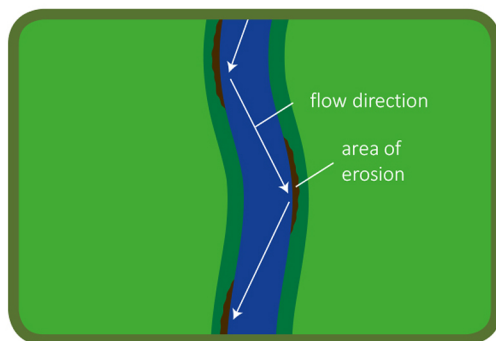
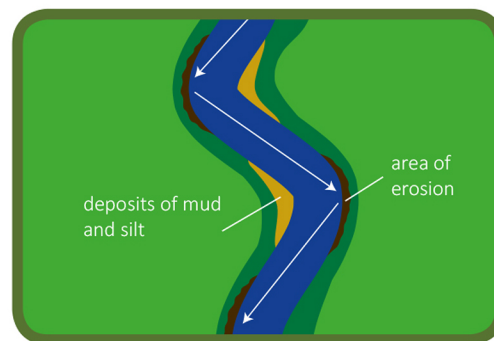


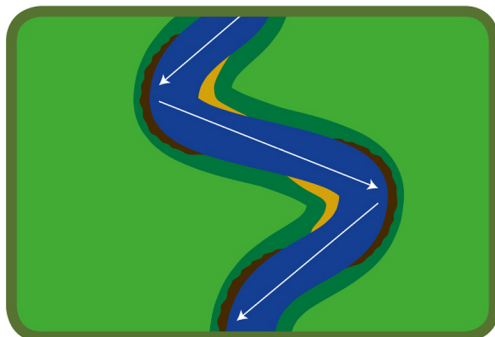
Meander



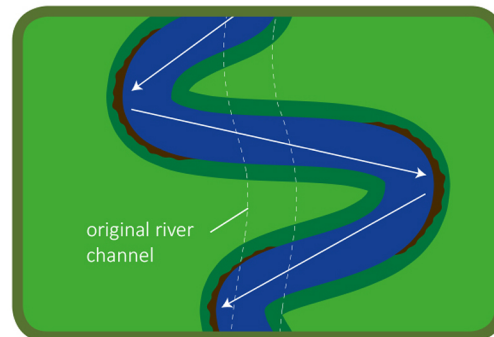
1. The river begins to curve when fast-flowing water starts to erode the riverbank.



2. As the riverbank erodes on the outside of each bend, mud and silt are deposited on the inside of each bend.

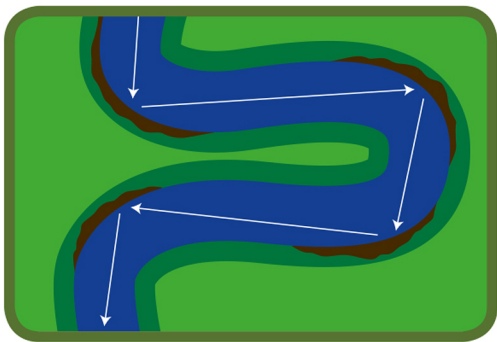


3. As time passes, the meander grows.

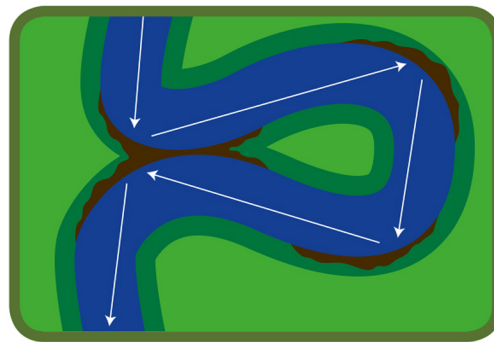


4. The river now twists and turns through the landscape and looks very different from when the process started.

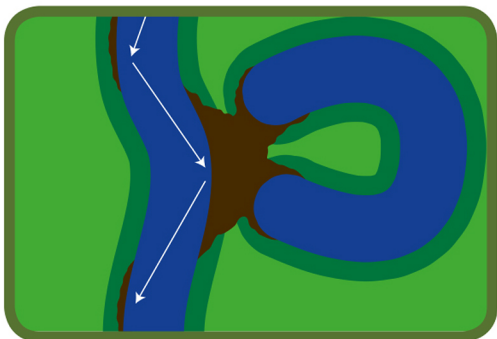
Oxbow lake



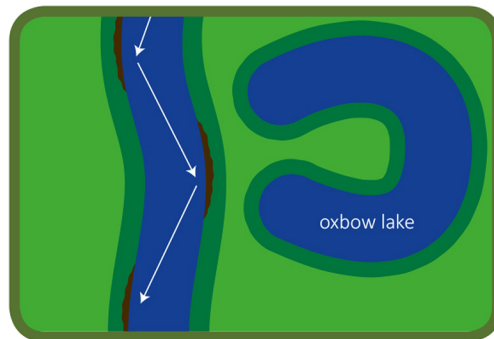
1. A large meander forms in a river.



2. When the meander gets large enough, the river bends back on itself until the two riverbanks are almost touching.

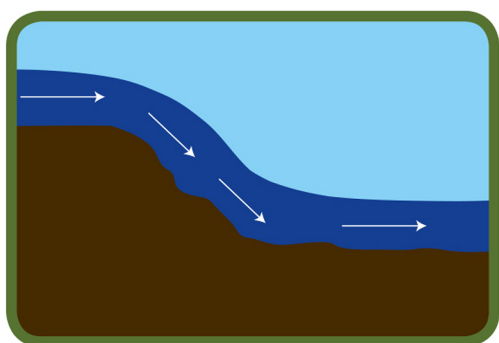


3. Eventually, the water breaks through the riverbanks and the river becomes straighter again.

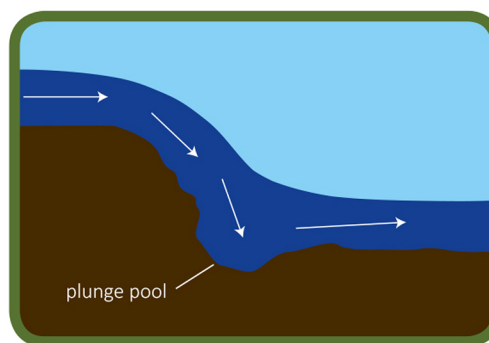


4. The meander is now cut off from the river and becomes a separate lake.

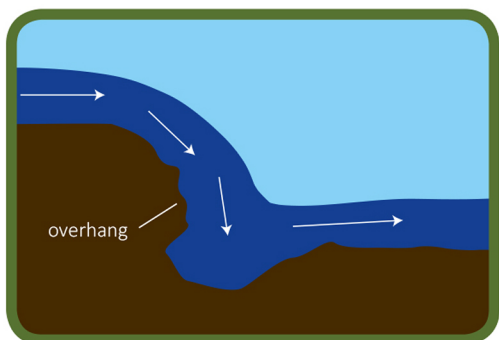
Waterfall



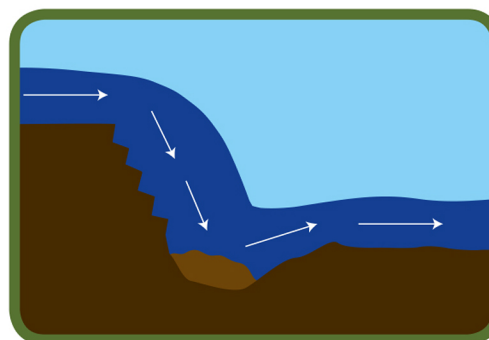
1. When the path of a river reaches a steep slope or hill, the water flows down to the lower level over a section of rapids.



2. The power of the falling water erodes the rock at the bottom of the slope, creating a plunge pool.

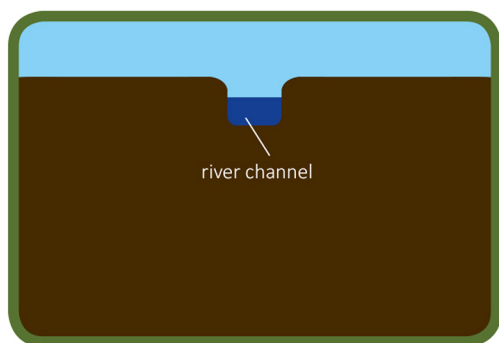


3. Over time, the plunge pool gets larger, and the water cuts into the rock at the back of the pool, making an overhang.

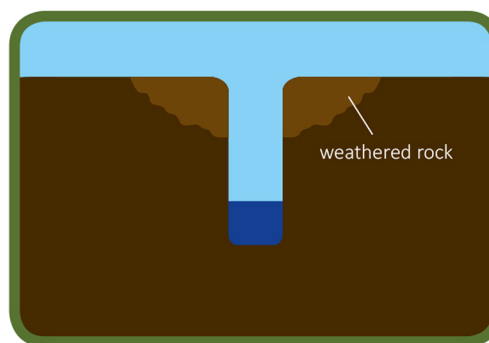


4. The overhang eventually gets too heavy and falls into the plunge pool, creating a steeper drop and turning the rapids into a waterfall.

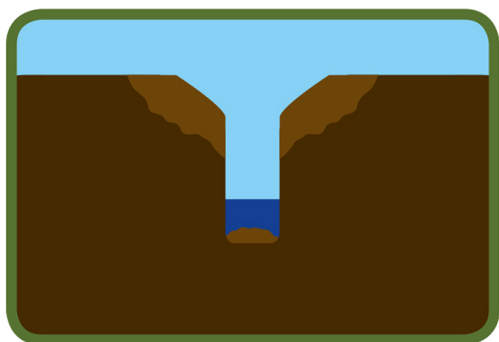
V-shaped valley



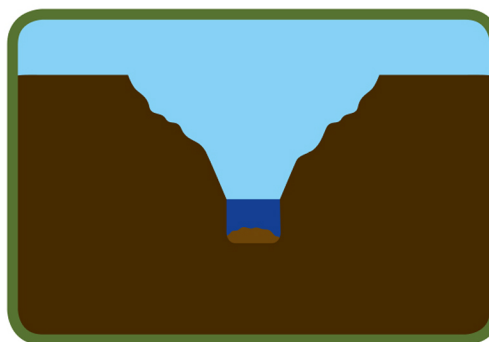
1. As a river flows, it cuts a channel into the rock below it. Over time, this channel gets deeper, creating a valley.



2. The rocks at the top of the valley are weakened by the wind, rain and ice. This is known as weathering.

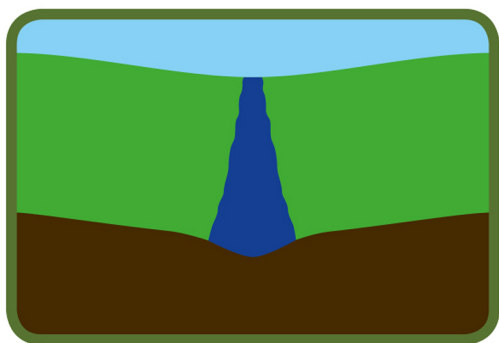


3. The weathered rock begins to break off and fall down the slope towards the river.

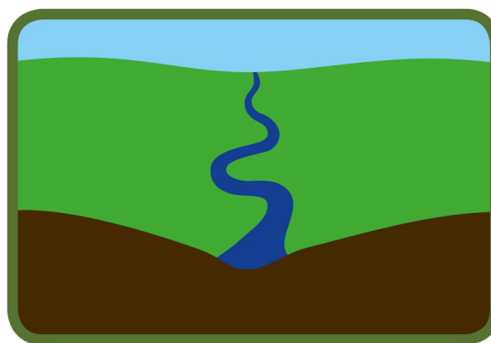


4. As the weathering of the valley top continues, more rocks break off to make a steep, V-shaped valley.

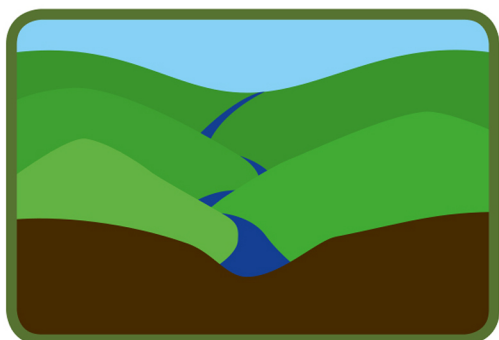
Interlocking spurs



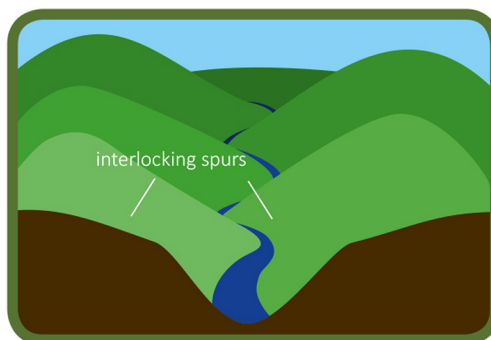
1. Interlocking spurs are formed in the same way as a V-shaped valley, when the river cuts its way through the rock.



2. Some rocks are harder for the river to cut through, so the water flows around them instead.



3. The meandering river continues to cut its channel down through the softer rock, but the harder rock remains where the river bends.



4. Over time, a V-shaped valley is formed but with interlocking spurs of land matching the meanders in the river.