

स्थापना : १९४७  
रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे,  
**छत्रपती शिवाजी कॉलेज, सातारा**

छत्रपती शिवाजी कॉलेज, सातारा  
नॅशनल गॅरीट मूल्यांकन A+ (CGPA3.51)  
हार्दिक अभिनंदन  
महाराष्ट्र शासन राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन व अतिश्रेष्ठता प्रतिष्ठान (NAAC) द्वारा प्रमाणित  
A+ (CGPA3.51) प्रमाणित  
प्रमाणिक प्रमुख, आजी-शाही विद्यापीठ व ज्ञान विद्यापीठ संस्थे

**Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's  
CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI COLLEGE, SATARA (AUTONOMOUS)**

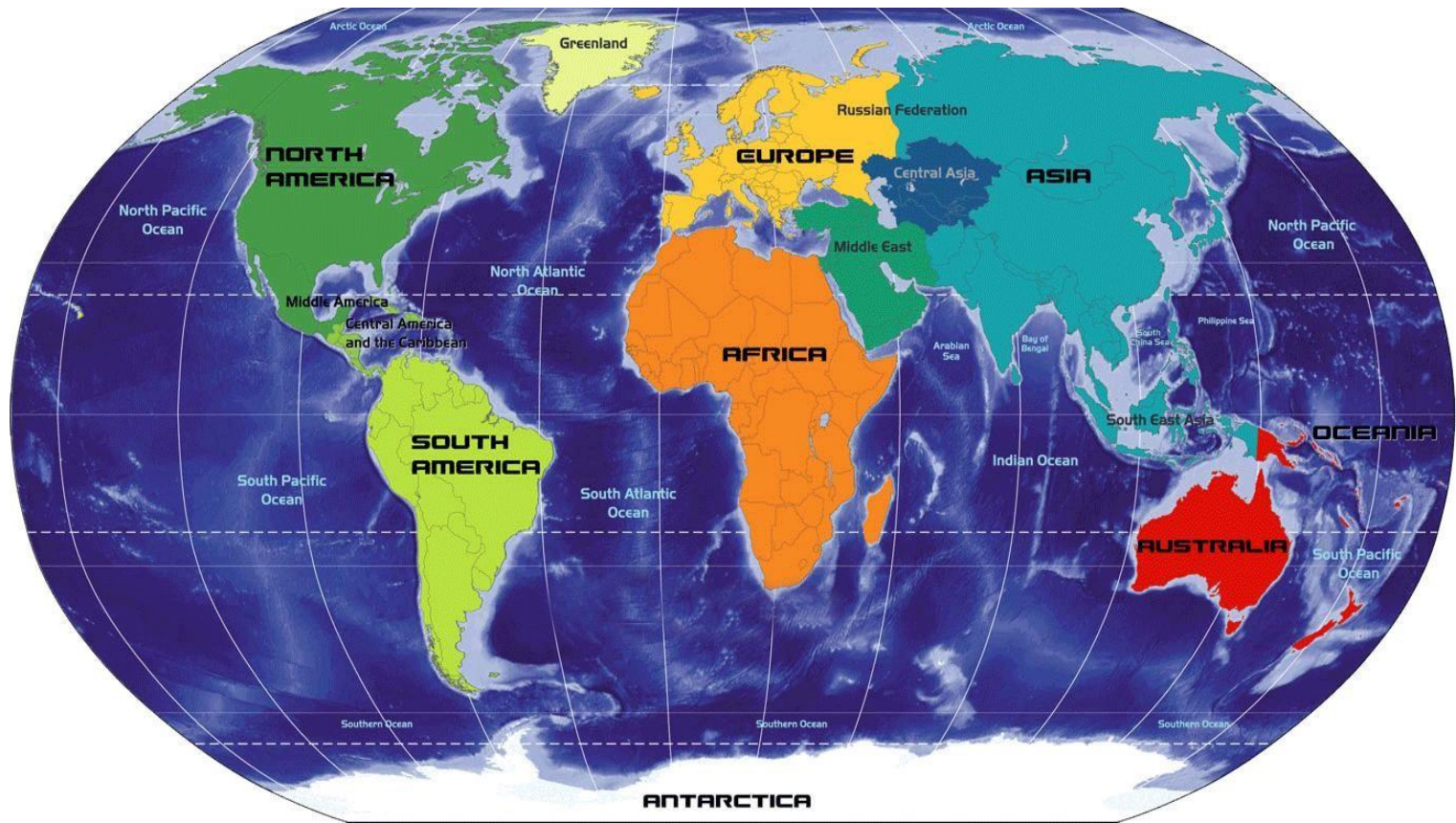
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M.A. Part I (Semester - I) Fundamentals of Geomorphology  
UNIT. II EVOLUTUON OF CONTINENTS AND OCEAN**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND AND WATER DISTRIBUTION**

## Characteristics of the Distribution of Land (Continents) and Water (Oceans).

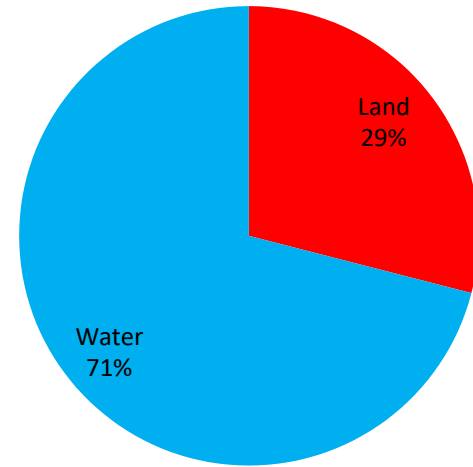
- A simple observation of the physical map of the world as well as the globe of the earth reveals the following characteristics of the distribution of land (continents) and water (oceans).





# 1. The distribution of land and water on earth surface is very uneven.

Scientist	Land Area In %	Water Area in %
Sir John Murray	29.22	70.78
Kramel	29.2	70.8
Alfred Wegner	71.7	28.3
General	29	71



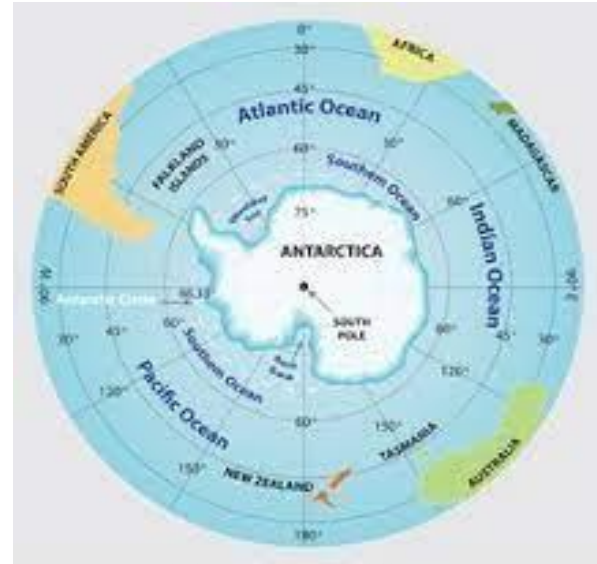
As above, you can see the difference in the area covered by land and water. The main reason for this is that accurate measurements about the area of the polar region were not available at that time.

## 2. Land and sea are almost antipodal on the surface of the earth.



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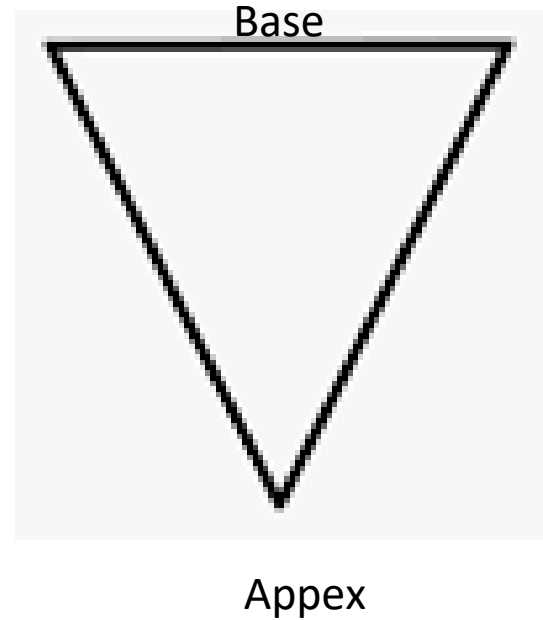
Arctic Ocean located at the North Pole



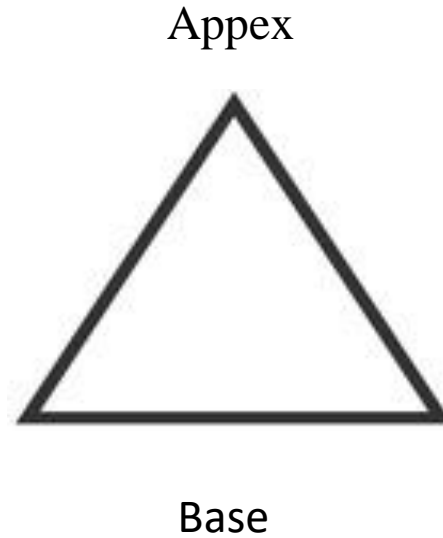
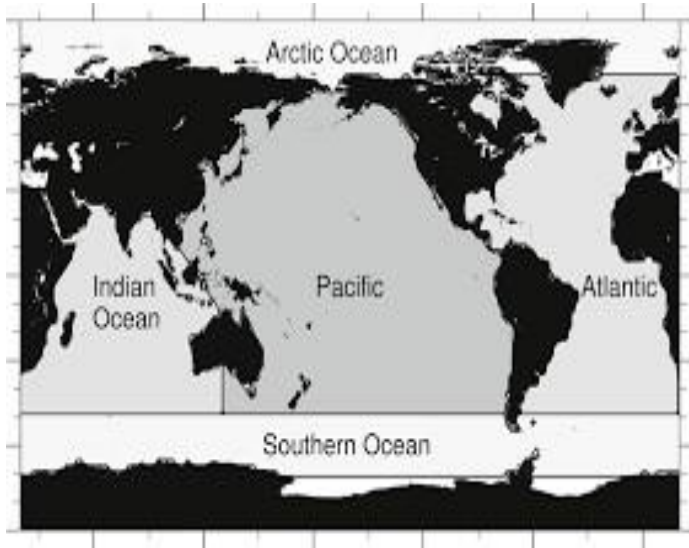
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Antarctica located at the South Pole

**3. Almost all the continents, except Antarctic and Australia are triangular in shape and apex in the north. Example- Africa, South America.**



**4. Most of the oceans are also triangular in shape whose base is in the south and apex in the north.**



Example - Pacific Ocean and Indian ocean



## 5. The Islands are found near the south of the continent (as like full stop).



1. **Madagascar** Island located near the southern tip of **Africa**
1. **Sri Lanka** Island located near the southern tip of the **Indian subcontinent**
2. **Tera Del Fuego** Island located near the southern tip of **South America**.
3. **Tasmania** near the southern tip of South tip of **Australia**
4. **Singapore** Island located near the southern tip of the **Malaya Peninsula**.

6. The Northern Hemisphere has a larger area of land than water, so the Northern Hemisphere is called a “land hemisphere”, while the Southern Hemisphere has a larger area of water than a land area, so the Southern Hemisphere is called a “water hemisphere”.



7. In the Northern Hemisphere, the landmass is formed around the Arctic Ocean near the North Pole so it is call “geo-bangle”, while in the Southern Hemisphere; it is formed on the Antarctic landmass near the South Pole so it is known as “ocean-bangle”.



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Northern Hemisphere



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Southern Hemisphere

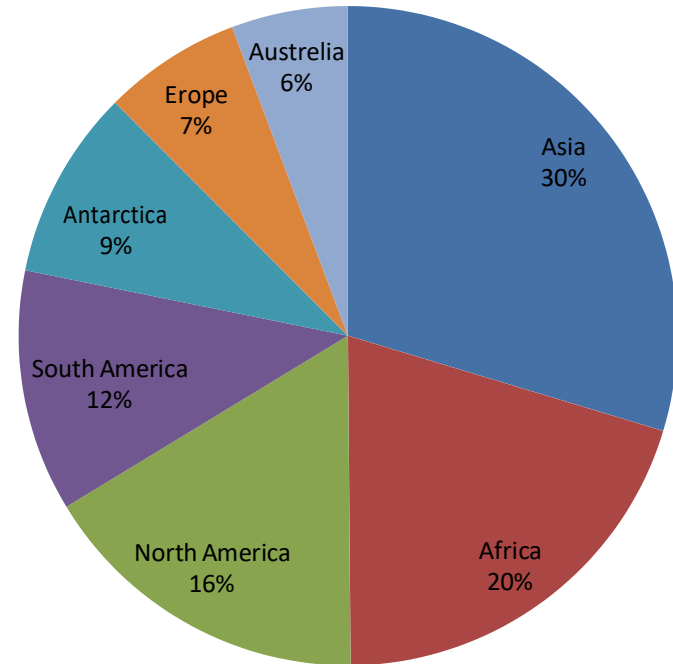
8. **With the exception of Europe and Asia, all the continents of the earth are fragmented, whereas the oceans are contiguous.**



**9. All continents on Earth have the no same area. Asia is the largest continent. Australia is the smallest continent.**

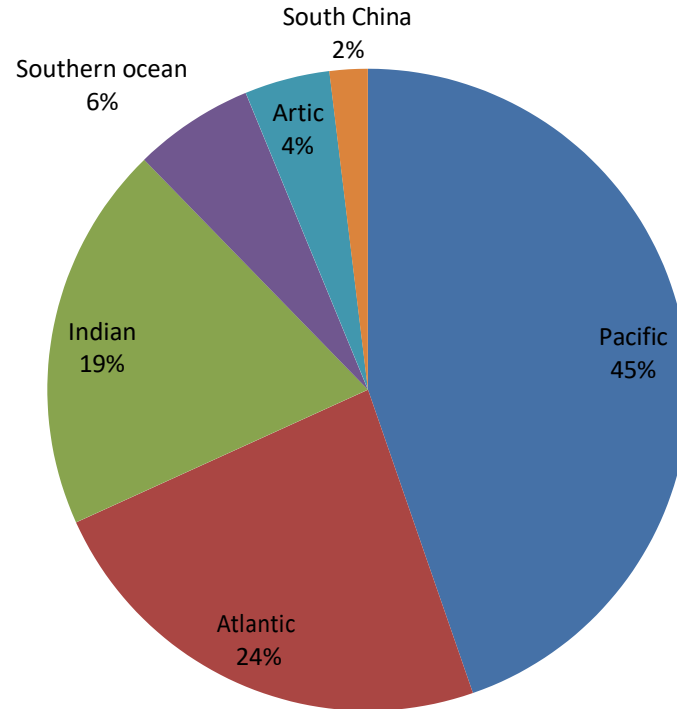
**Chart Title**

Rank	Continent	Total Area (sq. km)
1	Asia	44,579,000
2	Africa	30,370,000
3	North America	24,709,000
4	South America	17,840,000
5	Antarctica	14,000,000
6	Europe	10,180,000
7	Australia	8,600,000

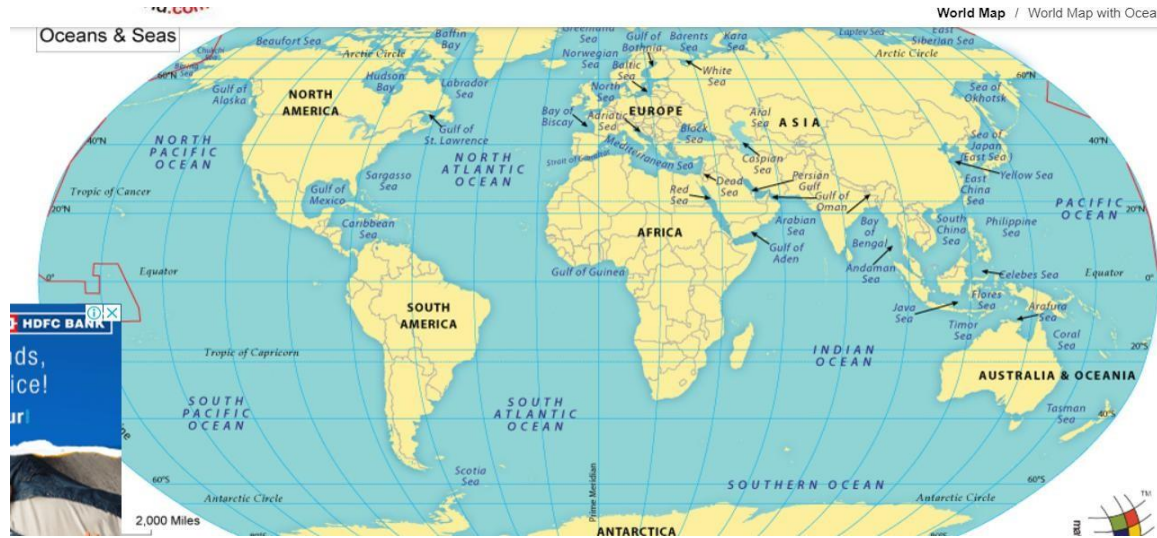


**10.All oceans have the no same area. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Atlantic Ocean is the half size of the Pacific. The Indian Ocean is smaller than that.**

Sea	Area in Sq.km	%
Pacific	161760000	44.7
Atlantic	85133000	23.5
Indian	70560000	19.5
Southern Ocean	21960000	6.1
Arctic	15558000	4.3
South China	6963000	1.9



# 11. Earth's water is concentrated around the island of “Tahiti Island” in the Pacific Ocean. Earth's landmass is concentrated around the “Caspian Sea”.

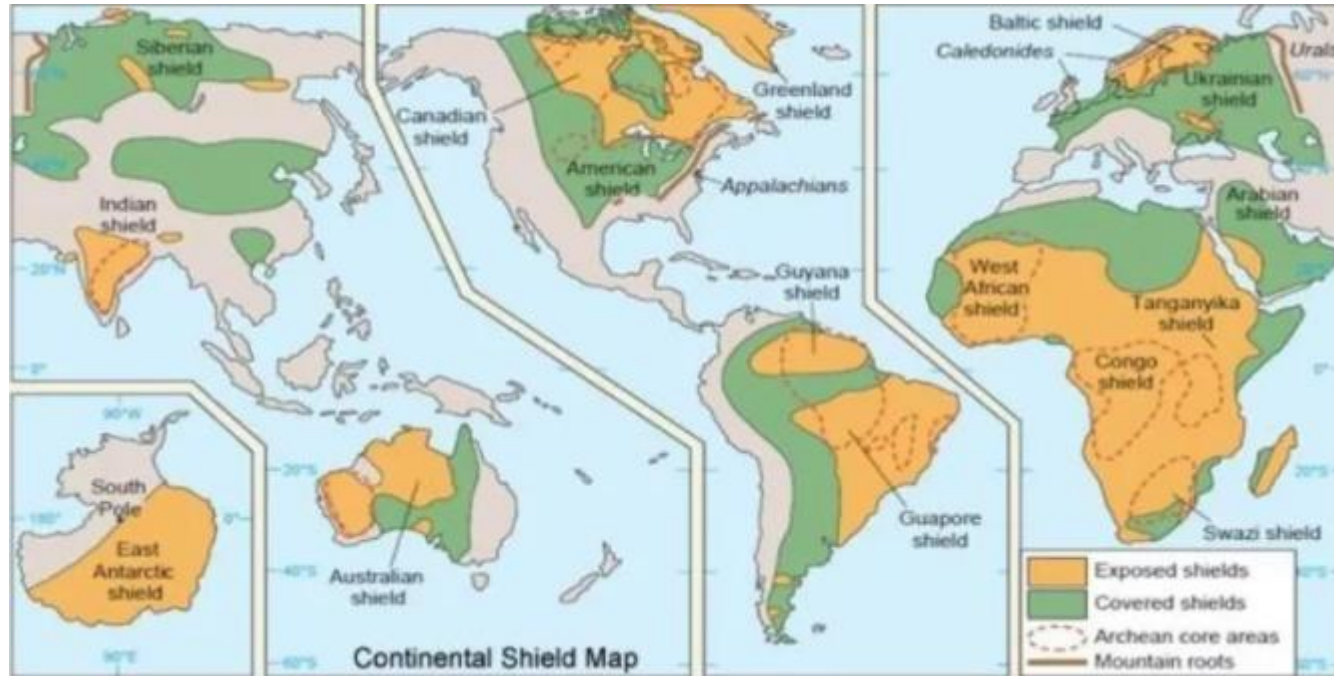


## 12. North and South America inclined to the east, Africa to the west, and Asia and Europe to the north.





13. The earth's crust is formed around the core of an old hard rock of plateau. These are called “shield regions.” E.g. West Siberia Plateau, Brazil Pleateau, Canada Plateau, Deccan Plateau in India and South African Plateau.



**14. Mount Everest (8848 meters) is the highest peak in the Himalayas on earth. The Mariyana Trench (about 11,200 meters) is the deepest trench in the Pacific Ocean.**



15. The low water body is observed in between  $45^{\circ}$  north latitude of the earth and  $70^{\circ}$  north latitude. In contrast, the low land area is observed in southern hemisphere in between  $45^{\circ}$  south latitude and  $65^{\circ}$  south latitude.

