

# Ecoregions of New England

Ecoregions denote areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources, they are designed to serve as a spatial framework for research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. By recognizing the spatial differences in the capacities and potentials of present ecosystems, the environment can be managed to reflect the natural cover. (Byrnes and others, 1999). These general purpose regions are critical for structuring and implementing ecosystem management strategies across federal agencies, state agencies, and non-government organizations that are responsible for different types of resources within the same geographical areas (Omernik and others, 2000).

The New England ecoregion map was compiled at a scale of 1:250,000. It revises and updates an earlier ecoregion map originally compiled at a smaller scale (USDEA, 2000; Omernik, 1987). The approach used to compile this map is based on the premise that ecological regions can be identified through the analysis of spatial patterns and associations of biotic and abiotic phenomena that reflect or reflect on ecosystem quality and integrity (Wilken, 1986; Omernik, 1987, 1995). These phenomena include geology, physiography, vegetation, soils, land use, wildlife, and hydrology. The relative importance of each characteristic varies from one ecoregion to another regardless of the hierarchical level.

Human natural hierarchical scheme has been adopted for different levels of ecological regions. Level I is the coarsest level, dividing North America into 15 ecological regions. Level II divides the continent into 50 regions (Commission for Environmental Cooperation World Group, 1977). At level III, the continental United States contains 104 ecoregions, and the conterminous United States has 84 ecoregions (United States Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA], 2009). Level IV is a further subdivision of level III ecoregions. Explanations of the methods used to define the USEPA's ecoregions are given in Omernik (1995, 2004), Omernik and others (2000), and Gallant and others (1989).

New England contains low coastal plains, bays, river floodplains, alluvial valleys, glacial lakes, forested mountains, and alpine peaks. Ecological diversity is great. There are

5 level III ecoregions and 40 level IV ecoregions in the New England states and provinces. This poster is part of a collaborative project primarily between USEPA Region I, USEPA National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory (Corvallis, Oregon), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)-Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center, and several state agencies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The project is associated with an interagency effort to develop a common framework of ecological regions (McMahon and others, 2001). Reaching that objective requires recognition of the differences in the conceptual approaches used in higher resolution ecoregion mapping. The conceptual approaches and frameworks, including those developed by the USDA-Forest Service (Bailey and others, 1994; Cleland and others 2007), the USEPA (Omernik, 1987, 1995), and the NRCS (U.S. Department of Agriculture-Soil Conservation Service, 1981), U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006). As each of these frameworks is further refined, these differences become more apparent. The project, such as this one in New England, is a step toward attaining consensus and consistency in ecoregion frameworks for the entire nation.

**Lead:** Clark, D.T., Freese, J.A., Keys, J.E., Jr., Nowacki, G.J., Carpenter, C., and McNab, W.H., 2007. Ecological subregions - positive and subsequent of the conterminous United States. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Conservation Service, General Technical Report WO-376, scale 1:500,000.

**Co-lead:** S.A., Omernik, J.M., and Larsen, D.P., 1999. Ecoregions - a geographic framework to guide risk characterization and ecosystem management. *Environmental Practice*, v. 1, no. 3, p. 141-155.

**Commission for Environmental Cooperation Working Group, 1997.** Ecological regions of North America toward a common perspective. Montreal, Commission for Environmental Cooperation, 71 p.

**Gallant, A.J., Whittier, J.R., Larson, D.P., Omernik, J.M., and Hughes, K.M., 1989.** Regionalization as a tool for managing environmental resources. Corvallis, Oregon, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 80 pp.

**McMahon, G., Griggs, S.M., Wolman, S.W., Omernik, J.M., Thoreson, T.D., Freese, J.A., Rerick, A.H., and Keys, J.E., 2001.** Developing a spatial framework of common ecological regions for the conterminous United States. *Environmental Management*, 28, no. 2, p. 293-316.

**Omernik, J.M., 1987.** Ecoregions of the conterminous United States (map supplement). *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 77, no. 1, p. 118-125, fig. 17, 50,000 scale.

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**Omernik, J.M., 2004.** Perspectives on the nature and definition of ecological regions. *Environmental Management*, Supplement 1, p. 427-439.

**Omernik, J.M., Chapman, S.L., Little, R.A., and Damski, R.T., 2000.** Ecoregions of Wisconsin. *Transaction of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters*, v. 88, p. 71-103.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006.** Land resource region and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook 296, 669 p.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture-Soil Conservation Service, 1981.** Land resource region and major land resource areas of the United States. *Agricultural Handbook* 296, 156 p.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2009.** Level III ecoregions of the conterminous United States (revision). Corvallis, Oregon, USEPA, NREPS - National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Map M-1, various scales.

**Wilken, E.H., 1988.** Terrrestrial ecoregions of Canada. Ottawa, Environment Canada, Ecological Land Classification Series No. 39, 20 p.

**Lead:** Clark, D.T., Freese, J.A., Keys, J.E., Jr., Nowacki, G.J., Carpenter, C., and McNab, W.H., 2007. Ecological subregions - positive and subsequent of the conterminous United States. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Conservation Service, General Technical Report WO-376, scale 1:500,000.

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## 58. Northeastern Highlands

The Northeastern Highlands ecoregion covers most of the northern and mountainous parts of New England as well as the Adirondacks in New York. It is a relatively sparsely populated region compared to adjacent regions, and is characterized by hills and mountains, a mostly forested land cover, numerous frigid and cold soils (mostly Spodosols and Entisols), and a somewhat transitional climate between the north and south. Forest vegetation types include northern hardwood (maple-beech-birch), northern hardwoods/spruce, and northeastern spruce-fir forests. Recreation, tourism, and forestry are primary land uses. Farm-to-forest conversion began in the 19th century and continues today. In spite of this trend, alluvial valleys, glacial lake basins, and other features provide important habitat for many species, and also create development pressure that threatens to change the pastoral character of the region. Many of the lakes and streams in the region are sensitive to acidic deposition originating from industrial sources upwind from the ecoregion, particularly to the west.

**58a. The Taconic Mountains** extend from southwestern Vermont to northeastern Connecticut, straddling the New York border. The Taconic Mountains are a low mountain range that runs east-west from the Connecticut coast to the Vermont border. The Taconic Mountains are a low mountain range that runs east-west from the Connecticut coast to the Vermont border. The Taconic Mountains are a low mountain range that runs east-west from the Connecticut coast to the Vermont border.

**58b. The Western New England Marble Valleys** ecoregion includes the Vermont Valley in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Marble Valleys are a low mountain range that runs east-west from the Connecticut coast to the Vermont border. The Marble Valleys are a low mountain range that runs east-west from the Connecticut coast to the Vermont border.

**58c. The Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands** ecoregion is characterized by relatively steep, high elevation mountains, with a cold climate and different forest communities than the surrounding regions. The Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands ecoregion is characterized by relatively steep, high elevation mountains, with a cold climate and different forest communities than the surrounding regions.

**58d. The Worcester/Monadnock Plateau** covers parts of north-central Massachusetts and south-central New Hampshire. Similar to the western highlands of New England, these central highlands are a continuum where boundary divisions, such as the Lower Worcester Plateau (58d) or the Seneca (58d) are not distinct borders. The Worcester/Monadnock Plateau covers parts of north-central Massachusetts and south-central New Hampshire.

**58e. The Upper Montane Alps** ecoregion is a hilly region east of the Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands (58c) in New York and New Jersey, although the geology here is more diverse. The Upper Montane Alps ecoregion is a hilly region east of the Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands (58c) in New York and New Jersey, although the geology here is more diverse.

**58f. The Vermont Piedmont** is a hilly region east of the Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands (58c) in New York and New Jersey, although the geology here is more diverse. The Vermont Piedmont is a hilly region east of the Green Mountains/Berkshire Highlands (58c) in New York and New Jersey, although the geology here is more diverse.

**58g. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58h. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58i. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58j. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58k. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58l. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58m. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58n. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58o. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58p. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58q. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58r. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58s. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**58t. The Champlain Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Champlain Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

## 59. Northeastern Coastal Zone

The Northeastern Coastal Zone ecoregion covers most of western New England and the coastal areas of New Hampshire and southern Maine. It is a relatively densely populated region compared to adjacent regions, and is characterized by lowlands and mountains, a mostly forested land cover, numerous frigid and cold soils (mostly Spodosols and Entisols), and a somewhat transitional climate between the north and south. Forest vegetation types include northern hardwood (maple-beech-birch), northern hardwoods/spruce, and northeastern spruce-fir forests. Recreation, tourism, and forestry are primary land uses. Farm-to-forest conversion began in the 19th century and continues today. In spite of this trend, alluvial valleys, glacial lake basins, and other features provide important habitat for many species, and also create development pressure that threatens to change the pastoral character of the region. Many of the lakes and streams in the region are sensitive to acidic deposition originating from industrial sources upwind from the ecoregion, particularly to the west.

**59a. The Connecticut Valley** of southern New England is a distinctive ecoregion where the boundaries here are defined by bedrock geology and physiography. The Connecticut Valley of southern New England is a distinctive ecoregion where the boundaries here are defined by bedrock geology and physiography.

**59b. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59c. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59d. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59e. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59f. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59g. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59h. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59i. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59j. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59k. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59l. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59m. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59n. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59o. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59p. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59q. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59r. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59s. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**59t. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Long Island Sound Coastal Lowland ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

## 82. Acedian Plains and Hills

This mostly forested region, with dense concentrations of continental glacial till, is less rugged than the Northeastern Highlands (58) to the west and considerably less populated than Ecoregion 59 to the east. Vegetation here is mostly spruce-fir on lowlands with maple, beech, and oak on uplands. Bedrock geology and physiography are similar to the Northeastern Highlands (58) to the west and considerably less populated than Ecoregion 59 to the east. Vegetation here is mostly spruce-fir on lowlands with maple, beech, and oak on uplands.

**82a. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82b. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82c. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82d. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82e. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82f. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82g. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82h. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82i. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82j. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82k. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82l. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82m. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82n. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82o. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82p. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82q. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82r. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82s. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

**82t. The Acedian Plains and Hills** ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds. The Acedian Plains and Hills ecoregion has lower elevations than adjacent Maine ecoregions, with almost no large lakes or ponds.

## 83. Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands

This ecoregion is characterized by hills generally composed of low-relief sandstone and granite, with a moderate climate and a population density that is close to that of the Great Lakes ecoregions. The geology of this ecoregion is that of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63), but it is not as rugged as that of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63), but it is not as rugged as that of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63).

**83a. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83b. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83c. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83d. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83e. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83f. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83g. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83h. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83i. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83j. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83k. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83l. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83m. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83n. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83o. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83p. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83q. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83r. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83s. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**83t. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

## 84. Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens

This ecoregion is characterized by hills generally composed of low-relief sandstone and granite, with a moderate climate and a population density that is close to that of the Great Lakes ecoregions. The geology of this ecoregion is that of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63), but it is not as rugged as that of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63).

**84a. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**84b. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**84c. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**84d. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region.

**84e. The Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens** ecoregion is a lowland region in the north, which is a continuation of the larger Adirondack region