



# Topography of Pakistan

Landscapes, hills, mountains, rivers, plateau, doabs and more



# Types of landforms

A topographic map of a region showing various landforms. The map is color-coded by elevation, with higher elevations in shades of brown and yellow, and lower elevations in shades of green and blue. A prominent river system flows from the top left towards the bottom right, with several tributaries. The terrain includes a large plateau on the left, a mountain range in the center, and a valley on the right. The river system is clearly defined, showing a drainage basin.

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





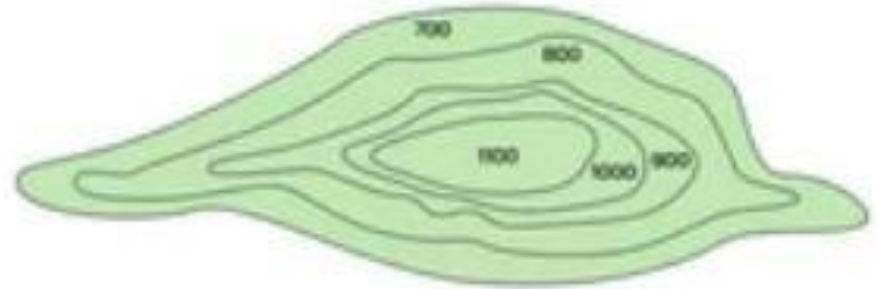
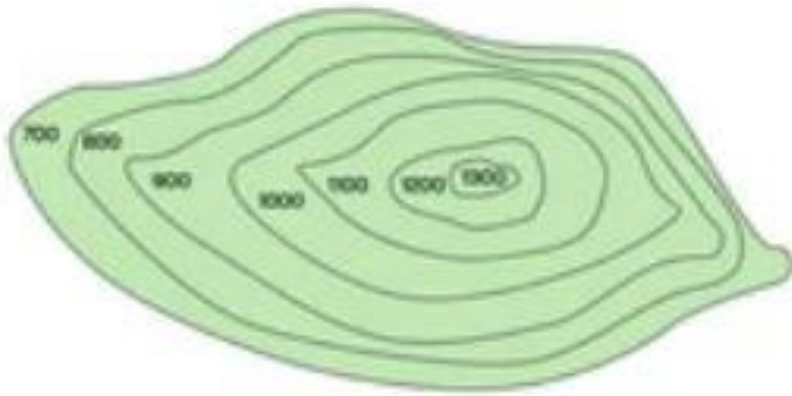




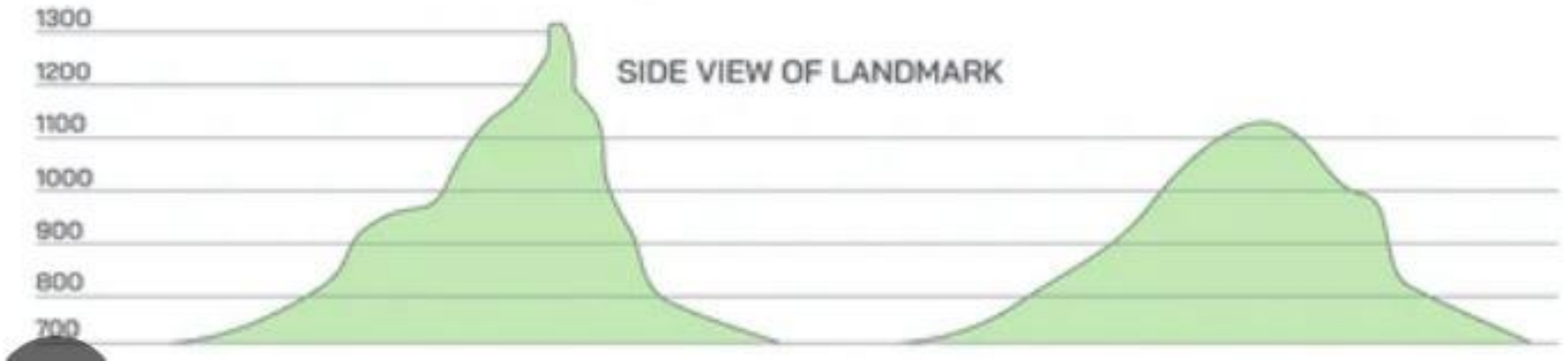
# Mountains of Pakistan

NORTHERN MOUNTAIN RANGES

# TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



# SIDE VIEW OF LANDMARK



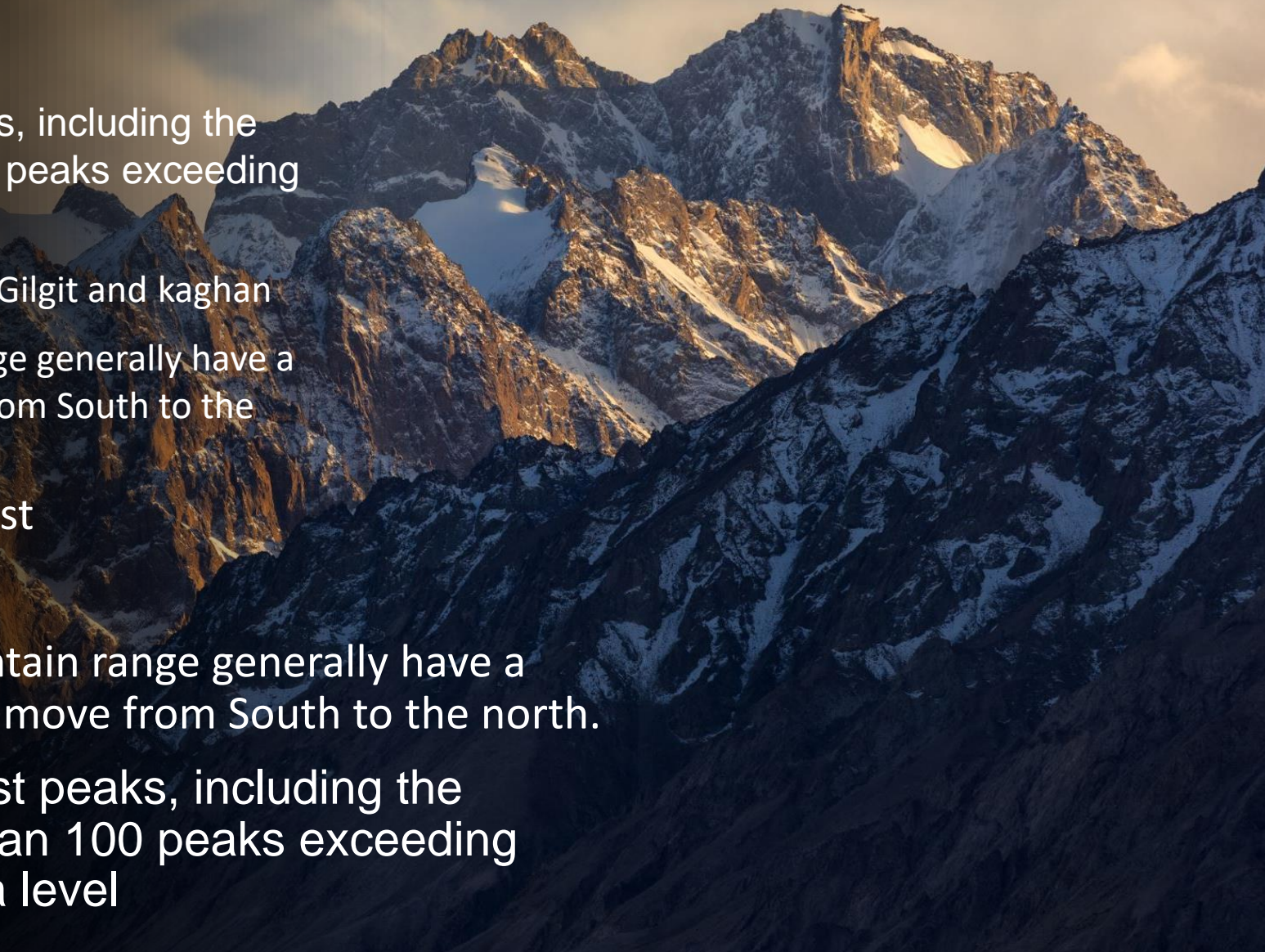
Steep slope

Gentle slope



# Himalayas

- From southeast to northwest
- steep slopes. Highest peak is Everest
- It has some of the Earth's highest peaks, including the highest, Mount Everest; more than 100 peaks exceeding elevations of 7,200 m above sea level
- These have. Deep, narrow valleys. Such as Gilgit and kaghan
- The height of mountains in a mountain range generally have a trend. Their height increases as we move from South to the north.
- steep slopes. Highest peak is Everest
- The peaks are conically shaped.
- The height of mountains in a mountain range generally have a trend. Their height increases as we move from South to the north.
- It has some of the Earth's highest peaks, including the highest, Mount Everest; more than 100 peaks exceeding elevations of 7,200 m above sea level





# Karakoram

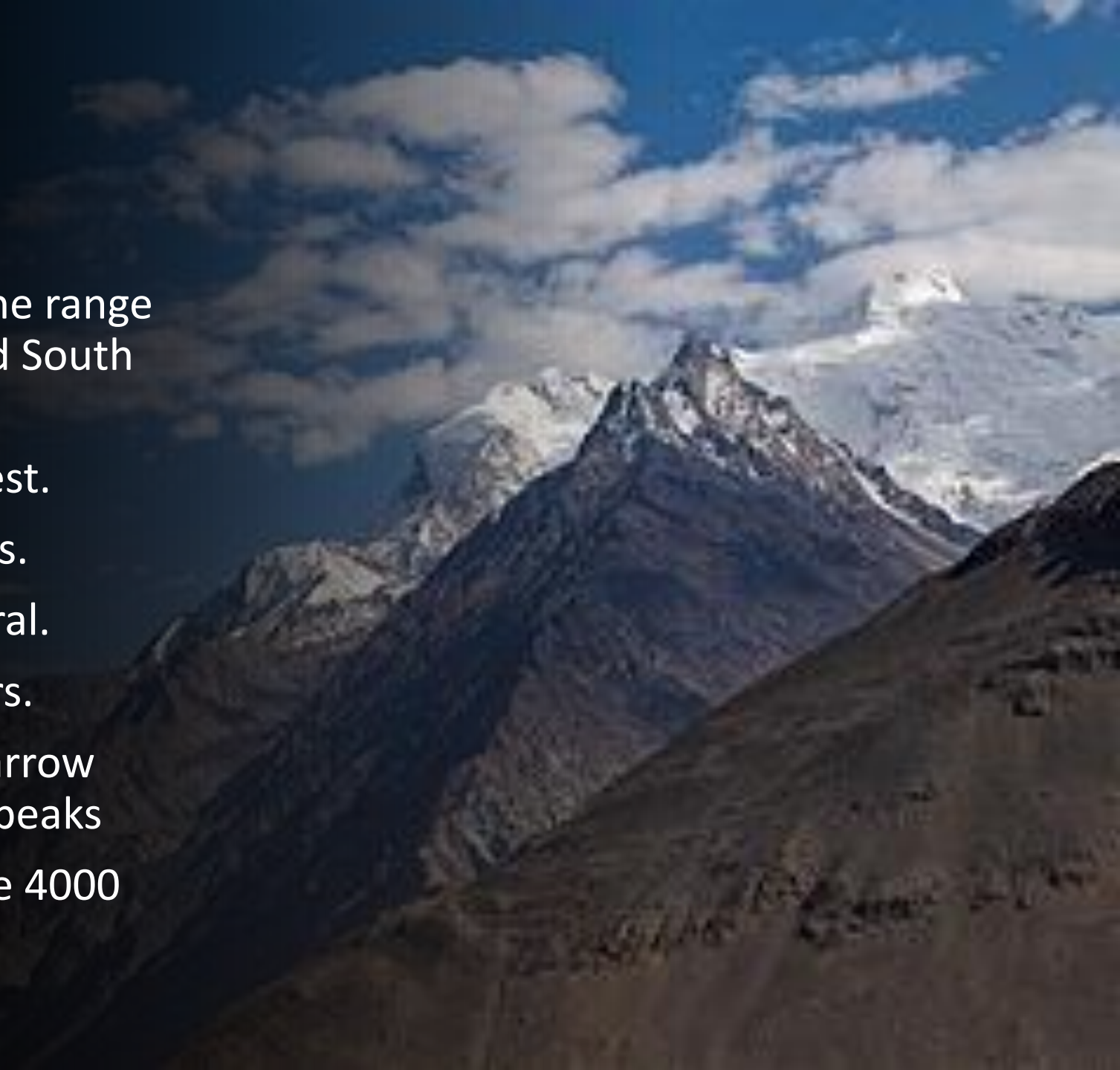
- Has the snow-capped peaks .
- The highest Peak Is K2, steep slopes
- It is 8600 meters high above sea level.
- Valley of hunza is in Karakoram range
- Glaciers of the central, highest mountains include Hispar, Baltoro, Siachen
- Majority is administered by Pakistan in Gilgit Baltistan, while it stretches over to China, Afghanistan, India and Tajikistan as well





# Hindu kush

- A 800-mile-long range. West to the range of Himalayas, it lies in Central and South Asia.
- Runs from Northeast to Southwest.
- an average height of 5000 meters.
- The valley it has is known as Chitral.
- Location is drained by river Enders.
- Forming alluvial soil and deep, narrow gorges. Steep slopes and conical peaks
- Snowfields are in areas which are 4000 metre plus.





# Snowfields

a large area which is always covered in snow **Snowfields are found in areas which are above 4000m and feeds the rivers in summers** .The mountains have steep slope.

# Glacier

A glacier is a huge body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own weight. A glacier forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation over many years, often centuries





# Glacier

- Melting of Glacier is called **ABLATION**
- Landforms can be formed due to the glacial melting. These include U-shaped valleys. Hanging valleys, arete, Pyramid Peak
- Glacial erosion is known as **Abrasion**
- The melting of glaciers causes flood in rivers and small lakes
- Baltoro, Siachen, batura and K2 are famous glaciers in pakistan





