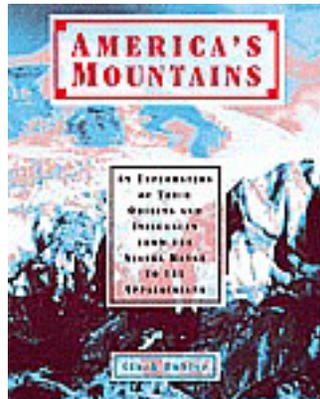


America's mountains: An exploration of their origins and influences from the Alaska Range to the Appalachians

by Clark Hubler

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America's Mountains thoroughly explains the geological origins and history of North America's magnificent mountains. The book begins with an exploration of orogeny, the process of mountain formation. Subsequent chapters investigate the dramatic influence of these land masses on plants, animals, people, and the general environment.

The book investigates the process of mountain building and the influence of mountains on plants, animals, people, and the general environment. Descriptions and historical accounts are provided of formations such as the Appalachian mountains, the glaciers of Canada, and the basins and plateaus of the West. Appendices offer tables of geological history and geological time scale, plus a guide to common rocks. For undergraduate earth science students.

These mountain ranges likely once reached elevations similar to those of the Alps and the Rocky Mountains before they were eroded.[1]
[2]. YouTube Encyclopedic. 1/5.Â This was just the first of a series of mountain building plate collisions that contributed to the formation of the Appalachians. Mountain building continued periodically throughout the next 250 million years (Caledonian, Acadian, Ouachita, Hercynian, and Alleghenian orogenies). Continent after continent was thrust and sutured onto the North American craton as the Pangean supercontinent began to take shape. Microplates, smaller bits of crust, too small to be called continents, were swept in, one by one, to be welded to the growing mass.[4]. The Exploration of America: Their search for new trade routes to Asia led to the exploration of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America. The Exploration of America: The New World was called 'America' which was taken from the Latin version of the first name of the early Italian explorer, Amerigo Vespucci who worked for Spain. The Exploration of America: On 20 September 20, 1519 Ferdinand Magellan led 5 Spanish ships and 251 men in what was to become the first voyage around the World proving that the earth was round.Â Facts about the Exploration of America and the important events that each explorer initiated. Also refer to the French in America and the Spanish in America. Facts & Timeline of the Exploration of America. Location of Exploration. The Appalachian Uplands, stretching from New York to Alabama, and the area of the Ozark-Ouachita mountains are separated by some 400 kilometers of land. They are actually two parts of a single physiographic province that have a strong topographic similarity and an unusually close association between topography and human settlement.Â As they moved into those mountains, they discovered that their elevation had been exaggerated. Only in a few small areas do the Appalachians or Ozarks approach the dramatic vistas so common in the West. Nevertheless, most who concern themselves with such questions would agree that much of the Appalachian and Ozark topography should be called mountainous. 4. The main mountain ranges of North America, the snowcapped Rockies and the forested Appalachians, vary greatly in appearance. The difference can be explained by their age. The Rockies are relatively young mountains that have not yet been worn down. The Appalachians, however, are among the world's oldest mountains and have been gradually eroded by the scouring action of wind, water, and the movement of glaciers. 5. The Grand Canyon was formed over millions of years as the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries carved their way through the solid rock. At some points the canyon is 1 mi
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