

IX. Landscapes - are regions on the Earth's surface in which physical features are related by origin (hills, valleys, streams...)

a. The shape and composition of the landscape are determined by the * Climate, local bedrock, geologic structure and human activities.

b. Landscape regions:

i. Mountains - have the greatest relief

1. relief is the change in elevation between the highest and lowest places.

2. Can find each of the three types of rocks in mountains.

3. Result from tectonic forces with the Earth that push up mountains, some mountains are volcanic.

ii. Plateaus - often relatively flat or rolling uplands in which streams have cut deep valleys.

Famous Example: Grand Canyon

iii. Plains - flat and low in elevation

1. Contain small hills and generally have flat sedimentary rock.

c. The climate influences the landscape.

i. Humid climates have a lot of water.
1. Rounded landscapes that have lots of Vegetation (plants hold the water in the soil.)

ii. Arid climates have very little water.

1. Angular landscapes that have little vegetation

2. Physical weathering is more abundant

X. Stream Development

a. Precipitation falls on the ground and flows downhill along the easiest path.

b. Young streams have V shaped channels and are relatively straight. - rapids

c. Middle-aged streams have modified V shaped channels and have many meanders.
i. meander are curves in a stream.

d. Old-aged streams have sort of U shaped channels and have many meanders.
i. Once a meander gets too loopy, the streams can cut itself off to go straight again. Leaving a curved lake behind.

