TABLE 1: MOUNTAIN DEFINITIONS

AS DEFINED BY: STEPHEN J. FRY

DESCRIPTION		GEOGRAPHICAL PARAME
MAJOR MOUNTAIN:	ANY GEOGRAPHICAL LANDFORM WHICH:	
	1. RISES AT LEAST 1000 FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN ON ALL SIDES.	PROMINENCE
	2. HAS AT LEAST TWO SIDES, SEPARATED BY 90 DEGREES OR MORE, WHICH DROP GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1500 FEET IN 5 HORIZONTAL MILES.	LOCAL RELIEF
	3. IS AT LEAST 1500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.	ELEVATION
SUBMAJOR MOUNTAIN:	ANY GEOGRAPHICAL LANDFORM WHICH:	
	1. RISES AT LEAST 600 FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN ON ALL SIDES, AND HAS AT LEAST ONE SIDE IN WHICH THE LANDFORM IN QUESTION RISES LESS THAN 1000 FEET ABOVE THE LOWEST PASS SEPARATING IT FROM A HIGHER LANDFORM.	PROMINENCE
	2. SATISFIES RULES 2 AND 3 OF A MAJOR MOUNTAIN.	LOCAL RELIEF/ELEVATI
MINOR MOUNTAIN:	ANY GEOGRAPHICAL LANDFORM WHICH:	
	1. RISES AT LEAST 250 FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN ON ALL SIDES, AND HAS AT LEAST ONE SIDE IN WHICH THE LANDFORM IN QUESTION RISES LESS THAN 600 FEET ABOVE THE LOWEST PASS SEPARATING IT FROM A HIGHER LANDFORM.	PROMINENCE
	2. SATISFIES RULES 2 AND 3 OF A MAJOR MOUNTAIN.	LOCAL RELIEF/ELEVATI

NOTE: LANDFORMS WITH LESS THAN 1500 FEET OF LOCAL RELIEF (SEE RULE 2 OF A MAJOR MOUNTAIN), MAY BE TERMED HILLS, PLATEAUS, OR FLATLANDS, DEPENDING ON THEIR PROMINENCE. ON THE OTHER HAND, LANDFORMS WHICH SATISFY THE LOCAL RELIEF CRITERIA FOR MOUNTAINS BUT FAIL TO HAVE 250 FEET OF PROMINENCE (SEE RULE 1 OF A MINOR MOUNTAIN), SHOULD BE REGARDED AS EITHER POINTS OR MOUNTAIN RIDGES.