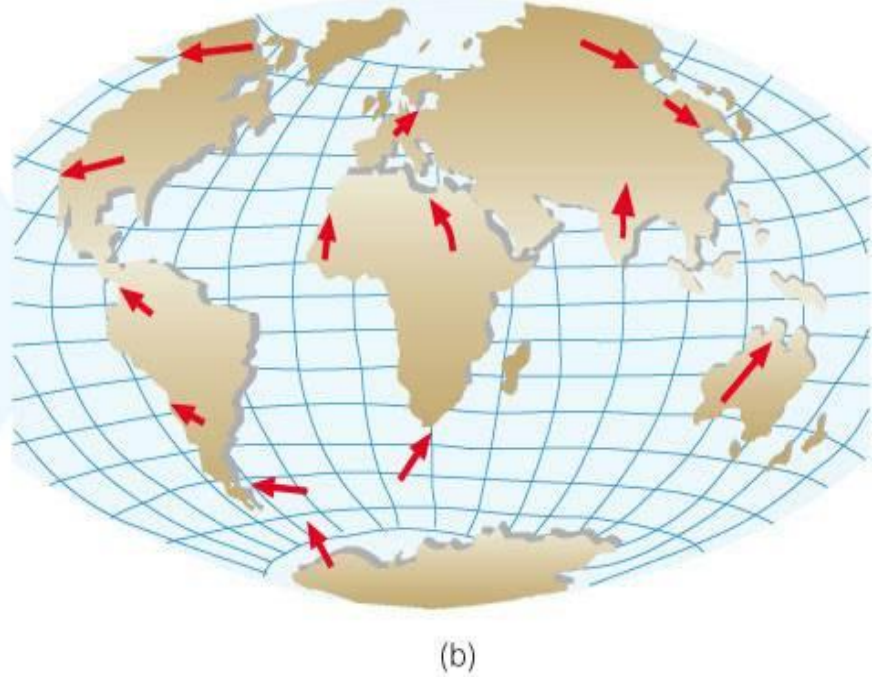
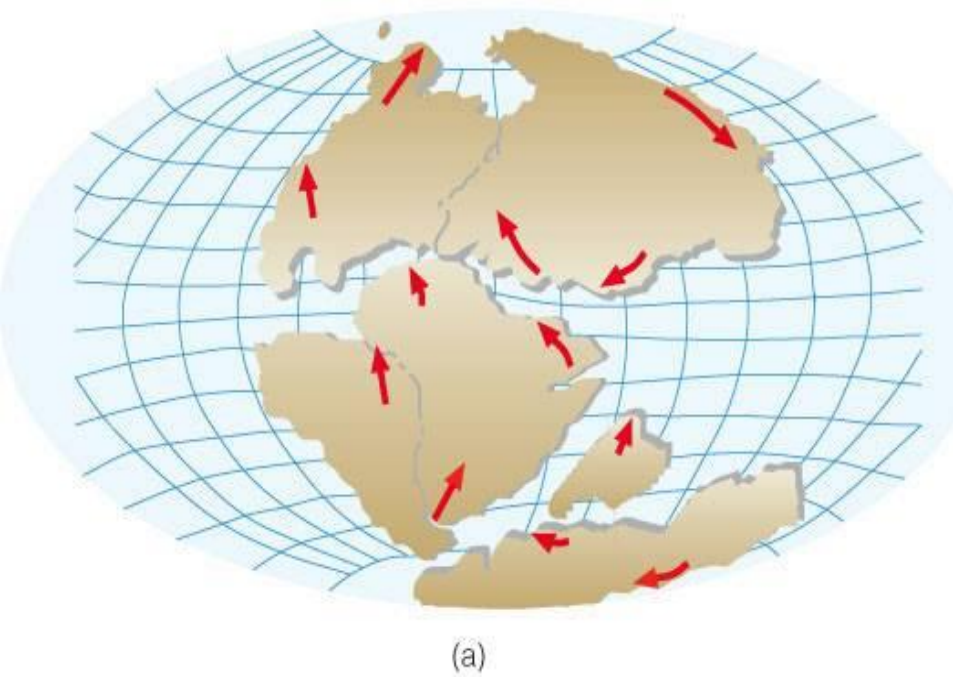


# 8<sup>th</sup> grade Erosion Notes Week 35

# Changing Earth

- Plate tectonics change the Earth's surface.
- Plate Tectonics "builds" Earth's surface and moves landmasses.



# Changing Earth

- Erosion changes the Earth's surface.

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# Erosion

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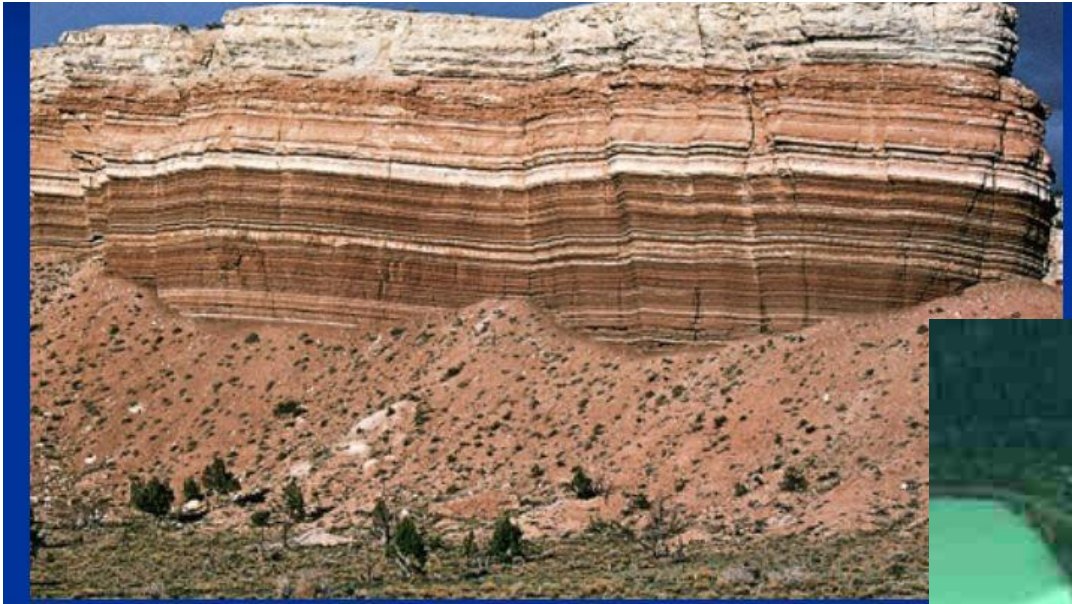
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Erosion is the taking away, **DEPOSITION** is the depositing of sediments somewhere else.

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# Agents of Erosion

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## Glaciers

- Glaciers are large masses of moving ice.



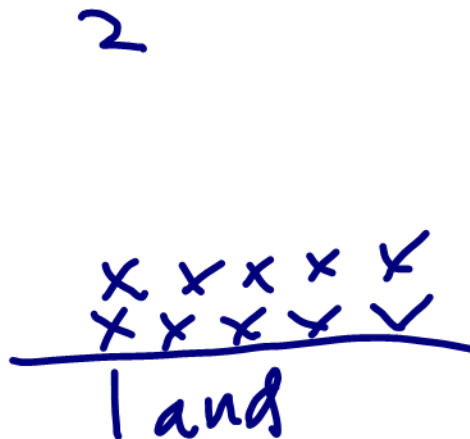
- Glaciers can only form in cold environments such as high mountain ranges and peaks or in regions close to the poles.



## Glaciers: Formation

- Glaciers are formed when fallen snow does not melt and piles up in extremely deep layers.

The pressure of the accumulated snow makes the lower layers of snow crystals to form into ice.



## Glacier Movement

- Glaciers move because of gravity. One way they move is at that the ice at the base of the glacier melts. This makes a the base slippery so the glaciers moves ever so slowly.

- Glaciers can appear to move backwards or **RETREAT**. This is usually due to melting that is quicker than new ice forming.



## Types of Glaciers

There are two types of glaciers:

- **Alpine**- those that are formed on high mountain ranges and peaks and contained by a valley

- **Continental**- those that are huge masses of ice that cover thousands of miles.

Also called ice sheets,  
Greenland and Antarctica are examples of these



# Erosion caused by glaciers

Alpine glaciers change the mountain ranges and valleys where they are. The changes occur when these "rivers of ice" carve the earth beneath and around them.

The results are structures named below:

Horne, Arête, Cirque, U-shaped Valleys

## Erosion caused by glaciers

- Continental glaciers produce changes that are much more widespread.

- The glacier can move rocks, just as a bulldozer, pushing them forward.

- The glacier can also flatten rocks and land because of its enormous weight.

Glaciers also leave behind structures that remain long after the glacier itself has melted.

Some structures that remain:

- Eskers, drumlins, moraines, kettle lakes, glacial till