New York State contains many different landscape regions characterized by different elevations and various rock types

- High Elevations: 
- Medium Elevations: 
- Low Elevations: 

- Atlantic Coastal Plain - landscape region formed during the Cretaceous and Pleistocene
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Manhattan Prong - landscape region formed during the Cambrian and Ordovician
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Hudson Highlands/Taconic Mountains - landscape region formed during the middle of the Proterozoic
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Hudson / Mohawk Lowlands - landscape region formed during the Ordovician
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Adirondack Mountains - landscape region formed during the middle of the Proterozoic Cambrian
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

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- Tug Hill Plateau - landscape region formed during the Ordovician
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Erie-Ontario Lowlands - landscape region formed during the Silurian
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- St. Lawrence Lowlands - landscape region formed during the Ordovician and Cambrian
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

- Allegheny Plateau / Catskills - landscape region formed during the Devonian
  - Composition: 
  - Elevation: 

[Map of New York State showing landscapes]
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PART I QUESTIONS: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Catskills are part of which landscape region?
   a. plateau
   b. coastal lowland
   c. mountain
   d. plain

2. The major landscape regions of the United States are identified chiefly on the basis of
   a. similar surface characteristics
   b. similar climatic conditions
   c. nearness to continental boundaries
   d. nearness to major mountain regions

3. Which New York State landscape region has the lowest elevation.
   a. Atlantic Coastal Plain
   b. Adirondack Mountains
   c. Allegheny Plateau
   d. Tug Hill Plateau
   e. Triassic Lowlands

4. The boundaries between landscape regions are usually indicated by sharp changes in
   a. stream discharge rate and direction of flow
   b. weathering rate and method of deposition
   c. soil associations and geologic age
   d. bedrock structure and elevation

5. Landscape regions are generally determined by
   a. amount of yearly precipitation
   b. method of surface sediment deposition
   c. underlying rock structure and elevation
   d. amount of stream discharge and direction of flow

6. The Adirondack Mountains landscape region was formed primarily by
   a. changes in the water levels of the Great Lakes
   b. mountain building and erosion
   c. wind erosion in an arid climate
   d. erosion by the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers

7. Which major landscape region covers the greatest surface area in New York State?
   a. Atlantic Coastal Plains
   b. St. Lawrence Lowlands
   c. Adirondack Mountains
   d. Tug Hill Plateau