

of silt brought by the wind & rivers result in making the colour of the river or river water yellow. The Huang-Ho river has its mouth into the gulf of Pohai in yellow sea. This river has been very notorious for its floods which often cause great destruction of life & property. Because of these flood havoc the Huang-Ho is also called the sorrow of China.

4) Yangtze basin → This basin lies almost in the centre of China and is one of the most fertile part of the world. Its western part which is circular & bounded by hills is known as great basin or chod.

9) Si-Kiang basin → This is one of the major geographical unit of China & lies in the southern part of China. Its upper part is rugged but the lower part has levelled surface forming large delta. This basin is ideal for paddy cultivation.

5) The islands group of South-East Asia → The island stretches in a chain of ladders from Malaysian peninsula around the Pacific coast of Asia to the Kamchatka peninsula. The main islands are the islands of Indonesian republic, Phillipins islands, Hainan, Taiwan, the Japanese island, Kuril island etc. In between these islands have weak earth crust, which give rise to frequent earthquakes & volcanic eruption. Most of these islands are covered with extensive areas of lava flowing on the surface in different times. In due course this lava rocks has been covered into fertile soils by denudation & erosion.

7 Conclusion → After observing the major landform classification, it can be said that Asia is a continent of diverse landforms. A wide range of mts, valleys, basins, river valley, plains, islands, lava plateau/plateaus exist here, making its physiography quite complex & diversified.