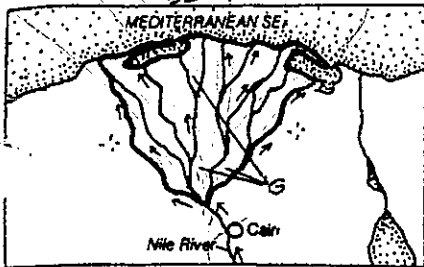
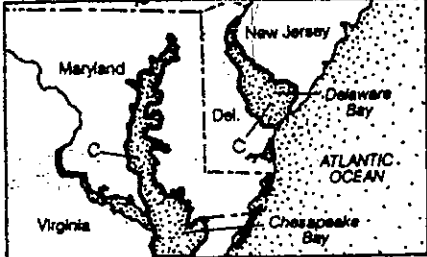


DELTA



The triangular-shaped land found at the mouth of some large rivers. So much soil is transported by the river that the coastal waters cannot wash it all away. *The Nile Delta on the Mediterranean Sea.*

BAY



A body of water that penetrates a coastline. It is generally wider in the middle. It is usually smaller than a *gulf*, but larger than a *cove*. *Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.*

FJORD



A narrow, winding ocean inlet that penetrates a coastal mountain range. The steep cliffs that line its route make a fjord (fiord) one of nature's grandest sights. *Norway's Sogne Fjord is the world's longest.*

SOURCE



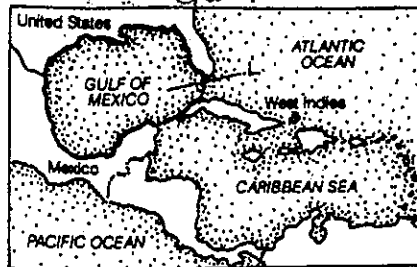
Upper river springs, streams, and tributaries. Headwaters can refer to *continental divides* or *watersheds*. *Watershed* also describes a region drained by a river. *The Alps have been called the headwaters of Europe.*

GLACIER



A river of ice, moving slowly down a mountain slope or outward from its central mass. It stops where the leading edge melts faster than the forward rate of movement. *Vatnajökull in Iceland is Europe's largest.*

GULF



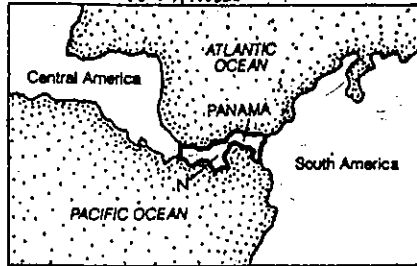
A part of an ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by a curving coastline. A more fully enclosed body of salt water could be called a *sea*. *The Gulf of Mexico.*

ISLAND



A body of land completely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a *continent* but larger than a *cay*, a *key*, or certainly a *large rock*. *Greenland is the world's largest island.*

ISTHMUS



A narrow strip of land, with water on both sides, that connects two larger land masses. *The Isthmus of Panama connects Central America and South America.*

CANYON



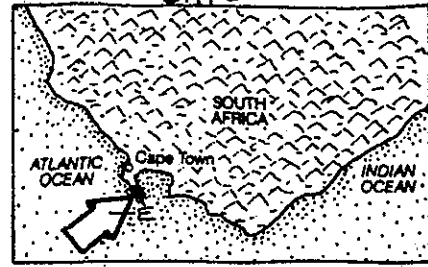
A deep, narrow depression in the earth's surface, often having a river running through it. *Canyons* are also known as *gorges*. *Ravines* are not quite as deep. *The Grand Canyon in northwest Arizona.*

DIVIDE



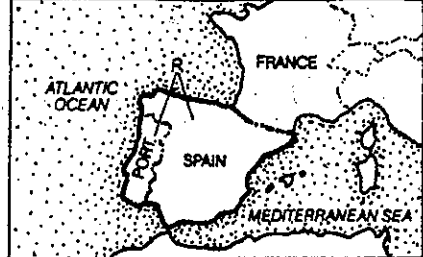
The highest point of a continent, from which the direction of river flow is determined. *The Great Divide is the name given to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which sends rivers east and west.*

CAPE



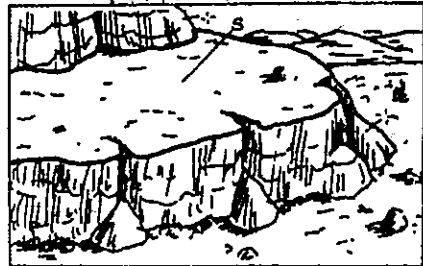
A point of land extending into the sea. It is usually smaller than a *peninsula*. A mountainous cape is called a *promontory* or a *headland*. *The Cape of Good Hope of the South African coast.*

PENINSULA



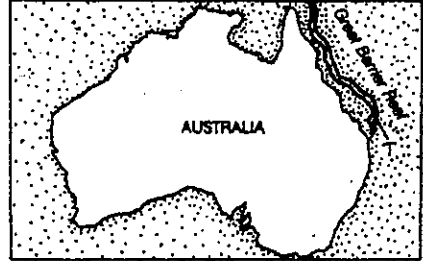
A mass of land almost entirely surrounded by water. It is usually connected to the mainland by a narrow neck. *The Iberian Peninsula in Europe, home to Spain and Portugal.*

PLATEAU



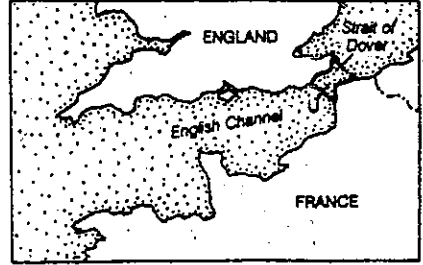
A broad expanse of generally high and flat land, also called a *tableland*. Plateaus can rise up from a lower area, or can be level regions within a mountain range. *Most of Spain is the Meseta Plateau.*

REEF



A narrow, low ridge of rock, or more commonly of coral, that is connected to a coast (*fringing reef*) or lies off a coast (*barrier reef*). *The Great Barrier Reef, off the northeast coast of Australia.*

STRAIT



A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. A *channel* is wider than a *strait*. If it is shallow, it is called a *sound*. *The English Channel becomes narrower at the Strait of Dover.*