Unit: Surface Processes/Chapter 10/Deposition

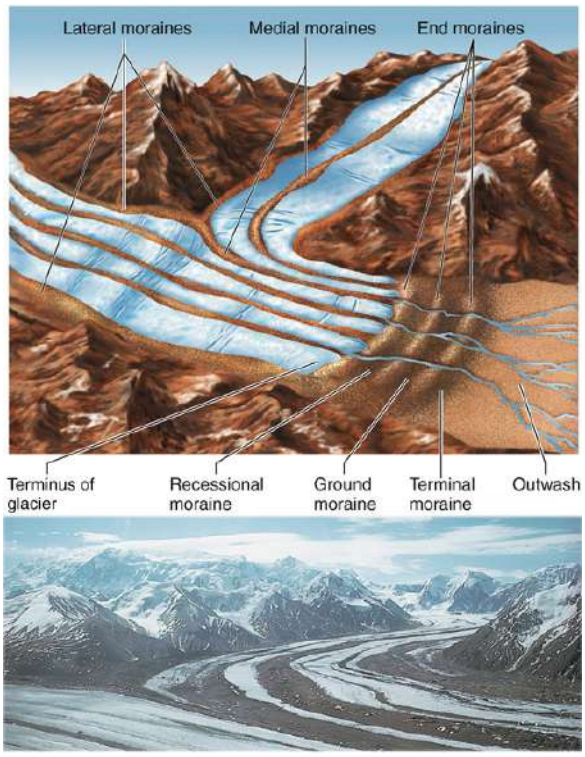
Name:_____ **Block:**_____ **Date:**_____

(Vocab) Deposition:

- Most **final deposition** occurs in _____because running water is the most important natural erosional system, but before sediments reach bodies of water, they are deposited in different environments by :

1. _____ **2.** _____ **3.** _____ **4**_____**5.** _____

Deposition by GLACIERS:



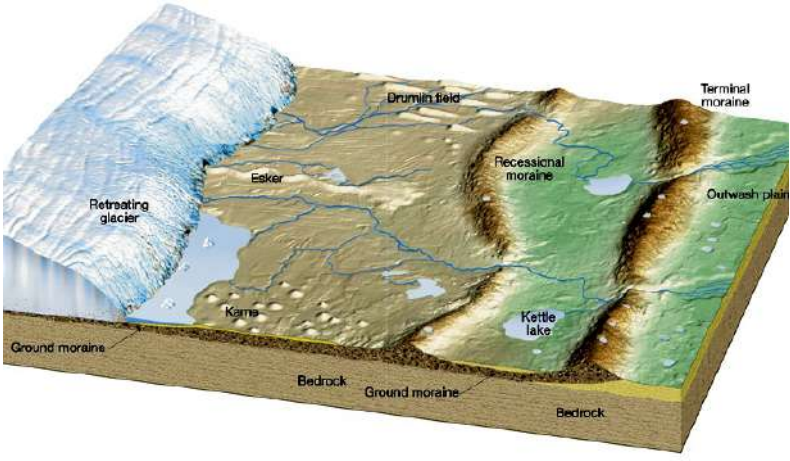
- **Moraines:** along the bottom, edges and at the end of a glacier, the sediments it carries are just dropped in _____ of sediment called _____.
- A _____ Moraine marks the furthest extent to where the glacier moved during glaciation
- A _____ Moraine is formed due to a thin sheet of till accumulating at the bottom of a glacier

- If a glacier mounds up the ground moraine into an oval shape as it moves, it creates a _____

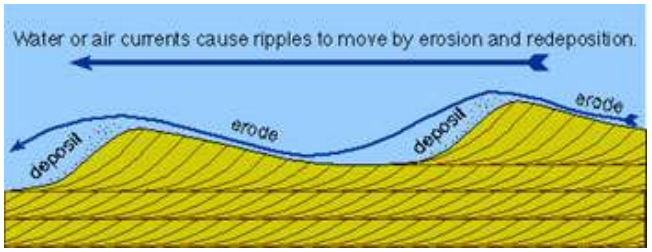
← **Drumlin**

Recession:

- Glaciers can leave behind _____within the terminal or ground moraine as it melts backward leaving behind either a _____ or a _____
- Melting Glacial water will carry sediments from the glaciers to produce _____ and _____ sediments when the water slows down/stops. This is known as an _____.
- _____-are long winding ridge of sediments that are sorted and layered because they are deposited by running water from melt beneath the glacier
- _____- are boulder sized rocks that were _____ during advance and then _____ by a glacier during retreat



Deposition by WIND



- Wind generally deposits _____ sediments over large spaces of land.
- _____ can occur when sand dunes migrate according to a change in _____

Deposition by WATER WAVES AND CURRENTS

- _____- are created when an ocean/lake wave _____ as it drags across the approaching shoreline and deposits a strip of sediment.
- _____ will always occur on the side of a jetty/groin _____ the longshore current
- _____are created when longshore current transports sediment in the direction of longshore drift
- A _____is created when the sediment on a sandbar piles up enough to grow vegetation and _____ the sediment.

Deposition by MASS MOVEMENT

- Deposition by a Mass Movement always results in _____ sediments, usually quite _____, being deposited at the _____ of the slope/cliff. These sediments will be _____(sharp edges)

Deposition by RUNNING WATER: How fast sediment is deposited in this system is determined by:

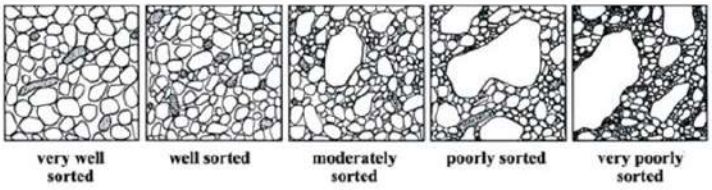
1. The velocity of the system

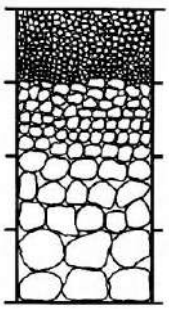
- Faster velocity= _____
- Slower Velocity= _____
- **Refer to pg. 6 of ESRT** ! If a stream flows below a given velocity, it will deposit the sediments it can no longer carry.

2. The characteristics of the sediments themselves

- **Size-** _____ particles settle out _____
- **Shape-** _____ particles settle out _____, and flatter _____
- **Density –** _____ density particles settle out _____

The Sorting of Sediments in Deposition:



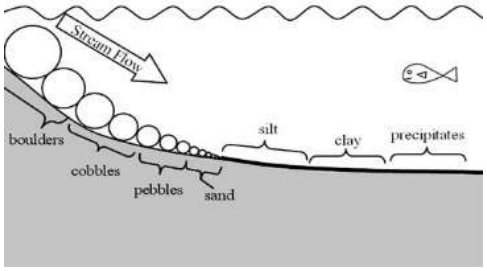


If a deposit or layer of sediment has particles that are similar in size, density, or shape, they are considered _____.

←When a mixture of sediments in water settle out rapidly, a _____ bed (layer) develops with sedimentary size _____ from bottom to the top, creating _____.

FORMATION OF A DELTA (Triangular track of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river)

- When a river enters a larger body of water (lake or ocean), _____will occur as the stream velocity naturally _____ due to a decrease in _____, and the collision of two flowing bodies of water. _____sorting will occur, where larger, denser, and rounder sediments settle out _____ while finer, flatter particles settle out last.



FORMATION OF AN ALLUVIAL FAN

Formed by running water in smaller rivers and streams at_____ altitudes. They carry sediment by erosion and deposit sediment over the ground as the stream fans out over a gentler slope, creating a _____ shaped area of sediment.