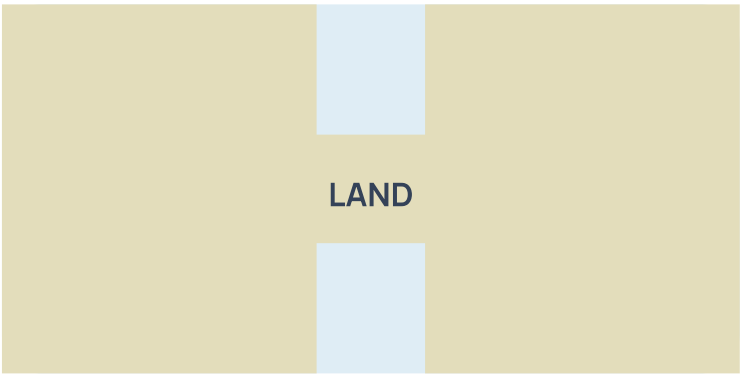


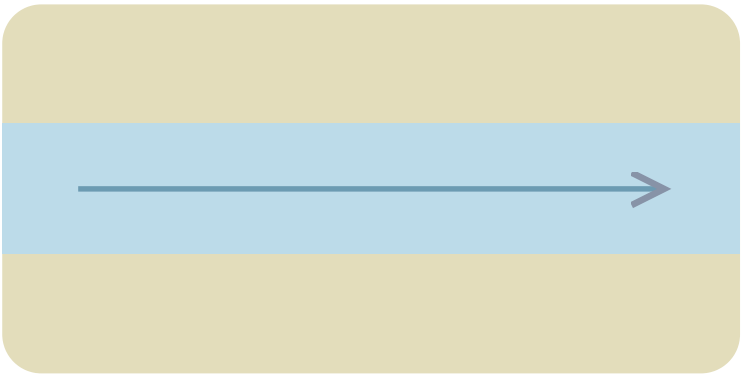
Isthmus, strait and island channels

Compare narrow land bridges, water passages and three-sided boundaries

- Landforms, channels and borders



Isthmus: connects land areas



Strait: connects water bodies

Isthmus and strait: land bridge versus water passage

- Isthmus vs strait

An isthmus is narrow land joining two larger landmasses and separating water bodies.

A strait is a narrow water passage joining water bodies and separating landmasses.

Memory pair: an isthmus bridges land (Panama), whereas a strait bridges water (Palk).

- Key maritime channels of India

Six Degree (Great) Channel separates Great Nicobar (India) from Sumatra (Indonesia).

Ten Degree Channel separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands.

Nine Degree Channel separates Minicoy from the main Lakshadweep group.

- Peninsula, island and archipelago

A peninsula is surrounded by water on most sides but remains connected to larger land.

Island: land completely surrounded by water; a grouped cluster is an archipelago.

Lakshadweep and Andaman–Nicobar are Indian island groups.

- Read the relationship on a map

Trace whether land or water remains connected across the narrow feature.

For a channel question, identify the landmass on each side.

A political border and a physical landform describe different kinds of relationships.

REMEMBER Isthmus joins land; strait joins water. Six Degree Channel lies between Great Nicobar and Sumatra.