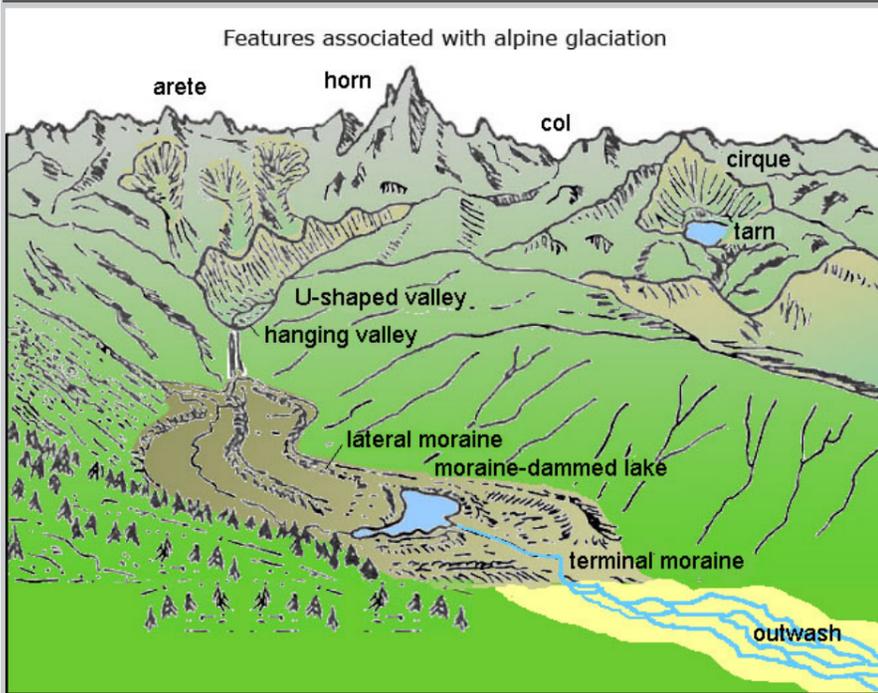


Glaciated Landscapes



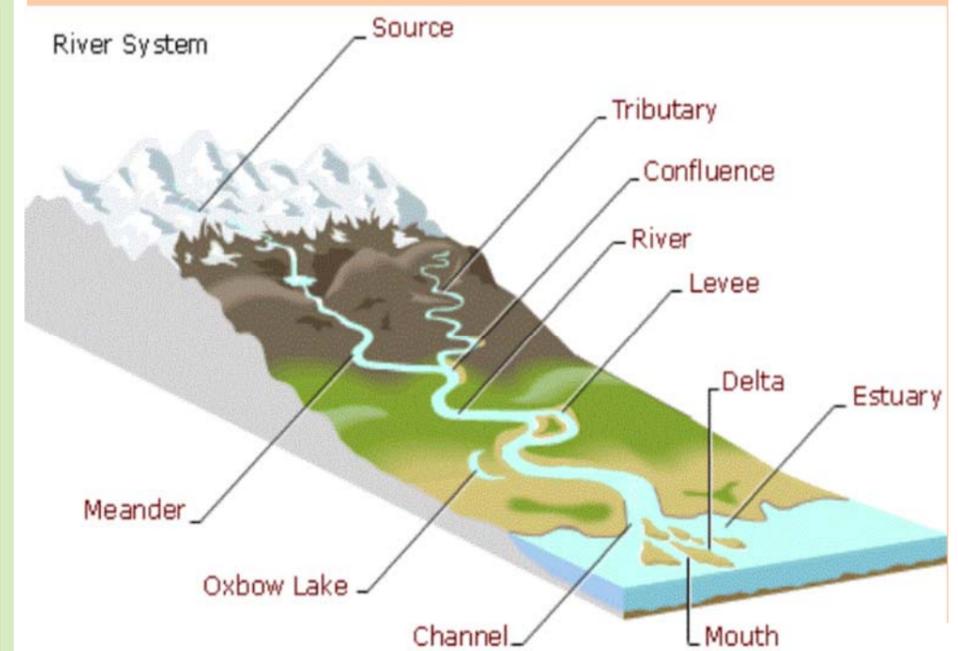
Glaciation Processes

Erosional processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glacial erosion happens due to plucking and abrasion. Plucking is when rock freezes onto the ice and is dragged along. Abrasion is when plucked rocks rub against the Earth's surface.
Weathering processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cold environments weathering is mainly caused by freeze-thaw action. This is a type of mechanical weathering.
Depositional processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glacial deposits are called moraine. Deposits at the snout of a glacier are called terminal moraine. Deposits at the side of a glacier are called lateral moraine. Drumlins are egg-shaped hills made out of glacial deposits.
Transportation processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice moves forward when accumulation is greater than ablation. The process of material being pushed downhill by a glacier is called bulldozing.

Key Terms

Accumulation	This is how a glacier grows in size.
Ablation	The natural melting of ice.
Corrie	Armchair shaped hollow in the mountain side formed by glacial erosion.
Ârete	A sharp ridge which is formed between two corries cutting back.
Pyramidal Peak	Where several corries cut back to meet at a central point.
Hanging Valley	A tributary glacial trough on the side of a main valley often with a waterfall.
Weathering	Wearing away by long exposure to the atmosphere.
Erosion	Wearing away and removal material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave.
Transportation	This is movement of eroded material along a river or by a glacier.
Deposition	Occurs when material being transported by a river or glacier is dropped due to a loss in energy.
U Shaped Valley	A valley formed by a glacier, with straight sides and a flat or rounded bottom.
V Shaped Valley	A valley created by vertical erosion (when the river cuts down) near the source of the river.
Waterfall	This is when a river flows over a step in the rock.
Meander	These are bends in the river.
Oxbow Lake	A curved lake left behind when a meander becomes cut off.
Mouth	The end of the river, where it flows into a lake or the sea.

River Landscapes



River Processes

Erosional processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four types of erosion: attrition, abrasion, hydraulic action and solution. Attrition is where rocks collide and become smaller. Abrasion is when rocks are thrown against a river bank or bed which erodes them. Hydraulic action is the force of the river eroding the river bank and bed.
Transportation processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are four ways sediment is transported by a river. Traction is when large boulders or rocks which are moved in peak and storm events. Saltation is when smaller pebbles are bounced along the river bed by the flow. Suspension this is when small particles are carried along a river. Solution this is dissolved materials carried by a river.