

14. Types of georelief

Geomorphological processes operate in mutual interactions. One process affects the other. Forms of georelief joined by the flow of matter and energy create *geomorphosystems*.

Type of georelief = a certain part of georelief where forms of similar nature (appearance, origin) prevail => *morphographic types of georelief* according to vertical segmentation:

- **Plains** – with vertical difference up to 30 m
- **Uplands** – with vertical difference 31-100 m
- **Highlands** – with vertical difference 101-300 m
- **Great mountains** – with vertical difference greater than 301 m



Vertical levels:

- **Lowlands** – with altitude <200 m asl.
- **Highlands** – with altitude >200 m asl.

Georelief forms determined by endogenic processes:

- ❖ **Thrusts** – Vršatecké bradlá
- ❖ **Recumbent folds** – Veľký Rozsutec

They are created by inner geomorphological processes, i.e. they can be of:

- **Volcanic origin** – Vihorlat mts., Štiavnické vrchy
- **Fault origin** – Les Vosges mts. in France, Black Forest mts. in Germany and many others
- **Fold origin** – fold mountains, e.g. High Tatras and many others



Keywords

mutual interactions, geomorphosystems, type of georelief, appearance, morphographic types, plains, uplands, highlands, lowlands, thrusts, recumbent folds, volcanic/fault/fold origin