north into Tennessee. In Mississippi and Alabama, this is a transition region between the of extreme folding and faulting events, the roughly parallel ridges and valleys come in a variety of widths, heights, and geologic materials, including limestone, dolomite, shale, siltstone, Interior Plateau (71) to the east. Streams in this area are relatively low-gradient and sandy-bottomed.

With the older limestone, chert, and shale found in the Interior Plateau (71). Elevations and relief are greater than the loess plains of Ecoregion 74 to the west, but generally less than the Southeastern Plains and Hills. However, the geologic strata include Mississippian-age limestone, sandstone, siltstone, and shale is covered by mostly well-drained, acid sands. Glades also occur here.

The forests are the common forest types, and grassland barrens intermixed with cedar-pine productivity. Landcover includes intensive agriculture, urban and industrial, or areas of to brush and forested land, while small fields of hay, corn, tobacco, and garden crops are

The Mississippi Alluvial Plain is a narrow strip of upland plains along the river, and to its west there are extensive lowlands and marshes. The region's limestone rocks and soils are high in phosphorus, and commercial phosphate is

The region's history of disturbance by mining, agriculture, and foresting has led to an altered landscape. The natural vegetation consisted of oak-hickory forest with mosaics of bluestem grasslands. The natural vegetation consists of oak-hickory forest with mosaics of bluestem grasslands. The natural vegetation consists of oak-hickory forest with mosaics of bluestem grasslands.