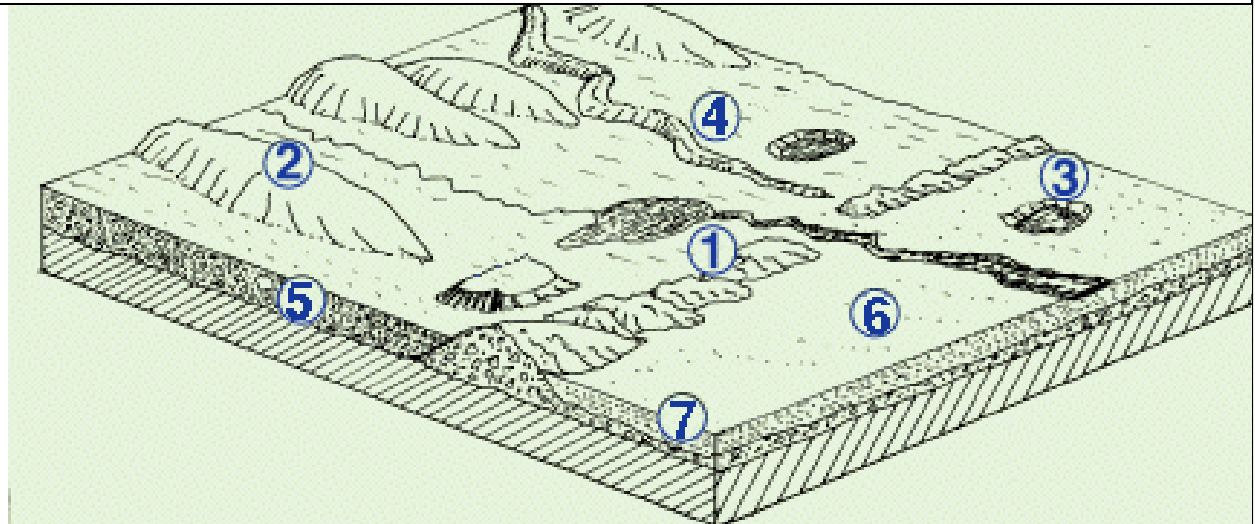


Features of glacial and fluvio-glacial deposition

All of the materials carried by glaciers - rocks, gravels, sands and clays are deposited in two main ways;

- **Glacial Deposits** (unsorted) dumped from under the melting ice, such as moraines and till. These are jumbled mixtures of broken rock material of many different sizes.
- **Fluvio-glacial deposits** (sorted) washed out of the ice by meltwaters, such as eskers and kames. These are more rounded and have been sorted by the action of the water, the heavier materials being laid down first.



1 is a Terminal Moraine. A hummocky ridge of unsorted stones, boulders and clays dumped by the glacier at the furthest point it reached

2 is a Drumlin. A long, rounded mound of till, moulded under the flowing ice. Its narrower end points in the direction that the ice was moving. They usually occur in groups (swarms).

3 is a Kettle Hole. A water filled hollow left when a block of ice in the till or outwash melted to leave a hollow.

4 is an Esker. A long, winding ridge of sands and gravels left by a stream which ran in an ice tunnel under the melting glacier.

5 is Till (Ground Moraine or Boulder Clay). A mixture of broken rocks and clay plastered over the bedrock under the base of the glacier.

6 is an Outwash Plain. A nearly flat expanse of sorted sands and gravels washed out of the glacier and carried beyond the terminal moraine.

7 is Sorted sands and gravels. The meltwaters washed these away from the glacier, rounding off angular stones and depositing them in layers. Largest first, smallest last (sorting).