
The Northern Plains

- It is formed by the interplay of the three major river systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- The Northern Plains spread over an area of 7 lakh sq. km, 240 km long and 240 km to 320 km broad.
- The rivers that flow to the plains from the mountains are involved in depositional work.
- Difference in relief causes the Northern Plain to have four regions.

— Bhabar — lying at the foot of Shiwaliks, a narrow 8 to 16 km wide belt of pebbles.

— Terai — lying next to Bhabar, a wet and marshy area with wildlife and forests.

— Bangar — Older alluvium plain which rises above the level of the flood plains.

— Khadar — Younger alluvium of the flood plains.