TABLE 2: GEOGRAPHICAL MOUNTAIN BOUNDARIES DEFINED

AS DEFINED BY: STEPHEN J. FRY

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY OF A MAJOR OR SUBMAJOR MOUNTAIN: THAT AREA WHICH:

1. CONTAINS THE MOUNTAIN'S SUMMIT

2. IS THE LOWEST LINE OF POINTS BETWEEN THE MOUNTAIN IN QUESTION AND ANY SURROUNDING SUBMAJOR OR MAJOR MOUNTAINS.

3. DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY LARGE PLATEAUS, FLATLANDS, OR LONG LOW-SLOPING RIDGES. (SPECIFICALLY, ANY DESCENDING RIDGE OR SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAIN IN QUESTION MUST CONTINUALLY DROP AT A RATE OF AT LEAST 750 FEET OVER ANY CHOSEN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OF 5 MILES. IN CASES WHERE THE "5 MILE RULE" IS NOT MET, THE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY IS EITHER DRAWN AT AN OBVIOUS INFLECTION POINT, OR AT THE LOWEST PASS SEPARATING THE MOUNTAIN IN QUESTION FROM THE MOST PROMINENT LANDFORM WITHIN THE 5 MILE SPAN.)

NOTE: THE DETERMINATION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES THE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF MAJOR AND SUBMAJOR MOUNTAINS IS BASED UPON MY EXTENSIVE RESEARCH OF MOUNTAINS. THE BOUNDARIES GENERATED BY APPLYING THE GEOGRAPHICAL MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY DEFINITION, ALTHOUGH NOT ALWAYS PERFECT, WORK SURPRISINGLY WELL FOR MOST ALL OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR MOUNTAINS.