Weathering, Erosion and Deposition

1. Shoreline

 The place where land and a body of water meet.

1. Beach

 An area of the shoreline made up of material by waves.

1. Wave Energy

As the wind moves across the ocean surface, it produces ripples called waves.

As a result of these actions, rock is broken down into smaller and smaller pieces that eventually become sand.

1. Wave Erosion

Changes the physical appearance of the shore line

 The larger the wave the greater the amount of energy.

1. Wave Deposits

The variety of materials carried by waves are deposited on the shoreline, where it forms a beach.

1. Longshore Current

 a water current that moves the sand in a zigzag pattern.

1. Sandbar

 an underwater or exposed ridge of sand, gravel, or shell material.

1. Barrier Spit

 an exposed sandbar that is connected to the shoreline.

1. Saltation

 The skipping and bouncing movement of sand-sized particles in the direction the

wind is blowing.

1. Deflation

 When the wind removes the top layer of fine sediment or soil and leaves behind

 Rock that is too heavy to be lifted by the wind

1. Abrasion

 The grinding and wearing down of rock surfaces by other rock or sand particles

1. Loess

 Fine-grained sediment carried by the wind

1. Dune

 A mound of wind deposited sand that keeps its shape

1. Glacier

a large mass of moving snow and ice that covers a large area of land.

1. Glacial Drift

 the rock material carried and deposited by glaciers.

1. Till

 he unsorted rock material that is deposited directly by a melting glacier.

1. Stratified Drift

 a glacial deposit that has been sorted and layered by the action of streams or melt water.

1. Continental glaciers

smooth the landscape by scraping and eroding features that existed before the ice appeared.

1. Alpine glaciers

 carve out rugged features in the mountain rocks through which they flow.

1. Horns

Sharp, pyramid-shaped peaks that form when three or more cirque glaciers erode a mountain

1. Cirques

 Bowl-shaped depressions where glacial ice cuts back into the mountain

1. Aretes

Jagged ridges that form between two or more cirques cutting into the same mountain

1. U-shaped Valleys

 Form when a glacier erodes a river valley from its original V shape to a U shape

1. Hanging Valleys

Smaller glacial valleys that join the deeper main valley. Many hanging valleys form waterfalls after the ice is gone.

1. Till Deposits

The unsorted rock deposits from a glacier.

1. Moraines

The most common type of Till Deposit that forms ridges along edges of glaciers

1. Lateral Moraines

 Form along each side of a glacier

1. Medial Moraines

 Form when valley glaciers with lateral moraines meet

1. Ground Moraines

 Form from unsorted materials left beneath a glacier

1. Terminal Moraines

 Form when sediment is dropped at the front of the glacier.

1. Stratified Drift

The deposits that are sorted into layers based on the size of the rock material.