LANDFORM CHARACTERISTICS

MOUNTAINS	PLAINS	HILLS
1. Area of high elevation usually >2,000 ft above sea level	1. Area of either high or low elevation usually <2,000 ft above sea level	1. Area of either high or low elevation
2. Area of high relief; at least a 2000 ft difference between local highest and lowest points	2. Area of low relief (under 500 ft)	2. Area of low relief (under 2000 ft)
3. Steep, long slopes. Small summit areas - peaks. Massive rugged appearance.	3. Level to rolling land. Thick soil.	3. Gentle to steep slopes. Rounded surface features with flat summits.
4. Narrow valleys; fast flowing streams.	4. Wide valleys; slow flowing streams.	4. Valleys and streams vary.
5. Pronounced vertical zonation of climate and vegetation.	5. Uniform climate and vegetation conditions.	5. Little or no vertical zonation of climate and vegetation.
	LANDFORMS and LAND	USE
1. Acts as a barrier, there- fore fosters isolation.	1. Acts as a unifier, there- fore fosters interaction.	1. Acts as a barrier, there- fore fosters isolation.
2. Leads to development of separate and unique cultural groups and political units.	2. Leads to assimilation; unified political units.	2. Leads to development of separate and unique cultural groups/political units. More contact is possible.
3. Transportation and communication very dif- icult and very expensive.	3. Transportation and communication easy, quick, less expensive.	3. Transportation and communication difficult and expensive.
. Population density: egionally low; locally high.	 Population density: usually high but lower in major agricultural areas where the highest densities are in urban places. 	4. Population density: regionally moderate; locally high.
Major economic uses:) intensive agriculture) grazing (transhumance)) hunting/trapping) forestry/gathering) mining recreation) hydroelectricity Hazards:	 5. Major economic uses: a) agriculture (depending on climate) b) sites for industries, residencies, transportation routes c) some mining d) some forestry 	5. Major economic uses: a) agriculture on gentle slopes b) tree crops, grazing c) hunting/trapping d) forestry/gathering e) mining f) recreation g) hydroelectricity
isolation mass movements winds and storms flash floods earthquakes/volcanism snow, extreme cold and defici-	6. Hazards:a) opennessb) weather systemsc) poor drainaged) flooding	6. Hazards: a) isolation b) mass movements c) erosion d) flooding

	STACK CLIFF TERRACE	Barrier Island Coastal wet	
PLATEAUS (tableland dissected)	COASTLINES (with sea cliffs	with barrier islands)	
1. Areas of high elevation with lowest points several thousand feet above sea level.	Areas of low elevation with close to sea level.	·	
2. Area of low relief. 2. Area of high Tablelands, mesas and buttes usually overlow are separated by steep slopes. Intermontane high elevation flat areas surrounded by high	ok plains and basins are	2. Area of low relief.	
Relatively flat surface . 3. Deep canyon into surface.	3. Steep slope; rugged appearance. Cliffs, terraces, stacks. Embayments are found	dunes, barrier islands, spite	
4. Most streams are found in canyons.	4. Drowned valleys; fjords	4. Coastal wetlands, lagoons, deltas.	
 Uniform climate and vegetation conditions; climate on the cool side. 	mitteneed by distance from w	5. Uniform climate conditions moderated by water. Vegetation influenced by distance from water. Marsh and/or mangrove at the interface. Important ecological area.	
Y A	NDRODAG		
LA	ANDFORMS and LAND USE		
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l. Local unifier, regional barrier. Therefore ther local interaction, but regional isolation.		Local unifier. Therefore there is interaction.	
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Local unifier, regional barrier. Therefore there local interaction, but regional isolation. Local assimilation; regionally separate and unique cultural and political groups. Transportation and	1. Acts as a barrier. Therefore isolates people from water. 2. Leads to inland orientation.	Therefore there is interaction. 2. Leads to development and orientation toward the sea.	
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