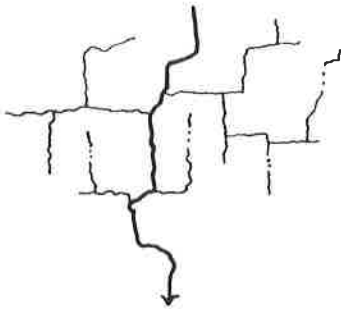
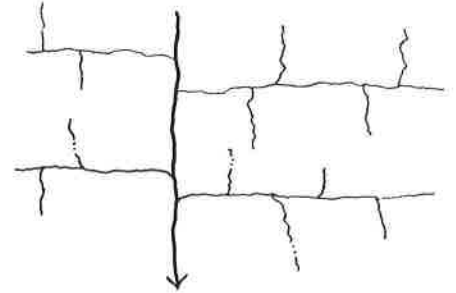


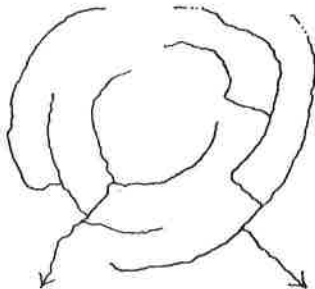
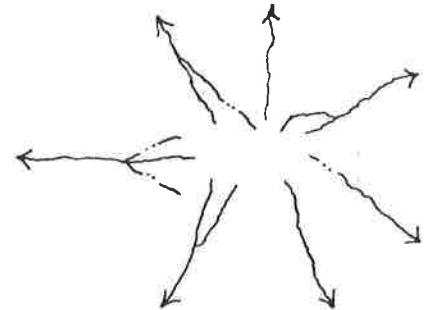
Dendritic drainage: the most commonly developed drainage pattern; develops on rock units which have laterally uniform erosional characteristics, such as flat-lying sedimentary layers or extensive non-structured igneous or metamorphic crystalline rocks.

Trellis drainage: developed in regions underlain by tilted layered rocks such as folded or tilted sedimentary rocks in mountain uplift areas or fold belts; the streams follow valleys eroded in less resistant units such as shale, and are separated by ridges upheld by more resistant units such as sandstone.



Rectangular drainage: a relatively uncommon drainage pattern which indicates that the bedrock is strongly jointed and/or faulted; the streams tend to follow along the more easily eroded zones, these being the fractures.

Radial drainage: developed around an isolated topographic high, such as a volcanic cone or an area that has been domed up by an intrusion which may reach the surface or may still be buried at depth, depending on how much erosion has taken place.



Annular drainage: develops on top of sedimentary strata which have been pushed up into a dome (possibly by an intrusion at depth) and eroded; as in the case of trellis drainage, the streams follow valleys eroded in the less resistant units; as in the case of radial drainage, the streams flow ultimately away from the center of the uplift area.

Centripetal drainage: develops in closed topographic depressions, in arid regions where there is not sufficient rainfall to produce lakes that fill the basin to the point of overflowing, which would produce a through-going drainage; commonly associated with playa lakes in desert basins between mountain ranges.



Stream system patterns.