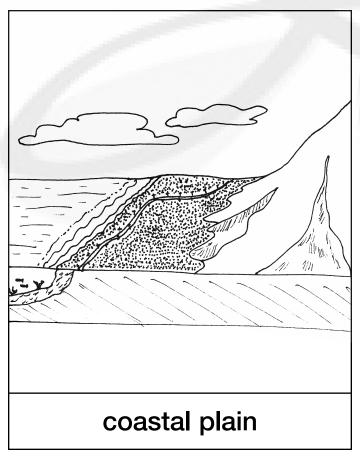


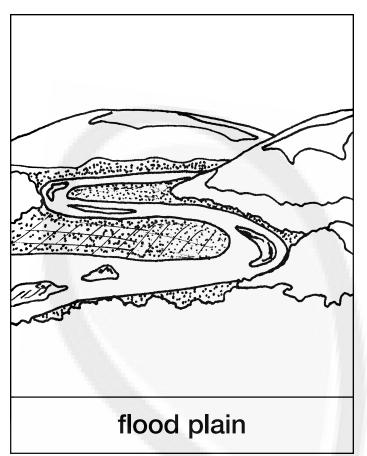
This type of mountain forms when portions of the earth's crust collide along a fault, causing the upheaval of large blocks of rock.

fault-block mountain



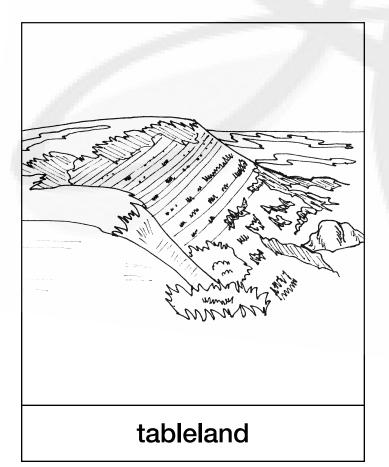
This is a low area of land along the coast between the ocean and the highlands. It is an extension above water of the submerged continental shelf composed mainly of marine sediment.

coastal plain



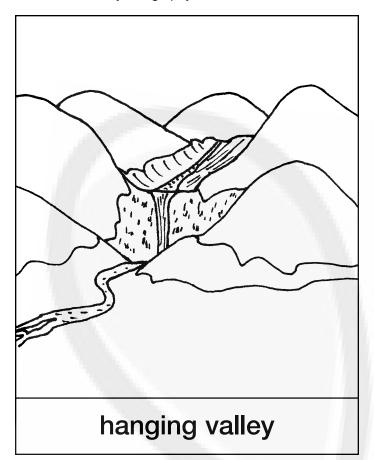
This flat area lies on either side of a river, which during times of rising water levels will flood. Later as the water recedes it leaves its deposits here.

## flood plain



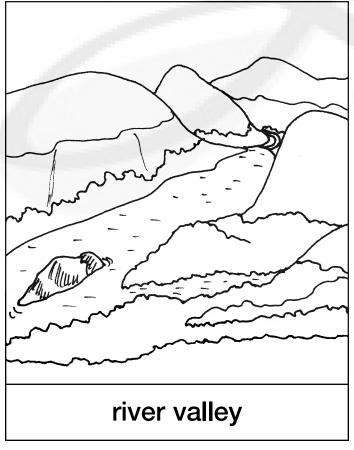
This is a fairly extensive plain that drops off suddenly on one side to a much lower area. Also called a plateau, when eroded these will eventually leave a mesa or butte.

#### tableland



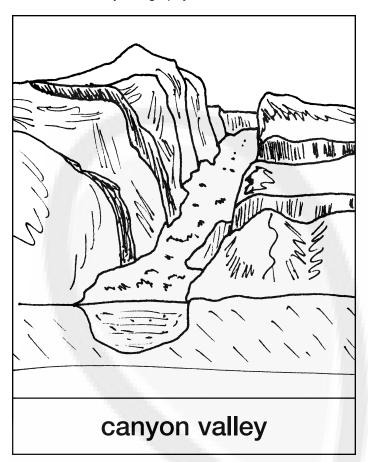
This type of valley is deeper than those branching off from it. It means that water has to drop into it from these tributaries, often with the dramatic effect of a waterfall.

# hanging valley



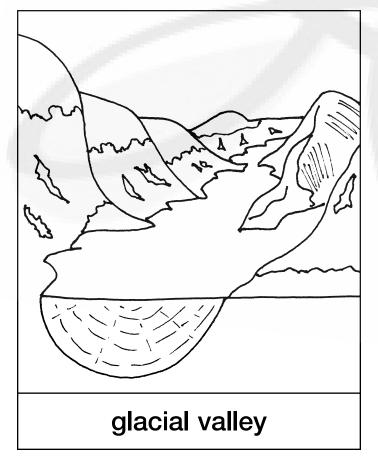
This is a wide trough created by a water flowing downhill over land.

river valley



This is a gorge with steep walls usually created by the erosion created by water flowing through the area over a long period of time.

### canyon valley



This is the depressed area left behind after a glacier has slowly worked its way through a region. It contains glacial debris known as till.

## glacial valley