



Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch = 160 miles
1 centimeter = 10 kilometers

Physiographic projection.

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

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Interior Low Plateaus	11a. Young to mature plateau of moderate relief.	11a.	Young to mature plateau of moderate relief.
	11b. Mature to old plain on weak rocks; trended by main rivers.	11b.	Mature to old plain on weak rocks; trended by main rivers.
	11c. Mature to old plain on weak rocks; slightly uplifted and moderately dissected.	11c.	Mature to old plain on weak rocks; slightly uplifted and moderately dissected.
Central Lowland	d. Possible western section not delimited.	11d.	Low, maturely dissected plateau with silt-filled valleys.
	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.
Interior Plains	c. Wisconsin Driftless section	12c.	Maturely dissected plateau and lowland invaded by glacial outwash.
	d. Till Plains	12d.	Maturely dissected plateau and lowland (margin of old eroded drift included).
	e. Dissected Till Plains	12e.	Subturally to maturely dissected till plains.
Great Plains province	f. Osage Plains	12f.	Old scarped plains beveling faintly inclined strata; main streams in-trenched.
	a. Missouri Plateau, glaciated	13a.	Glaciated old plateaus; isolated mountains.
	b. Missouri Plateau, unglaciated	13b.	Old plateau; terrace lands; local badlands; isolated mountains.
Ozark Plateaus	c. Black Hills	13c.	Maturely dissected domed mountains.
	d. High Plains	13d.	Broad intervalley remnants of smooth fluviatile plains.
	e. Plains Border	13e.	Subturally to maturely dissected plateau.
Interior Highlands	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.
Ouchita province	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.
	k. Springfield-Salem plateaus	14a.	Subturally to mature plateaus.
Southern Rocky Mountains	b. Boston "Mountains"	14b.	Subturally to mature plateau of strong relief.
	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.
Rocky Mountain System	c. Complex mountains of various types; intermont basins.	16.	Complex mountains of various types; intermont basins.
	d. Elevated plains in various stages of erosion; isolated low mountains.	17.	Elevated plains in various stages of erosion; isolated low mountains.
	e. Middle Rocky Mountains	18.	Complex mountains, mainly anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.
Northern Rocky Mountains	f. Deeply dissected mountain uplands, not anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.	19.	Deeply dissected mountain uplands, not anticlinal ranges; intermont basins.

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



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