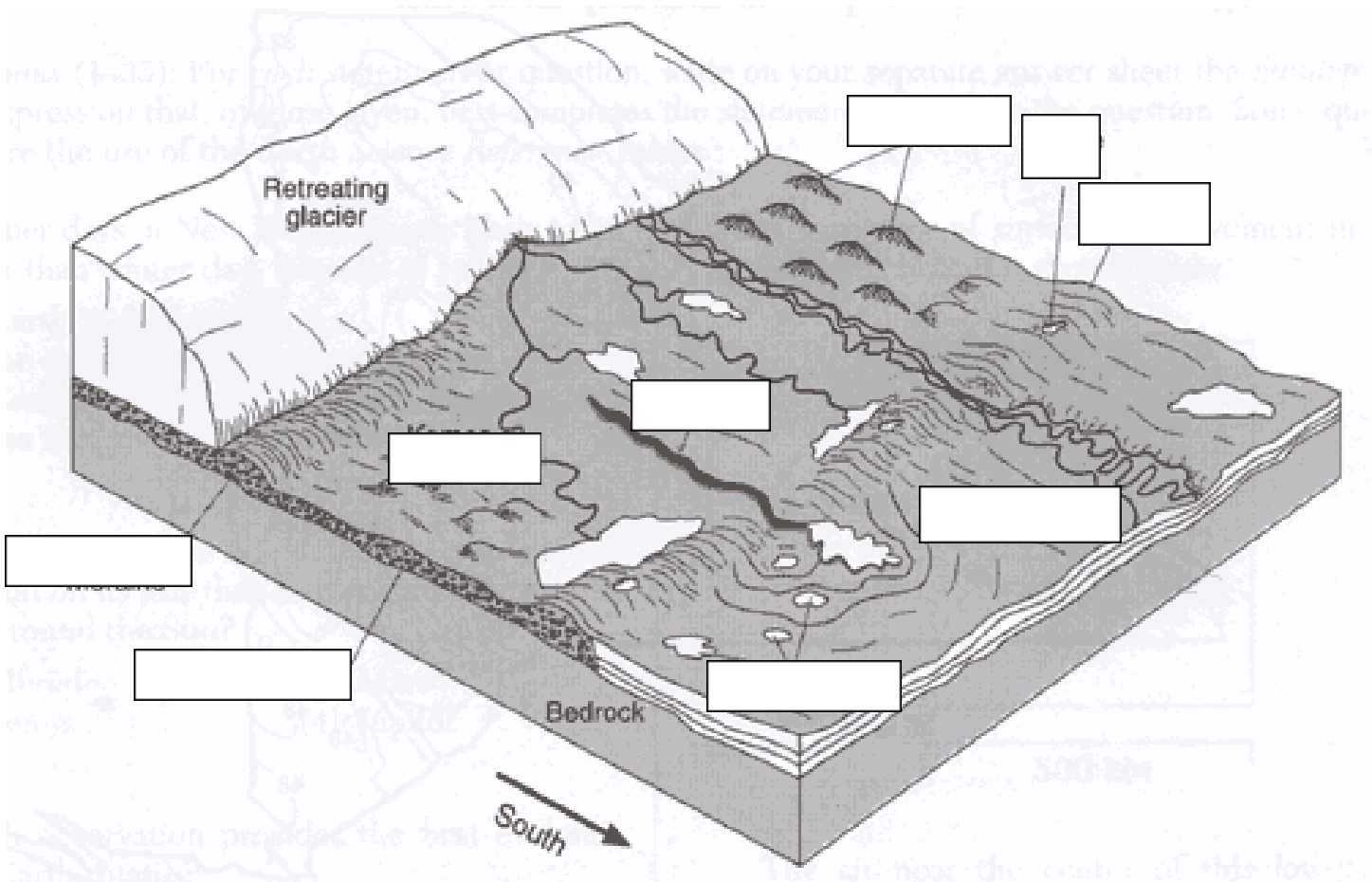


More recognizable features that form when glaciers deposit. (AKA Glaciers Assignment #2)

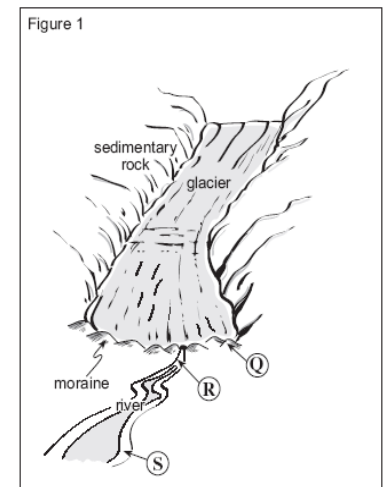
- 1) Drift is the term used to describe ALL the types of sediment of glacial origin (till, erratic's, ...). What is STRATIFIED drift?
- 2) How would a stratified drift sample NEAR the glacier differ from another stratified drift sample near the end of the valley?
- 3) See lab manual page 108; text pg's 318 – 321.
 - Label the diagram and briefly describe the following depositional features (more typical of *continental* glaciers).

Drumlins, Kettle Lake, Esker, Kame, Outwash plain, Erratic (draw one in), terminal moraine, recessional moraine, and ground moraine (till)

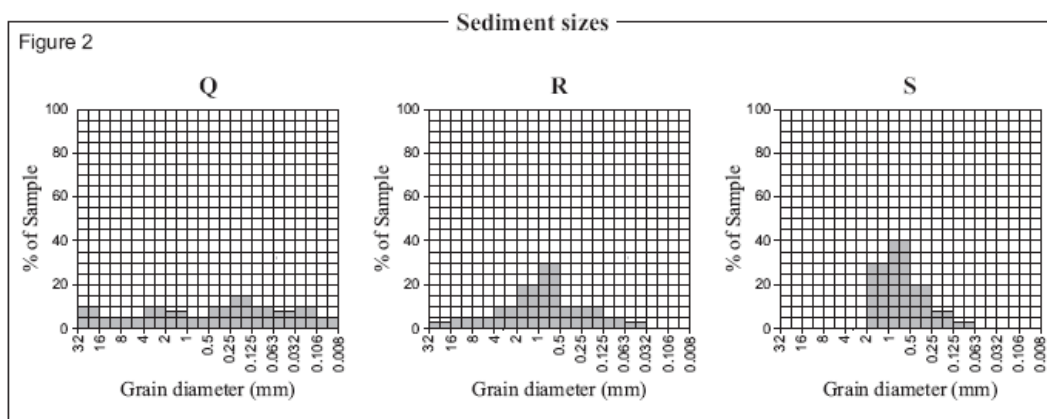


- 1) Using the terms *plucking* and *abrasion*. Explain how striations form.
- 2) In terms of fragment shape and sorting patterns, how is **outwash** different from **till**?
- 3) Why do geologists know *kames* and *kame terraces* are deposited by glacial meltwater and not by the glaciers themselves.

4) Figure 1 to the right shows a glacial environment. Figure 2 below (the bar charts) shows the particle size distribution of the sediments found at locations **Q**, **R** and **S** in Figure 1.



- a. Referring to Figure 2 graph, describe a characteristic of the sediment found at **Q** (amount of sorting, degree of roundness, ...).
- b. Why is the particle size distribution at **S** different from that at **Q**?
- c. Sand-sized particles have been extracted from **Q** and **S**. How would the shape of particles from **Q** compare with the shape of particles from **S**?



- 5) Why is it useful to understand the history of glaciation in an area?