HANDOUT

GLACIAL DEPOSITIONAL FEATURES

1) **Drift** - sediments of glacial origin

2) **Till** - unsorted & unstratified (no layering, completely random) material deposited directly by glacial melting

3) **Outwash Plain** - sediment deposited by water outwash from the front of a glacier, is stratified

4) **Moraine** - a body of till either being carried on a glacier or left behind after a glacier has receded
   a) Terminal (End) Moraine - deposits left at the front of the glacial ice after glacier receded, marks farthest advance of the glacier
   b) Lateral Moraine - deposits of till that mark the side of glacier or valley, larger on the north & east sides because these sides face the warm afternoon sun
   c) Medial Moraine - found down the middle of a valley, caused by the merging of two lateral moraines
   d) Ground Moraine - everything to the north of a terminal moraine; has small amounts of sediment & is generally formless
   e) Recessional Moraine - end moraines that were created as the ice front occasionally stabilized during retreat

5) **Rock Flour** - finely ground-up rock produced by the grinding effect of a glacier, covers much of the surface of an outwash plain

6) **Drumlin** - hill composed of glacial till molded by flowing ice into a streamlined form (ex: Bunker Hill)

7) **Kettle** - depression created when large block of ice incorporated into the till melts

8) **Esker** - narrow, sinuous ridge of stratified sediment probably deposited by streams flowing in ice tunnels beneath a glacier

9) **Kame** - hill composed of sorted & layered glacial outwash sediment that was in most cases deposited either in a hole in the ice or as a fan at the front of the glacier

10) **Erratic** - boulder which was moved from its original place & differs from the underlying bedrock