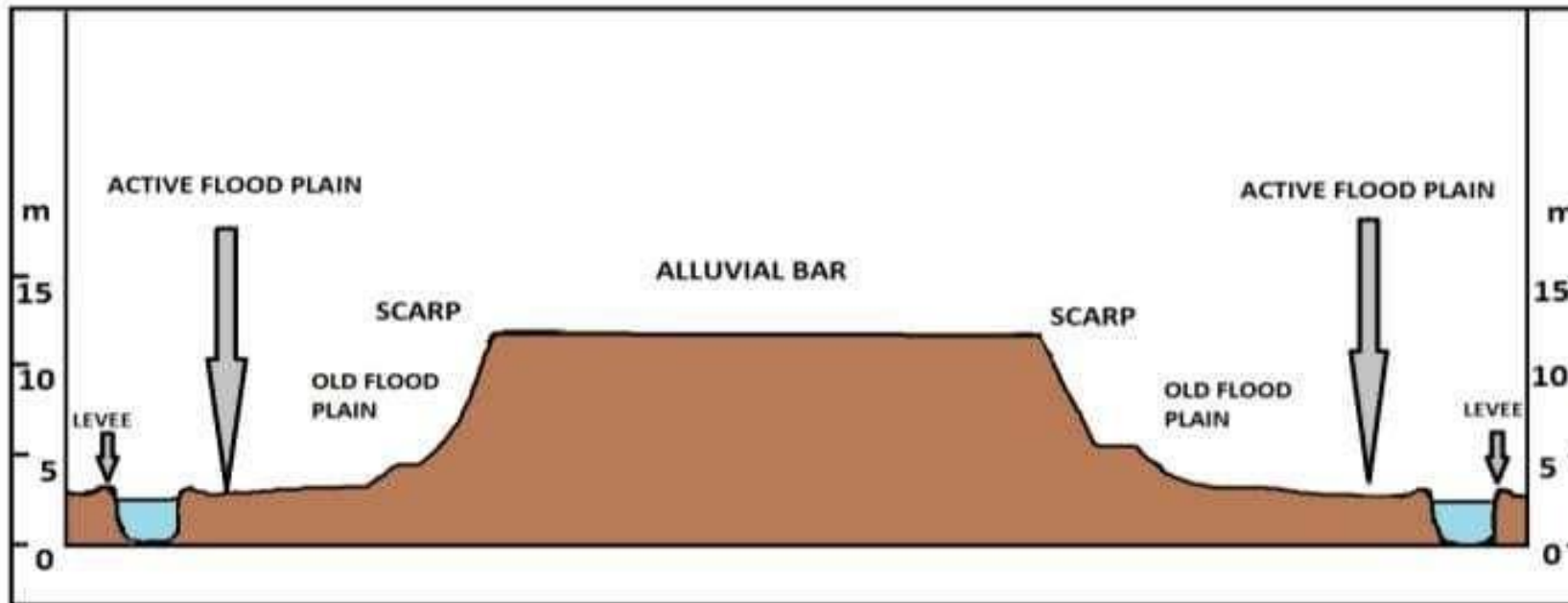


# Plains

## Indus and lower Indus plain

1. Upper Indus extends from Kashmir to lesser Himalayas where was lower plain extends from Mithankot to Indus delta
2. Both lands are plain and fertile

1. Upper Indus plain has doabs, a land which is between two rivers.
2. Active flood plains are alongside these rivers
3. Which are annually flooded
4. The lower Indus plain is different and has only one river that is Indus delta
5. Here this river enters into the sea losing its speed and materials it carried depositing it at the mouth and forming a delta (a place forming a triangle where a river divides into tributaries)
6. We find limestone in lower Indus



## DOAB

Features of the Doabs

Definition: the land between two rivers

- Active flood plain
- Old flood plain
- Bars/ alluvial terrace
- Scarp