



PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE	PHYSIOGRAPHIC SECTION	DOMINANT TOPOGRAPHIC FORM	LOCAL RELIEF ¹	UNDERLYING ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE	APPROXIMATE ELEVATION ² Min. Max.	DRAINAGE PATTERN	BOUNDARIES	ORIGIN
CENTRAL LOWLANDS	Eastern Lake	Northwest-sloping, lake-parallel, low-relief ridges.	Very low to low.	Shale and siltstone.	Beds either horizontal or having low south dip.	570 1,000	Parallel.	<i>Northwest:</i> Lake Erie. <i>Southeast:</i> Base of escarpment.	Glacial, lake, and fluvial deposition and erosion.
APPALACHIAN PLATEAUS	Northwestern glaciated Plateau	Broad, rounded upland and deep, steep-sided, linear valleys partly filled with glacial deposits.	Very low to moderate.	Shale, siltstone, and sandstone.	Subhorizontal beds.	900 2,200	Dendritic.	<i>Northwest:</i> Base of escarpment. <i>Southeast:</i> Glacial border.	Fluvial and glacial erosion; glacial deposition.
	High Plateau	Broad, rounded to flat uplands having deep, angular valleys.	Moderate to high.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate; some coal.	Low-amplitude, open folds.	980 2,360	Dendritic.	<i>Northwest:</i> Glacial border. <i>Northeast:</i> Margins of deep valleys. <i>South:</i> Arbitrary along drainage divides between coal and noncoal areas.	Fluvial erosion; periglacial mass wasting.
	Pittsburgh Low Plateau	Smooth to irregular, undulating surface; narrow, relatively shallow valleys; strip mines and reclaimed land.	Low to moderate.	Sandstone, siltstone, sandstone, limestone, and coal.	Moderate- to low-amplitude, open folds, decreasing in occurrence northwestward.	660 2,340	Dendritic.	<i>Northwest:</i> Glacial border. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Arbitrary at topographic changes with adjacent sections.	Fluvial erosion; periglacial mass wasting; strip mining.
	Waynesburg Hills	Very hilly with narrow hilltops and steep-sloped, narrow valleys.	Moderate.	Sandstone, shale, red beds, and limestone.	Horizontal beds.	848 1,638	Dendritic.	Arbitrary at change of topography.	Fluvial erosion and landslides.
	Allegheny Mountain	Wide ridges separated by broad valleys; ridge elevations decrease to north.	Moderate to high.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate; some limestone and coal.	Large-amplitude, open folds.	775 3,210	Dendritic.	<i>East:</i> Arbitrary between coal and noncoal areas. <i>West:</i> Base of west flank of Chestnut Ridge. <i>North:</i> Approximates northeast terminus of large-amplitude, open folds.	Fluvial erosion; some periglacial mass wasting.
	Allegheny Front	<i>East:</i> Rounded to linear hills rising by steps to an escarpment; hills cut by narrow valleys. <i>West:</i> Undulating hills sloping away from escarpment.	Moderate to high.	Shale, siltstone, and sandstone.	<i>South:</i> Broad fold. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Beds having low northwest dip; some faults.	540 2,980	Parallel and trellis.	<i>East:</i> Stream at base of hills below escarpment. <i>West:</i> Arbitrary between coal and noncoal areas.	Fluvial erosion; periglacial mass wasting.
	Deep Valleys	Very deep, angular valleys; some broad to narrow uplands.	Moderate to very high.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate.	Moderate-amplitude, open folds that control valley orientations.	560 2,560	Angulate and rectangular.	Arbitrary at margins of deep valleys, either at top of valley slope or along drainage divide.	Fluvial erosion; periglacial mass wasting.
	Glaciated High Plateau	Broad to narrow, rounded to flat, elongate uplands and shallow valleys.	Low to high.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate; some coal.	Moderate-amplitude, open folds.	620 2,560	Angulate and dendritic.	<i>East:</i> Base of escarpment. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Arbitrary with margins of deep valleys.	Fluvial and glacial erosion; glacial deposition.
	Glaciated Low Plateau	Rounded hills and valleys.	Low to moderate.	Sandstone, siltstone, and shale.	Low-amplitude folds.	440 2,690	Dendritic.	Base of escarpments of adjacent uplands; base of Pocono escarpment. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Arbitrary.	Fluvial and glacial erosion; glacial deposition.
	Glaciated Pocono Plateau	Broad, undulatory upland surface having dissected margins.	Low to moderate.	Sandstone, siltstone, and shale; some conglomerate.	Beds having low north dip; some small folds.	1,200 2,320	Deranged.	<i>South and east:</i> Base of Pocono escarpment. <i>North:</i> Crest of drainage divide. <i>West:</i> Arbitrary.	Fluvial and glacial erosion; glacial deposition.
RIDGE AND VALLEY	Appalachian Mountain	Long, narrow ridges and broad to narrow valleys; some karst.	Moderate to very high.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, and dolomite.	Open and closed plunging folds having narrow hinges and planar limbs; variety of faults.	440 2,775	Trellis, angulate, and some karst.	<i>Southeast:</i> Base of slope change on southeast side of Blue Mountain. <i>West and northwest:</i> Center of valley bottom west of westernmost linear ridge. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Base of slope change of eastern ridges; arbitrary between ridges.	Fluvial erosion; solution of carbonate rocks; periglacial mass wasting.
	Susquehanna Lowland	Low to moderately high, linear ridges; linear valleys; Susquehanna River valley.	Low to moderate.	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, and dolomite.	Open and closed plunging folds having narrow hinges and planar limbs.	260 1,715	Trellis and angulate.	Base of slope change to higher ridges of all surrounding areas; arbitrary in valley areas.	Fluvial erosion; some glacial erosion and deposition in northeast.
	Anthracite Valley	Narrow to wide, canoe-shaped valley having irregular to linear hills; valley enlosed by steep-sloped mountain rim.	Low to moderate.	Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and anthracite.	Broad, doubly-plunging syncline; faults and smaller folds.	500 2,368	Trellis and parallel.	Outer base of surrounding mountain.	Fluvial and glacial erosion; some glacial deposition.
	Anthracite Upland	Upland surface having low, linear to rounded hills, strip mines, and waste piles; upland surrounded by an escarpment, a valley, and a mountain rim.	Low to high.	Sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and anthracite.	Many narrow folds having steep limbs; many faults.	320 2,094	Trellis.	<i>Northeast:</i> Arbitrary between coal and noncoal areas. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Outer base of surrounding mountain.	Fluvial erosion; some glacial erosion and periglacial mass wasting.
	Blue Mountain	Linear ridge to south and valley to north; valley widens eastward and includes low linear ridges and shallow valleys.	Moderate to high.	Sandstone, siltstone, and shale; some limestone and conglomerate.	<i>Southwest:</i> South limb of broad fold. <i>Northeast:</i> Small folds north of Blue Mountain.	300 1,680	Trellis.	<i>Southeast:</i> Base of slope change on southeast side of Blue Mountain. <i>Northwest:</i> Base of mountain; base of Pocono escarpment. <i>Northeast:</i> Arbitrary.	Fluvial erosion; some glacial erosion and deposition in northeast.
	Great Valley	Very broad valley. <i>Northwest half:</i> Dissected upland. <i>Southeast half:</i> Low karst terrain.	Low to moderate.	<i>Northwest:</i> Shale and sandstone, slate at east end. <i>Southeast:</i> Limestone and dolomite.	Thrust sheets, nappes, overturned folds, and steep faults; many third- and fourth-order folds.	140 1,100	Dendritic and karst.	<i>North:</i> Base of slope change on southeast side of Blue Mountain. <i>South:</i> Base of slope change to adjacent uplands.	Fluvial erosion; solution of carbonate rocks; some periglacial mass wasting.
	South Mountain	Linear ridges, deep valleys, and flat uplands.	Moderate to high.	Metavolcanic rocks, quartzite, and some dolomite.	Major anticlinorium having many second- and third-order folds.	450 2,080	Dendritic.	Base of slope change to adjacent lowlands.	Fluvial erosion of highly variable rocks; some periglacial mass wasting.
NEW ENGLAND	Reading Prong	Circular to linear, rounded hills and ridges.	Moderate.	Granitic gneiss, granodiorite, and quartzite.	Multiple nappes.	140 1,364	Dendritic.	Base of slope change to adjacent lowlands.	Fluvial erosion; some periglacial mass wasting.
PIEDMONT	Gettysburg-Newark Lowland	Rollings lowlands, shallow valleys, and isolated hills.	Low to moderate.	Mainly red shale, siltstone, and sandstone, some conglomerate and diabase.	Half-graben having low, monoclin, northwest-dipping beds.	20 1,355	Dendritic and trellis.	Base of slope changes with adjacent uplands and lowlands. <i>Elsewhere:</i> Arbitrary.	Fluvial erosion of rocks of variable resistance.
	Piedmont Lowland	Broad, moderately dissected, karst valleys separated by broad, low hills.	Low.	Dominantly limestone and dolomite; some phyllitic shale and sandstone.	Complexly folded and faulted.	60 700	Dendritic and karst.	<i>South:</i> Base of slope change to adjacent upland. <i>North:</i> Mesozoic red rocks.	Fluvial erosion; some periglacial mass wasting.
	Piedmont Upland	Broad, rounded to flat-topped hills and shallow valleys.	Low to moderate.	Mainly schist, gneiss, and quartzite; some saprolite.	Extremely complexly folded and faulted.	100 1,220	Dendritic.	<i>East:</i> Base of low to vague Fall Line escarpment. <i>North:</i> Base of slope change to adjacent lowlands.	Fluvial erosion; some periglacial mass wasting.
ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN	Lowland and Intermediate Upland	Flat upper terrace surface cut by shallow valleys; Delaware River floodplain.	Very low.	Unconsolidated to poorly consolidated sand and gravel; underlain by schist, gneiss, and other metamorphic rocks.	Unconsolidated deposits underlain by complexly folded and faulted rocks.	0 200	Dendritic.	<i>Northwest:</i> Base of low to vague Fall Line escarpment. <i>East:</i> Arbitrary.	Fluvial erosion and deposition.

¹Local relief: 0 to 100 feet, very low; 101 to 300 feet, low; 301 to 600 feet, moderate; 601 to 1,000 feet, high; >1,000 feet, very high.

(Relief categories listed here for Pennsylvania do not necessarily apply to other states or countries.)

²Elevations are in feet.