



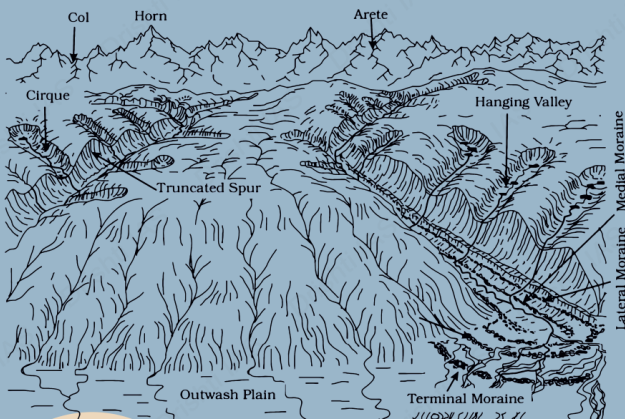
Glacial Landforms



GLACIAL LANDFORMS

“Glacier is any large mass of perennial ice that originates on land by the recrystallisation of snow or other forms of solid precipitation”

EROSIONAL LANDFORMS



Cirque/ Cirque/ Cwm

- * Small glaciers and are characteristically bowl-shaped
- * Found at the heads of glacial valleys

Horns and Serrated Ridges

- * Form through head ward erosion of the cirque walls
- * Present in areas where multiple glaciers flow in multiple directions

Glacial Valleys /Troughs

- * Trough-like and U-shaped with broad floors and relatively smooth, and steep sides
- * Fjords are deep glacial troughs filled with seawater, forming shorelines

Bergschrund

- * A crevasse/crack or series of crevasses often found near the head of a mountain glacier

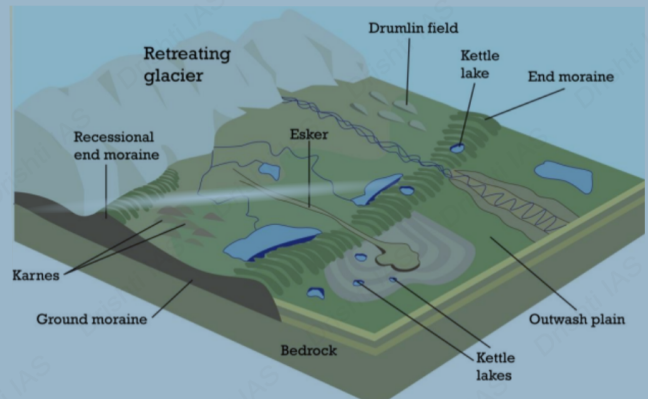
Hanging Valley

- * Form when glacier ice deeply erodes a main or trunk valley, leaving tributary valleys hanging far above the main valley floor.

Crag and Tail

- * **Crag:** Mass of hard rock with a precipitous slope.
- * **Tail:** Formed by the deposition of glacial debris or till as the glacier retreats.

DEPOSITIONAL LANDFORMS



Moraines

- * **Lateral Moraines:** Form on the sides of glaciers
- * **Ground Moraines:** Deposits varying greatly in thickness and in surface topography
- * **Medial Moraines:** Form where two tributary glaciers come together

Eskers

- * Winding ridges of sand and gravel formed by streams flowing within or beneath glaciers

Outwash Plains

- * Deposit of sand and gravel carried by running water from the melting ice of a glacier

Drumlins

- * Hills of sediment that have been streamlined by glacier flow.
- * Up to 1 km in length and 30 m or so in height
- * So commonly described as having a *basket of eggs' topography*

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