**Section 8.2 – Glaciers**

**Glacier**

* **A large mass of ice and snow moving on land under its own weight**
* **Agent of erosion**
* **Erode land**
* **Carry material and deposit it**

**Plucking – when boulders, gravel and sand are added to the bottom and sides of a glacier**

**Grooves – Deep, long parallel scars on rocks**

**Striations – Shallow marks left on rocks**

**Till**

* **A mixture of different sized sediments, boulders, sand, clay and silt**
* **Deposited at the end of a glacier**

**Moraine – ridge of material formed by a glacier**

**Outwash – material deposited by the meltwater from a glacier**

**Eskers**

* **Outwash deposit that looks like a long, winding ridge**
* **Forms in a melting glacier when meltwater forms a river**
* **When the glacier melts, the ridge is left behind**

**\*\*\* Glaciers cover 10% of the Earth. Mostly found in Antarctica and Greenland**

**2 Types of Glaciers**

1. **Valley** 
   1. **Make bowl shaped basins**
   2. **Make a U shape**
   3. **Occur in sides of mountains**
2. **Continental**
   1. **Huge masses of snow and ice**
   2. **Usually cover a continent**

**Arete – Long ridge formed when 2 glaciers erode a mountain**

**Horn – Sharpened peak**

**Glacial Valley – U shaped Valley**