

Landscapes

Objectives:

- Characterize landscape regions
- Identify stream drainage patterns

Materials: computer with access to internet, Google Earth, ESRT, landscapes.kmz

Procedure

1. Double click on “Google Earth” which should be on the desktop. If it is not there, click on “start”; move the arrow over programs; move the arrow of the google earth folder; click “Google Earth”.
2. Click “File” (on the top of the screen); click “Open”. Make sure that the “My Documents” folder is open. If it is not there, it is probably on the desktop. Double click on “landscapes.kmz”
3. You will observe types of landscapes for the first part of this lab. There are three basic types of landscapes: mountains, plateaus, and plains. Each is classified by their relief.
4. Double click on “high relief”. Describe the landscape.
5. Double click on “low relief”. Describe the landscape.
6. Define relief.
7. Double click on “43 15’ N 76 52’ W”. Identify the landscape and landscape type using your ESRT. Describe its relief.
8. Double click on “42 27’ N 77 23’ W”. Identify the landscape and landscape type using your ESRT. Describe its relief.
9. Double click on “44 03’ N 76 04’ W”. Identify the landscape and landscape type using your ESRT. Describe its relief.
10. Landscapes influence stream drainage patterns. Below are four types of drainage patterns:

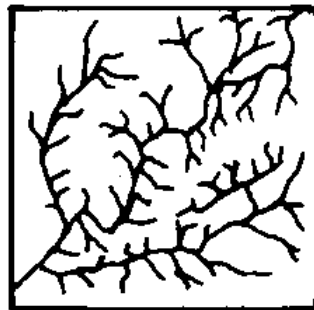
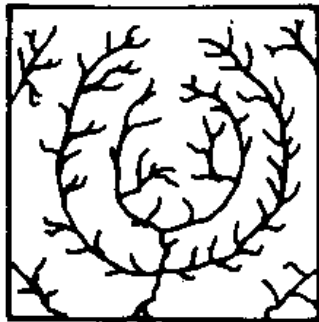


Figure 1: Left is Annular Drainage. Right is Dendritic Drainage

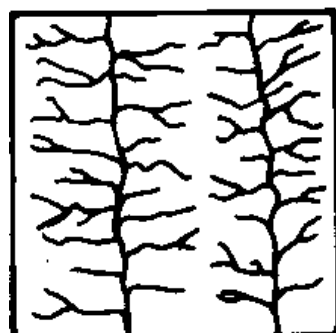
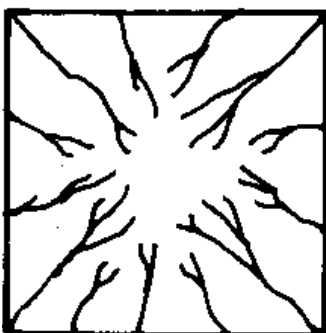
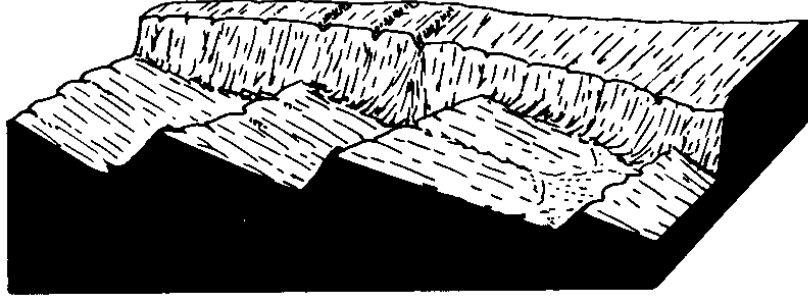


Figure 2: Left is Radial Drainage; Right is Rectangular Drainage

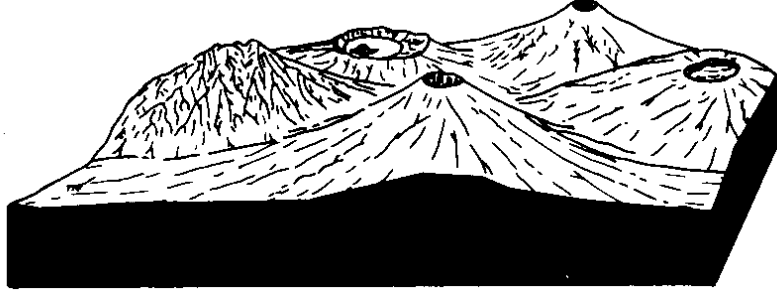
11. For each drainage example (A – C) in the Google Earth:
 - a. Classify it as one of the above drainage types
 - b. Press the “tilt down” button to see the terrain better. In which landscape does one find this drainage?

Conclusion

- 1) Predict the drainage pattern that would result from the below landscapes:



a.



b.

- 2) Explain how a mountain landscape can change, over millions of years, into a plains landscape.