This scene depicts the folded Appalachian Mountains in east-central Pennsylvania. The pattern of "noses" formed by the mountains and valleys on the image represents plunging structures, such as the synclines at E6, F4, and J3, and the anticlines at G5, C2, and H2. Regional drainage crosses the structural strike as demonstrated by the Susquehanna River (J2 to G9) and its major tributary, the Juniata River (A3 to F6). The course of the Susquehanna River through the mountains directly northwest of Harrisburg is a classic example of a major water gap. Lesser concordant streams, such as the Conodoguinet Creek, are deeply incised in a meander valley, especially
2. Folded Appalachians, Pennsylvania (II)

This scene covers approximately the same area as that shown in Appalachians (I), but it is illuminated by the radar from a different viewing direction. Slopes that face toward the radar appear very bright in contrast with slopes that face away, which appear quite dark. A good example is Tuscarora Mountain from D5 to F3, where the orientation of the linear topography is oblique to the illumination direction of the radar. Correspondingly, where Tuscarora Mountain is oriented almost parallel to the radar illumination direc-