



Physiographic projection.

Edited by GEORGE W. WOOD  
reprinted 1957

MAJOR DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	CHARACTERISTICS*
Laurentian Upland	1. Superior Upland	1.	Subturally dissected, recently glaciated peneplain on crystalline rocks of complex structure.
		2.	Sloping submarine plain of sedimentation.
Atlantic Plain	2. Continental Shelf	a.	Embayed section
		b.	Sea Island section
		c.	Florida section
3. Coastal Plain	3.	d.	Young marine plain, with sand hills, swamps, sinks, and lakes.
		e.	East Gulf Coastal Plain
		f.	Mississippi Alluvial Plain
		g.	Flood plain and delta.
		h.	West Gulf Coastal Plain
		i.	Young grading inland to mature coastal plain.
4. Piedmont province	4.	a.	Piedmont Upland
		b.	Piedmont Lowlands
5. Blue Ridge province	5.	a.	Northern section
		b.	Southern section
6. Valley and Ridge province	6.	a.	Tennessee section
		b.	Middle section
7. St. Lawrence Valley	7.	a.	Hudson Valley
		b.	Champlain section
Appalachian Highlands	8. Appalachian Plateaus	a.	Northern section
		b.	Southern section
		c.	Allegheny Mountain section
		d.	Allegheny Mountain section
		e.	Kanawha section
		f.	Cumberland Plateau section
		g.	Cumberland Mountain section
		h.	Seaboard Lowland section
9. New England province	9.	a.	New England Upland section
		b.	White Mountain section
		c.	White Mountain section
		d.	Green Mountain section
10. Adirondack province	10.	a.	Taconic section
		b.	Taconic section

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Interior Low Plateaus	11.	a.	Highland Rim section		
		b.	Lexington Plain		
		c.	Nashville Basin		
		d.	Possible western section (not delimited)		
		12. Central Lowland	12.	a.	Eastern lake section
				b.	Western lake section
				c.	Wisconsin Driftless section
				d.	Till Plains
				e.	Dissected Till Plains
				f.	Osage Plains
		Interior Plains	13.	a.	Missouri Plateau, glaciated
				b.	Missouri Plateau, unglaciated
c.	Black Hills				
d.	High Plains				
e.	Plains Border				
f.	Colorado Piedmont				
Great Plains province	14.	a.	Raton section		
		b.	Pecos Valley		
		c.	Edwards Plateau		
		d.	Central Texas section		
		e.	Springfield-Salem plateaus		
		f.	Boston "Mountains"		
Interior Highlands	15.	a.	Arkansas Valley		
		b.	Ouachita Mountains		
Rocky Mountain System	16.	a.	Southern Rocky Mountains		
		b.	Wyoming Basin		
		c.	Middle Rocky Mountains		
		d.	Northern Rocky Mountains		
		e.	Northern Rocky Mountains		
		f.	Northern Rocky Mountains		

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Columbia Plateaus	20.	a.	Walla Walla Plateau		
		b.	Blue Mountain section		
		c.	Payette section		
		d.	Snake River Plain		
		21. Colorado Plateaus	21.	a.	Harney section
				b.	High Plateaus of Utah
				c.	Uinta Basin
				d.	Canyon Lands
				e.	Navajo section
				f.	Grand Canyon section
		Basin and Range province	22.	a.	Datil section
				b.	Great Basin
c.	Sonoran Desert				
d.	Salton Trough				
e.	Mexican Highland				
f.	Sacramento section				
Cascade-Sierra Mountains	23.	a.	Northern Cascade Mountains		
		b.	Middle Cascade Mountains		
		c.	Southern Cascade Mountains		
		d.	Sierra Nevada		
		e.	Puget Trough		
		f.	Olympic Mountains		
Pacific Mountain System	24.	a.	Oregon Coast Range		
		b.	Klamath Mountains		
		c.	California Trough		
		d.	California Coast Ranges		
		e.	Los Angeles Ranges		
		f.	Lower Californian province		
Lower Californian province	25.	a.	Walla Walla Plateau		
		b.	Complex mountains and dissected volcanic plateaus.		
		c.	Young plateaus of prevailing weak rocks; broad alluvial terraces.		
		d.	Young lava plateau.		
		e.	Young lava plateau: features of recent volcanism; ineffective drainage.		
		f.	High block plateaus, in part lava-capped; terraced plateaus on south side.		
26.	a.	Dissected plateau; strong relief.			
	b.	Young to mature canyoned plateaus; high relief.			
	c.	Young plateaus; smaller relief than 21c, into which it grades.			
	d.	High block plateaus, trenched by Grand Canyon.			
	e.	Lava flows entire or in remnants; volcanic necks.			
	f.	Isolated ranges (largely dissected block mountains) separated by aggraded desert plains.			
27.	a.	Young plateaus of diverse character; in part submerged.			
	b.	Widely separated ranges in desert plains.			
	c.	Desert alluvial slopes and delta plain; Gulf of California.			
	d.	Isolated ranges (largely dissected block mountains) separated by aggraded desert plains.			
	e.	Mature block mountains of gently tilted strata; block plateaus; bolsons.			
	f.	Sharp alpine summits of accordant height; higher volcanic cones.			
28.	a.	Volcanic mountains variously eroded; no very distinct range.			
	b.	Block mountain range tilted west; accordant crests; alpine peaks near east side.			
	c.	Low fluviatile plain.			
	d.	Parallel ranges and valleys on folded, faulted, and metamorphosed strata; rounded crests of subequal height.			
	e.	Generally accordant crests; local alpine peaks.			
	f.	Uplifted peneplain on weak rocks, dissected; monadnocks of igneous rock.			
29.	a.	Uplifted and dissected peneplain on strong rocks; extensive monadnock ranges.			
	b.	Low fluviatile plain.			
	c.	Parallel ranges and valleys on folded, faulted, and metamorphosed strata; rounded crests of subequal height.			
	d.	Narrow ranges and broad fault blocks; alluviated lowlands.			
	e.	Dissected westward-sloping granite upland (in northern part).			
	f.	Dissected westward-sloping granite upland (in northern part).			

\*Prepared by Nevin M. Fenneman and Douglas W. Johnson.  
\*Degrees of relief are herein spoken of as low, moderate, strong, and high.  
As used here *high* relief is measured in thousands of feet; *moderate* relief in hundreds of feet. *Strong* relief may be anything approaching 1,000 feet with a wide latitude on both sides.

NOTE.—Major divisions are separated by the heaviest lines. Provinces are named on map and also distinguished by numbers. Sections are indicated by letters. Broken lines indicate boundaries much generalized or poorly known.