

## EXPLANATION

### Arbuckle Mountain Province



**Arbuckle Hills**—Low to moderate hills chiefly of Cambrian to Mississippian limestones. Steeply dipping strata are complexly folded and faulted.



**Arbuckle Plains**—Gently rolling hills and plains developed on granites of Precambrian age and gently dipping limestones chiefly of Ordovician age.

### Ouachita Mountain Province



**Beavers Bend Hills**—Moderate to high hills and ridges formed by tightly folded Ordovician through Mississippian sedimentary rocks.



**Ridge and Valley Belt**—Long and sinuous mountain ridges of broadly folded Mississippian and Pennsylvanian sandstones towering above subparallel shale valleys.



**Hogback Frontal Belt**—Thrust blocks of steeply dipping Pennsylvanian sandstones and limestones in hogback ridges rising 500 to 1,700 feet above adjacent valleys.

### Other Provinces



**Ardmore Basin**—Lowland of folded Mississippian and Pennsylvanian shales and sandstones between Arbuckles and Dissected Coastal Plain.



**Arkansas Hill and Valley Belt**—Broad, gently rolling plains and valleys with scattered hills 100 to 300 feet high capped by Pennsylvanian sandstones.



**Boston Mountains**—Deeply dissected plateau capped by gently dipping Pennsylvanian sandstones.



**Central Redbed Plains**—Red Permian shales and sandstones forming gently rolling hills and broad, flat plains.



**Claremore Cuesta Plains**—Resistant Pennsylvanian sandstones and limestones dipping gently westward, forming cuestas between broad shale plains.



**Dissected Coastal Plain**—Soft, south-dipping Cretaceous sands, gravels, and clays of Gulf Coastal Plain, slightly dissected by streams.



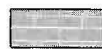
**Eastern Sandstone Cuesta Plains**—West-dipping Pennsylvanian sandstones forming cuestas that overlook broad shale plains.



**McAlester Marginal Hills Belt**—Resistant Pennsylvanian sandstones capping broad hills and mountains that rise 300 to 2,000 feet above wide, hilly plains.



**Neosho Lowland**—Gently rolling shale lowlands with a few low escarpments and buttes capped by Pennsylvanian sandstones and Mississippian limestones.



**Northern Limestone Cuesta Plains**—Thin Permian limestones capping west-dipping cuestas that rise above broad shale plains.



**Ozark Plateau**—Deeply dissected plateau formed in gently dipping Mississippian limestones and cherts.

Figure 11. Map (opposite) showing geomorphic provinces in central and eastern Oklahoma. Solid square indicates location of Robbers Cave State Park. Map adapted from Curtis and Ham (1972).

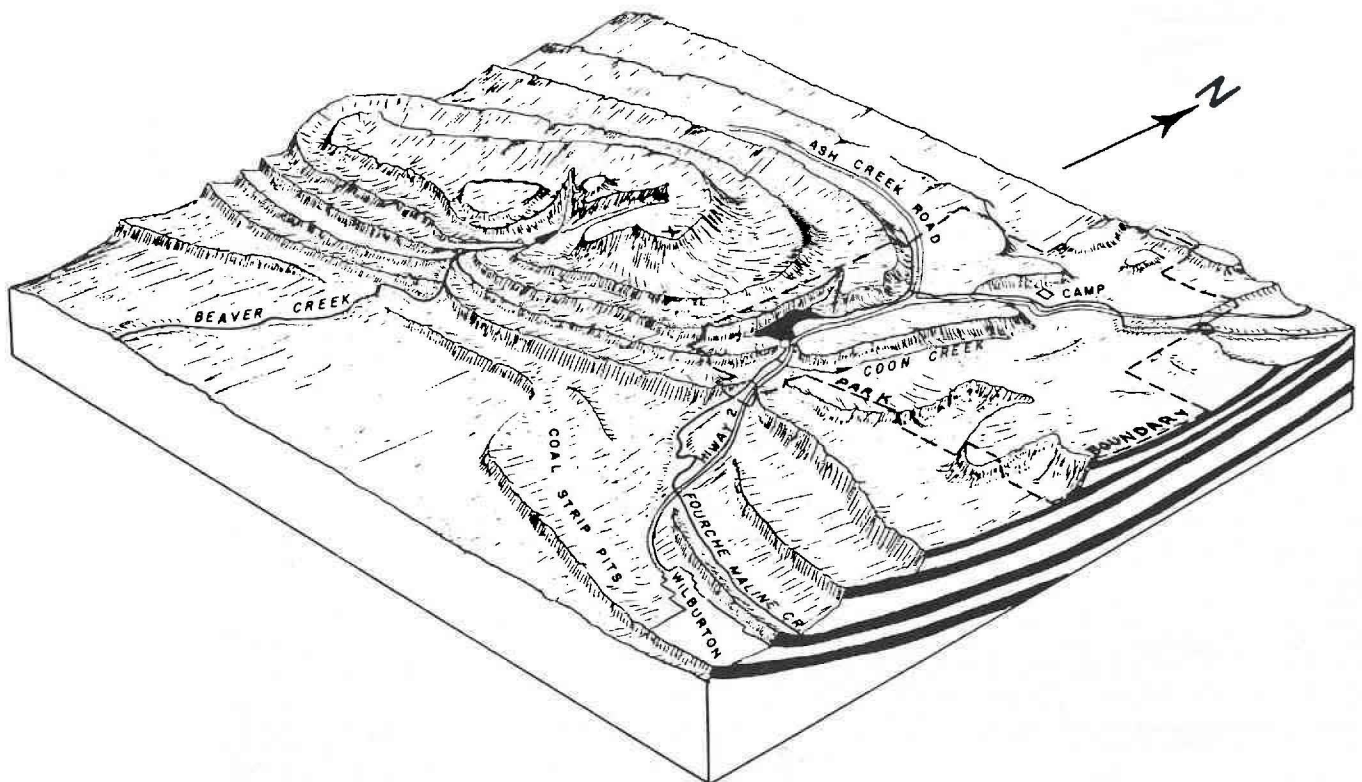


Figure 12. Schematic aerial view of the canoe-shaped synclinal mountain west of Robbers Cave State Park. The bow of the canoe extends into the park. Dashed line is park boundary. From Russell (1958, fig. 12).