



Scale 1:500,000
0 100 200 300 400 500 STATUTE MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 KILOMETERS

Polyconic projection.

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MAJOR DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	CHARACTERISTICS*	
Laurentian Upland	1. Superior Upland	1.	Submarginally dissected, recently glaciated peneplain on crystalline rocks of complex structure.	
	2. Continental Shelf	2.	Sloping submarine plain of sedimentation.	
Atlantic Plain	3. Coastal Plain	a. Embayed section	3a. Submarginally dissected and partly submerged, terraced coastal plain.	
		b. Sea Island section	3b. Young to mature terraced coastal plain with submerged border.	
		c. Floridian section	3c. Young marine plain, with sand hills, swamps, sinks, and lakes.	
	d. East Gulf Coastal Plain	3d. Young to mature belted coastal plain.		
	e. Mississippi Alluvial Plain	3e. Flood plain and delta.		
	f. West Gulf Coastal Plain	3f. Young grading inland to mature coastal plain.		
4. Piedmont province	a. Piedmont Upland	4a.	Submarginally dissected peneplain on disordered resistant rocks; moderate relief.	
	b. Piedmont Lowlands	4b.	Low uplifted peneplain on weak strata; residual ridges on strong rocks.	
5. Blue Ridge province	a. Northern section	5a.	Maturely dissected mountains of crystalline rocks; accordant altitudes.	
	b. Southern section	5b.	Subdued mountains of disordered crystalline rocks.	
6. Valley and Ridge province	a. Tennessee section	6a.	Second-cycle mountains of folded strong and weak strata; valley belts predominate over even-crested ridges.	
	b. Middle section	6b.	The same, but even-crested ridges predominate over valleys except on east side.	
7. St. Lawrence Valley	a. Hudson Valley	7a.	Glaciated peneplain on weak folded strata.	
	b. Champlain section	7b.	Rolling lowland, glaciated; in part covered by young marine plain.	
Appalachian Highlands	8. Appalachian Plateaus	a. Mohawk section	8a.	Maturely dissected glaciated plateau; varied relief and diverse altitudes.
		b. Catskill section	8b.	Maturely dissected plateau of mountainous relief and coarse texture (glaciated).
	c. Southern New York section	8c.	Mature glaciated plateau of moderate relief.	
	d. Allegheny Mountain section	8d.	Mature plateau of strong relief; some mountains due to erosion of open folds.	
	e. Kanawha section	8e.	Mature plateau of fine texture; moderate to strong relief.	
	f. Cumberland Plateau section	8f.	Submarginally dissected plateau of moderate to strong relief.	
	g. Cumberland Mountain section	8g.	Higher mature plateau and mountain ridges on eroded open folds.	
	h. Seaboard Lowland section	8h.	Peneplains below 500 feet postmarginally eroded and glaciated; few monadnock rocks.	
	i. New England Upland section	8i.	Dissected and glaciated peneplains on complex structural features; monadnock rocks.	
	j. White Mountain section	8j.	Subdued glaciated mountain masses of crystalline rocks.	
9. New England province	d. Green Mountain section	9d.	Linear ranges of subdued and glaciated mountains and residual plateaus.	
	e. Taconic section	9e.	Maturely dissected and glaciated mountains and peneplain on resistant folded strata.	
10. Adirondack province		10.	Subdued mountains and dissected peneplain, glaciated.	

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Interior Plains	11. Interior Low Plateaus	a. Highland Rim section	11a.	Young to mature plateau of moderate relief.
		b. Lexington Plain	11b.	Mature to old plain on weak rocks; trenched by main rivers.
		c. Nashville Basin	11c.	Mature to old plain on weak rocks; slightly uplifted and moderately dissected.
	d. Possible western section (not delimited)	11d.	Low, maturely dissected plateau with silt-filled valleys.	
	12. Central Lowland	a. Eastern lake section	12a.	Maturely dissected and glaciated cuestas and lowlands; moraines, lakes, and lacustrine plains.
		b. Western lake section	12b.	Young glaciated plain; moraines, lakes, and lacustrine plains.
		c. Wisconsin Driftless section	12c.	Maturely dissected plateau and lowland invaded by glacial outwash. (Margin of old eroded drift included.)
	d. Till Plains	12d.	Young till plains; moraine topography rare; no lakes.	
	e. Dissected Till Plains	12e.	Submarginally to maturely dissected till plains.	
	f. Oaage Plains	12f.	Old scarped plains beveling faintly inclined strata; main streams in trenches.	
13. Great Plains province	a. Missouri Plateau, glaciated	13a.	Glaciated old plateaus; isolated mountains.	
	b. Missouri Plateau, unglaciated	13b.	Old plateau; terrace lands; local badlands; isolated mountains.	
	c. Black Hills	13c.	Maturely dissected domed mountains.	
d. High Plains	13d.	Broad intervalley remnants of smooth fluvial plains.		
e. Plains Border	13e.	Submarginally to maturely dissected plateau.		
f. Colorado Piedmont	13f.	Late mature to old elevated plain.		
g. Raton section	13g.	Trenched peneplain surmounted by dissected, lava-capped plateaus and buttes.		
h. Pecos Valley	13h.	Late mature to old plain.		
i. Edwards Plateau	13i.	Young plateau with mature margin of moderate to strong relief.		
j. Central Texas section	13j.	Plateau in maturity and later stages of erosion.		
14. Ozark Plateaus	a. Springfield-Saleu plateaus	14a.	Submarginally to mature plateaus.	
	b. Boston "Mountains"	14b.	Submarginally to mature plateau of strong relief.	
15. Ouachita province	a. Arkansas Valley	15a.	Gently folded strong and weak strata; peneplain with residual ridges.	
	b. Ouachita Mountains	15b.	Second-cycle mountains of folded strong and weak strata.	
	c. Ouachita Mountains	15c.	Complex mountains of various types; intermont basins.	
Rocky Mountain System	16. Southern Rocky Mountains	16.	Elevated plains in various stages of erosion; isolated low mountains.	
	17. Wyoming Basin	17.	Complex mountains, mainly anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.	
	18. Middle Rocky Mountains	18.	Complex mountains, mainly anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.	
	19. Northern Rocky Mountains	19.	Deeply dissected mountain uplands, not anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.	

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