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Types of rivers geography

The Nile has a long and complex route that winds through nine countries and a variety of landscapes, including swamps, savannahs, desert, rainforests and mountain highlands. The Nile owes its large length to the union of two main tributaries: the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The White Nile flows from the newly founded spring in Rwanda through the original source of Lake Victoria. When it reaches Khartoum in the land of Sudan, it joins forces with the Blue Nile, which originates in the Ethiopian mountains. The only other major tributary of the Nile is the Atbara River, which flows into the Nile in the eastern part of Sudan. Although the White Nile -- the easier-to-navigate part -- is considered the longer stretch of river, the Blue Nile supplies about two-thirds of the river's total water supply. Both tributaries are named after the color of the water they contribute. At its source, the Blue Nile is light blue, then darkens in Sudan, where it begins to carry black sediments. The White Nile carries light grey sediment and dyes the water whitish-grey. After the Blue Nile and the White Nile in Khartoum, the river crosses six cataracts (rapids) on the way to Aswan. These rapids form when the river meets igniting rock formations. The cataracts make it extremely difficult to navigate these sections of the river, effectively creating a natural border. As soon as the Nile makes its way to Egypt, it splits into two branches -- the Damietta in the east and Rosetta on the west side. This forms the Nile Delta, through which the branches leave Africa and enter the Mediterranean. Another interesting feature of the Nile course is the Great Bend, a U-shaped bend that takes place between the Nile Delta and the Sudanese border. This curve causes the river to suddenly flow from west to east, then reverse and return in the other direction. A river as powerful as the Nile has obvious effects on local residents. The people of ancient Egypt have certainly thrived, but how does the Nile play? Read the next page to find out. Picture: Malcom MacGregor / Moment / Getty Images Do you know US geography like the back of your hand? Can you take into account all the corners, streams and side streets of America's hinterland and big cities? Test your knowledge with this quiz here that separates the geography beginner from the professionals. Guess directions, square miles, county seats and the like as you mentally trot west from the East Coast while visualizing all the points in between. That's only about 3,000 miles you can imagine. A piece of cake, right? There are a little bit of trend-setting little things and a lot of questions about water. From Time Time arises mountain ranges, and border facts are a guarantee for this quiz. We also touch on historical things, the years and dates of America's America prominent geomarkers. Big cities and rustic no-man's countries get the same billing on this test of U.S. map wisdom. But no look for answers! Just think through the questions. Consider the options provided and follow the instructions. After this short joke fit, you will be one step closer to digging your GPS forever. Go on and give it your best going! Indianapolis, Indiana, has nine counties, including Hancock, Johnson, Hamilton, Hendricks, Boone, Morgan, Marion, Madison, and Shelby counties. Indianapolis has a population of 1,002,000. How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane number? And how do you use a real nostun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website provides reliable, easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From funny quiz questions that bring joy to your day, to captivating photographs and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times we ask them, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Get the best delicious recipes in your inbox! Sign up for the Tasty Newsletter today! Matt Cardy/Getty Images News/Getty Images There are about 165 major rivers in the world. These large rivers are long and wide enough to be classified as large rivers whose water flows through them every day. They have tributaries and supply billions of people with fresh water. There are thousands of smaller rivers, but the exact number of small and large rivers in the world is difficult to determine. The most important rivers in the world are the Amazon, the Nile and the Yangce Sea. The Amazon is the largest river by volume of water and has a length of 6,516 kilometers. The Nile, with a length of 6,695 kilometers and the longest river in the world. The Mississippi-Missouri River system in the United States is more than 5,969 kilometers long. Most rivers have their source in lakes, springs, wetlands and glaciers. They flow towards the sea, where they empty their water. However, there are some internal rivers that are often referred to as virgin rivers. They have their source and their mouth inland. The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya are examples of internal rivers. Rivers are the cradle of civilization. All major civilizations such as the Mesopotamian, Indus Valley, Egyptian and Chinese civilization have developed on the banks of the rivers. Rivers are used as inland waterways for the transport and production of hydropower. In geography, relief refers to the highest and lowest elevation points in an area. Mountains and ridges are usually highest elevation points, while valleys and other low-lying areas are the lowest. Relief is important to understand the topography of an area. Therefore, map manufacturers display different heights by different methods. Contour lines show the height height between consecutive lines and are often used on flat cards. The closer the lines are to each other, the steeper the height. Color is also used to indicate the height: brown for higher height and green for lower height. Globes allow viewers to experience relief in 3-D. Maria Pavlova/Vetta/Getty Images The three main types of geography are physical, ecological and human geography. There are other sub-branches of geography such as political geography, historical geography and religious geography. Physical geography deals with the study of the earth and its structure. Landforms, continents, oceans and tectonic movements are part of physical geography. The formation of rocks, weathering, erosion forces, winds, ocean currents and rivers are all investigated as part of physical geography. Environmental geography is specifically concerned with the study of the interaction of plants and animals with the earth. Human geography focuses on how human societies thrive with the help of natural resources. It deals with the study of the evolution of cultures and religious beliefs. Economic, cultural and political geography are sub-branches of human geography. ThoughtCo / Chloe Giroux The Amazon in South America is an amazing and important river for the planet and therefore you need to know. Here are the eight most important things you need to know about the Amazon. The Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world. In fact, the Amazon is responsible for about one-fifth (twenty percent) of the fresh water flowing into the world's oceans. The Amazon is the second longest river in the world and is about 6400 km long. (In July 2007, a group of scientists reportedly determined that the Amazon could be only the longest river in the world, and took this title from the Nile. It will take more studies to substantiate the claim and recognize the Amazon as the longest.) The Amazon has the largest catchment area (land that flows into the river) and more tributaries (streams that flow into it) than any other river in the world. The Amazon has more than 200 tributaries. Streams that begin in the Andes are the source of the Amazon. Most of the outflow from Brazil flows into the Amazon along with outflow from four other countries: Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. Due to the enormous amount of water and sediment deposited where the Amazon meets the Atlantic Ocean, the color and salinity of the Atlantic Ocean are changed for almost 200 miles (320 km) from the delta. For much of its journey, the Amazon can reach a distance of 1 to 6 Be! During the flood season, the Amazon can be much, much wider; some report that it is more than 20 miles wide (32 km) in certain places. The Amazon took different routes as it water. Some scientists have found that the Amazon even flowed west or more, into the Pacific Ocean. The Ganges River, also known as ganga, is a river in northern India that flows towards the bangladesh border (map). It is the longest river in India and flows about 2,525 km from the Himalayan mountains to the Bay of Bengal. The river has the second largest water drainage in the world, and its basin is the most populated in the world with over 400 million people living in the basin. The Ganges is extremely important for the people of India, as most people who live on its shores use it for daily needs such as bathing and fishing. It is also important for Hindus as they consider it to be their most sacred river. The headwaters of the Ganges River begin high in the Himalayan mountains, where the Bhagirathi River flows from gangotri Glacier in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. The glacier is located at an altitude of 3,892 m. The Ganges begins further downstream, where the Rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda connect. When the Ganges flows out of the Himalayas, a narrow, rugged canyon is created. The Ganges River rises from the Himalayas near the town of Rishikesh, where it begins to flow onto the Indo-Gangetic Plain. This area, also called the North Indian River Plain, is a very large, relatively shallow, fertile plain that makes up most of the northern and eastern part of India as well as parts of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. In addition to entering the Indo-Gangetic Plain in this area, part of the Ganges River will also be diverted towards the Ganges Canal for irrigation in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As the Ganges then flows further downstream, it changes direction several times and is connected by many other tributaries such as the ramganga, Tamsa and Gandaki rivers, to name but a few. There are also several towns and municipalities that the Ganges crosses downstream. Some of them are Chunar, Calcutta, Mirzapur and Varanasi. Many Hindus visit the Ganges in Varanasi, as this city is considered the holiest of the cities. As such, the culture of the city is also closely linked to the river, as it is the most sacred river in Hinduism. As soon as the Ganges River flows from India to Bangladesh, its main branch is known as the Padma River. The Padma River is connected downstream by major rivers such as the Jamuna and Meghna rivers. After joining the Meghna, it takes its name before it flows into the Bay of Bengal. Before it flows into the Bay of Bengal, the river forms the largest delta in the world, the Ganges Delta. This region is a very fertile area laden with sediments covering 59,000 square kilometres. It should be noted that the described course of the course, a general description of the where the rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda connect to their outflow at the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges has a very complicated hydrology, and there are several different descriptions of its total length and the size of its catchment area based on what tributaries rivers contain. The most widespread length of the Ganges River is 2,525 km, and its catchment area is estimated at about 1,080,000 km2. The Ganges River Basin has been inhabited by humans since ancient times. The first people in the region were the Harappan civilization. They moved from the catchment area of the Indus River to the Ganges River Basin around the 2nd millennium V.C.E. Later, the Gangetic Plain became the center of the Maurya Empire and then the Mughal Empire. The first European to discuss the Ganges was Megasthenes in his work India. In modern times, the Ganges has become a source of life for the nearly 400 million people who live in its basin. They rely on the river for their daily needs such as drinking water supply and food, as well as for irrigation and production. Today, the Ganges Basin is the most populous river basin in the world. It has a population density of about 1,000 people per square mile (390 per km2). In addition to providing drinking water and irrigation of fields, the Ganges River is also extremely important for India's Hindu population for religious reasons. The Ganges River is considered to be its most sacred river, and it is revered as the goddess Ganga Ma or Mother of Ganges. According to the myth of the Ganges, the goddess Ganga descended from heaven to dwell in the waters of the aisle to protect, cleanse, and bring into heaven those who touch him. Believing Hindus visit the river daily to offer Ganga flowers and food. They also drink the water and bathe in the river to cleanse and cleanse their sins. Hindus also believe that after death the water of the Ganges River is needed to reach the world of the ancestors, Pitrioka. As a result, Hindus bring their dead to the river for cremation along its banks, and then their ashes are spread in the river. In some cases, corpses are also thrown into the river. The city of Varanasi is the holiest of the cities along the Ganges and many Hindus travel there place ashes of their dead in the river. In addition to the daily baths in the Ganges and the offers for the goddess Ganga, there are large religious festivals that take place all year round in the river, where millions of people travel to the river for bathing so that they can be cleansed of their sins. Despite the religious importance and daily importance of the Ganges to the people of India, it is one of the most polluted rivers in the world. The pollution of the aisle is caused by both human and industrial waste caused by India's rapid growth and religious events. India currently has a population of more than one 400 million of them live in the Ganges Basin. As a result, much of its waste, including raw water, is dumped into the river. Many people also bathe and use the river to clean their laundry. Faecal coliforms of bacteria near Varanasi are at least 3,000 times higher than those classified as safe by the World Health Organization (Hammer, 2007). Industrial practices in India also have little regulation, and as the population grows, so do these industries. Along the river there are many tanneries, chemical plants, textile factories, distilleries and slaughterhouses, and many of them dispose of their untreated and often toxic waste in the river. The water of the aisle was tested to contain high amounts of things such as chromium sulfate, arsenic, cadmium, mercury and sulfuric acid (Hammer, 2007). In addition to human and industrial waste, some religious activities also increase pollution of the corridor. For example, Hindus believe that they must bring offerings of food and other objects to Ganga, and as a result, these items are regularly thrown into the river, and even more so during religious events. Human remains are also often placed in the river. In the late 1980s, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi began the Ganga Action Plan (CAP) to clean up the Ganges River. The plan closed many heavily polluting industrial plants along the river and provided funds for the construction of sewage treatment plants, but its efforts have been neglected because the plants are not large enough to process the waste of such a large population (Hammer, 2007). Many of the polluting industrial plants continue to dispose of their hazardous waste in the river. Despite this pollution, the Ganges River remains important for the Indian people as well as for various plant and animal species such as the Ganges River Dolphin, a very rare species of freshwater dolphin native only to this area. To learn more about the Ganges, read A Prayer for the Ganges of Smithsonian.com. Smithsonian.com.

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