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Topographic Regions Map of Nebraska

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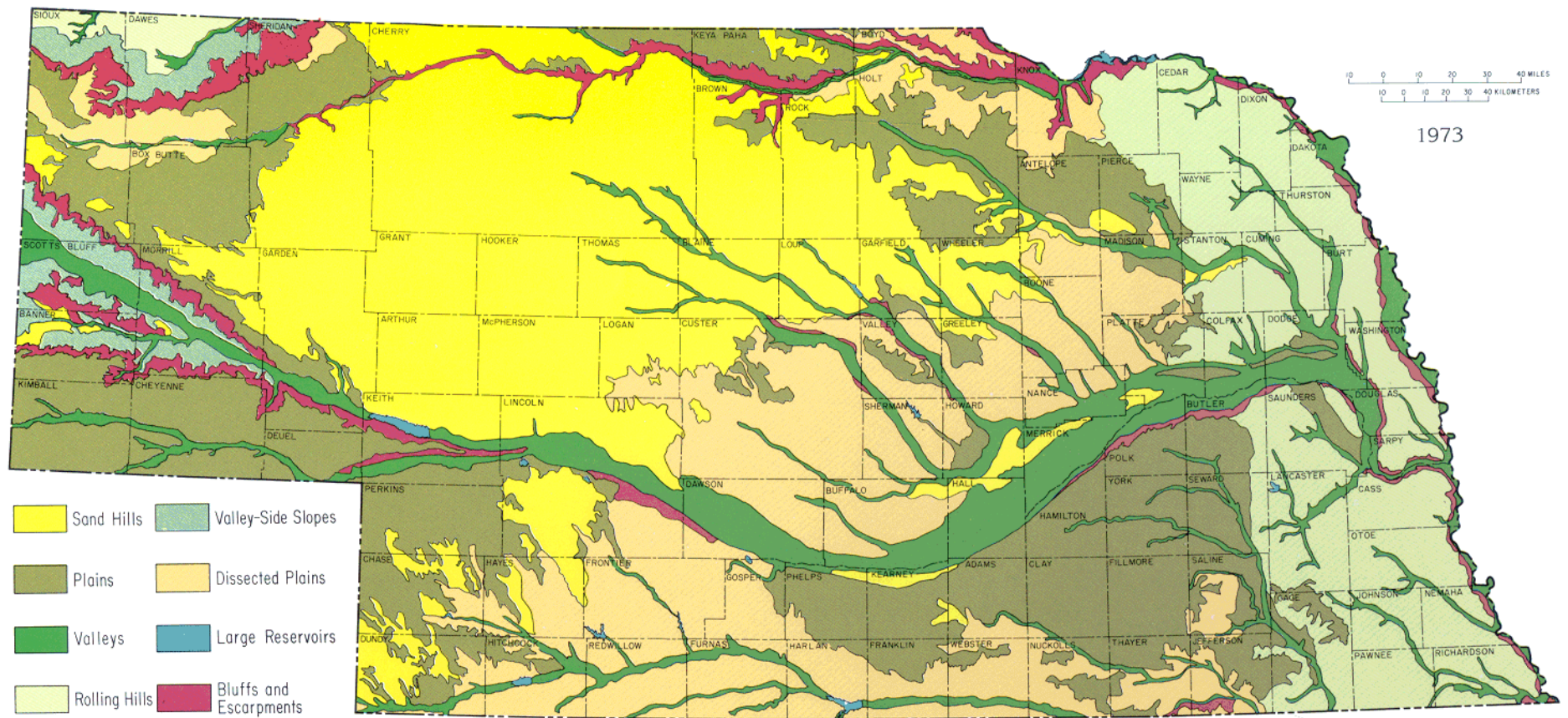


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Valleys: flat-lying land along the major streams. The materials of the valleys are stream-deposited silt, clay, sand and gravel. **Valley-side Slopes:** moderately sloping land that occurs between the escarpments and the major stream valleys in western Nebraska. These areas are mostly siltstone bedrock covered by a few feet to a few tens of feet of sand, gravel or silt. **Large Reservoirs:** constructed for purposes such as water storage for irrigation, generation of electricity, flood control or recreation. **Plains:** flat-lying land that lies above the valley. The materials of the Plains are sandstone or stream-deposited silt, clay, sand and gravel overlain by wind-deposited silt (called *loess*). **Dissected Plains:** hilly land with moderate to steep slopes, sharp ridge crests and remnants of the old, nearly level plain. These are old plains eroded by water and wind. **Sand Hills:** hilly land composed of low to high dunes of sand stabilized by a grass cover. The sand dunes mantle stream-deposited silt, sand and gravel and sandstone. **Rolling Hills:** hilly land with moderate to steep slopes and rounded ridge crests. In eastern Nebraska, the Rolling Hills are mostly glacial till that has been eroded and mantled by loess, while in northwestern Nebraska the hills were provided by the erosion of clay and clay-shale beds. **Bluffs and Escarpments:** rugged land with very steep and irregular slopes. Bedrock materials, such as sandstone, shale and limestone, are often exposed in these areas.



Topographic regions map of Nebraska

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