Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block:\_\_\_\_\_

# Station 5 Worksheet: The Appalachian Region

Read the section about how fold-mountains form. Describe in your own words how these mountains are formed differently than how volcanic mountains form. (I.e. how do these mountains get bigger and how do volcanoes get bigger?)

**Fold mountains involve a continental plate crashing into another continental plate—because they don’t go under each other, it’s not subduction. Instead—they fold UP and form a mountain. As they continue to push against each other more and more, the mountain gets bigger and bigger.**

Read about the rock cycle and label the following diagram:

The Appalachian region contains all three types of rocks; with your knowledge about the area now, how did each rock end up in the region?  
 **Used to have volcanoes= leftover igneous rock  
Rocks start to erode= forms sediments and starts compacting and cementing together  
As rocks get deeper, it pressurizes and heats up forming metamorphic rock.**

Describe the topography, climate, and vegetation of the region:

1. Topography:

**Mountains formed 300million years ago**

**Rolling mountains and hills**

**Has fertile plateaus and river valleys**

**Coal, oil, gas found here due to sedimentary deposits.**

1. Climate:

**Affected by Labrador Current= causes freezing in winter due to cold current coming down from Arctic.**

**Affected by Gulf Stream= brings warm water back up from equator**

1. Vegetation:

**Forested with coniferous and deciduous trees**

**Unproductive mountain soil**