

Earth Science Regents GLACIERS REVIEW

Name: _____

Period: _____

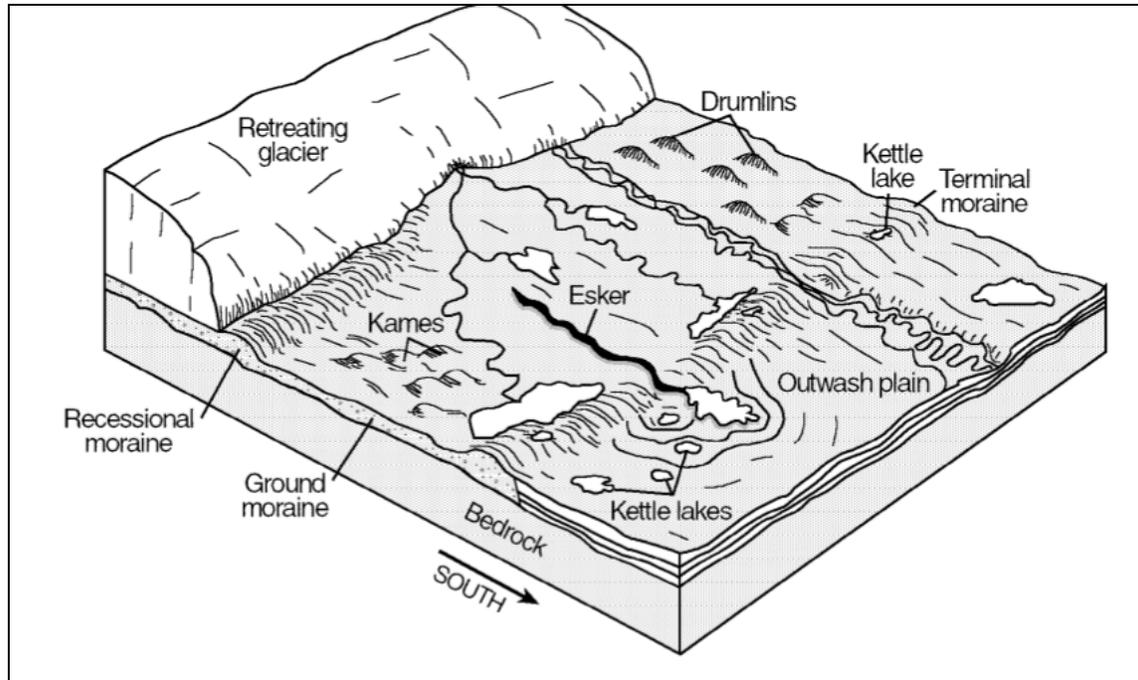


Diagram From an Old Regents Question!!

HOW DO GLACIERS FORM?

1. Snow cannot melt in the summer (snow line)
2. The next year, the snow is compacted and recrystallizes becoming large crystals of ice known as FIRN
3. Over time, the firn forms a large, layered sheet of ice called a GLACIER

Icebergs

- Formed during a process called CALVING
- Calving only occurs when a glacier reaches the ocean

How Do Glaciers Move?

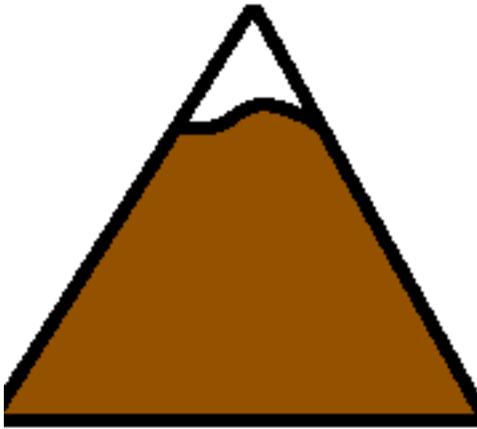
- SLOWLY!
- Glaciers always move forwards
- Glaciers are the fastest in the center because friction is the lowest.
- Striations are caused from "dragging"

Vocabulary:

Rate Of Accumulation,

Rate of Melting

TYPES OF GLACIERS



ALPINE/VALLEY GLACIER
"Small"
Relatively Young
Travel Downhill



CONTINENTAL GLACIER/ ICE CAP
"Incredibly Large"
Thousands of years old
Spread Outward

GLACIAL DEPOSITION

- Unsorted Deposits
 - Known as Till
- If the sediments are located in the outwash plain, they will be sorted
 - The outwash plain has small streams
 - Water DOES sort sediments
 - Known as Outwash

BASIC GLACIAL VOCABULARY

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|------------|---|
| Moraines | Till deposits along the edges of a glacier |
| Erratic | A large boulder moved by a glacier (different composition than residual sediments) |
| Drumlins | Elongated hill of till formed when a glacier destroys the moraine of a previous glacier |
| Outwash | Sorted deposits |
| Kettle | Depression |
| Kame | Small hill of unsorted sediments |
| Striations | Scratches in bedrock |