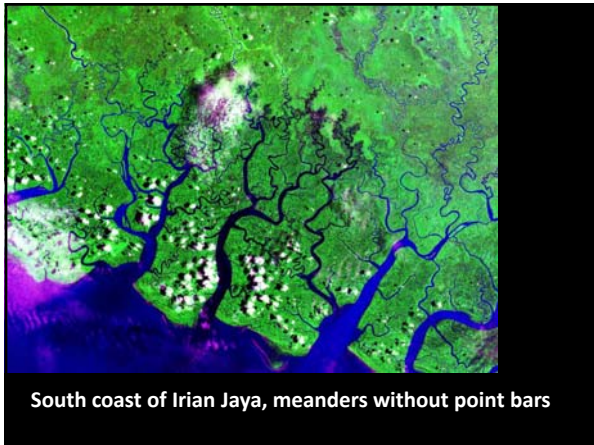
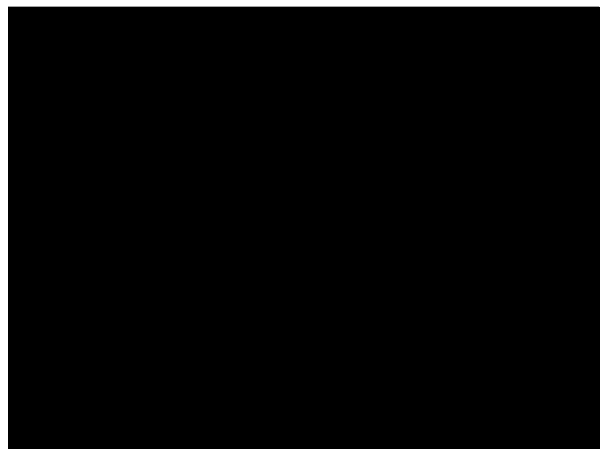
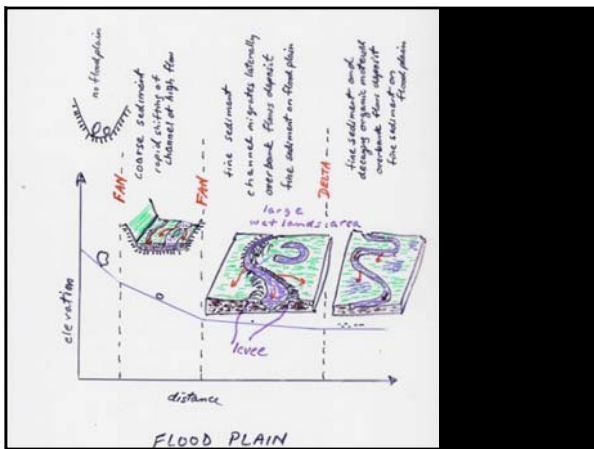
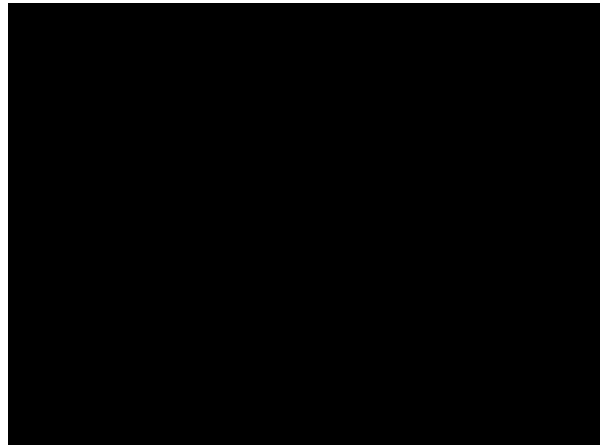




Meandering channel



South coast of Irian Jaya, meanders without point bars





fan



Debris fan



Alluvial fan



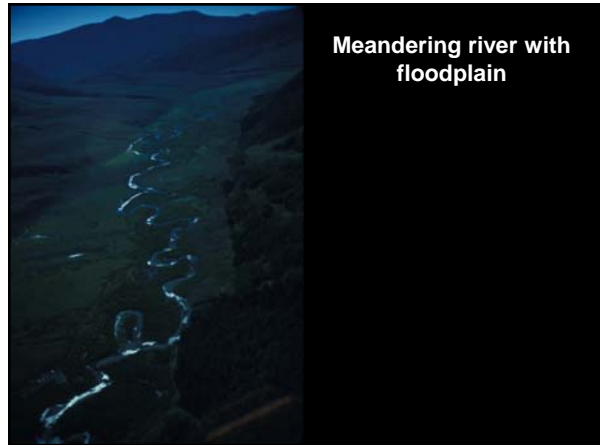
Alluvial fan



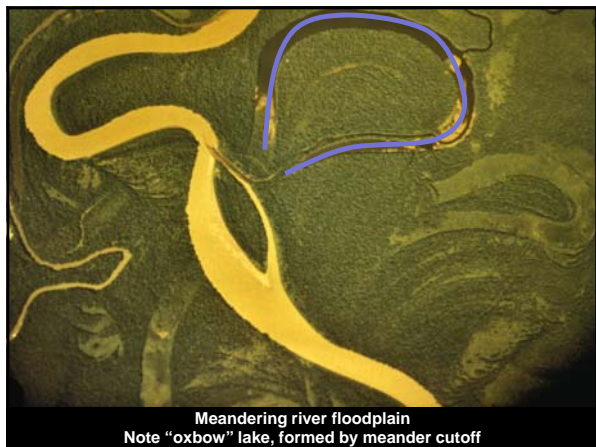
Alluvial fan



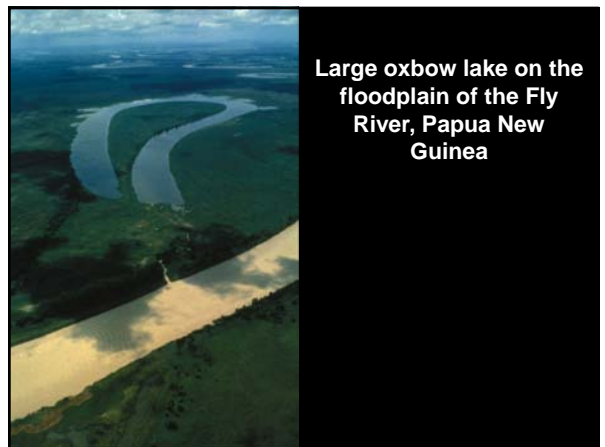
Braided channel with floodplain



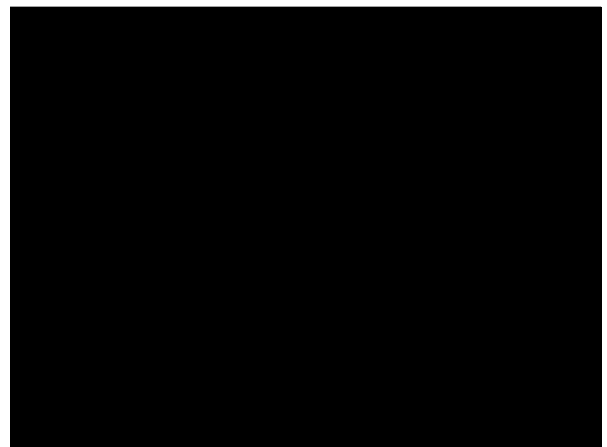
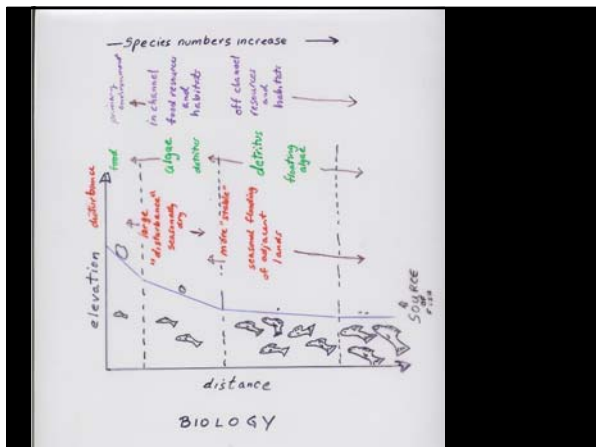
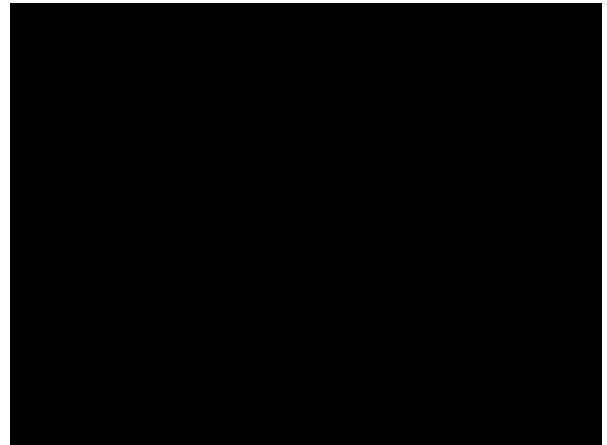
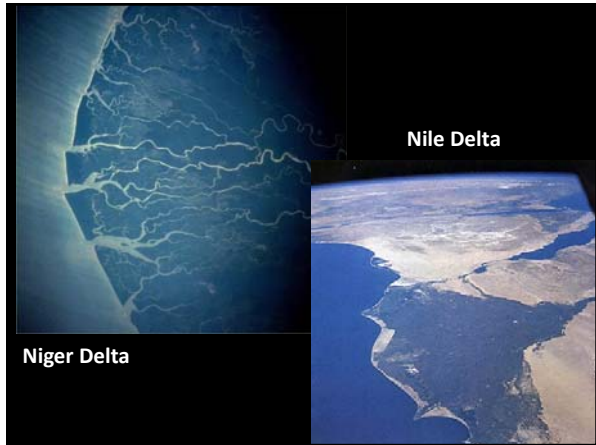
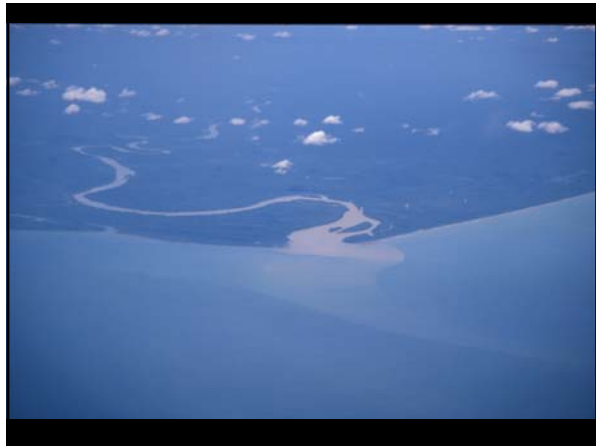
Meandering river with floodplain



Meandering river floodplain
Note "oxbow" lake, formed by meander cutoff



Large oxbow lake on the floodplain of the Fly River, Papua New Guinea





Summary of the Anatomy of Rivers

River slope decreases downstream

Four main types of rivers (in terms of grain size):

1. Bedrock and boulder channels
2. Gravel-bedded channels
3. Sand-bedded channels
4. Silt- and clay-bedded channels

Grain size, channel planform, floodplain, and ecological diversity all differ from type to type

Summary of the Anatomy of Rivers II

River slope decreases downstream

Three main types of rivers (in terms of planform):

1. Straight
2. Braided
3. Meandering

Grain size, channel planform, floodplain, and ecological diversity all differ from type to type

Boulder, gravel, sand,
Silt and clay, make distinct forms
Rivers, floodplains, life