Deposition by running water

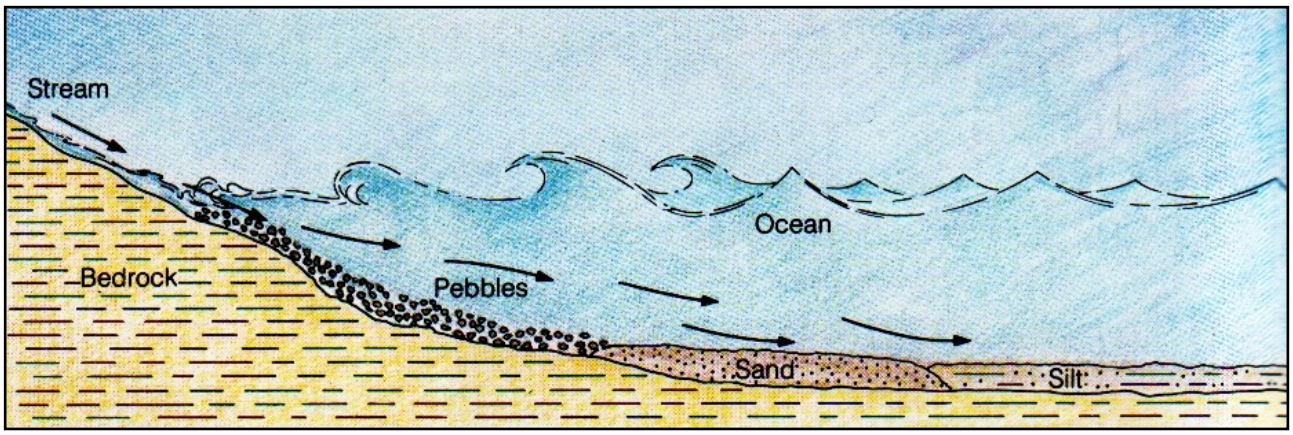

Figure 9-18. This diagram shows a profile of the deposits of material near the mouth of a river. Why are the smaller particles found farther out?

Figure 9-19. The rich farmland in this valley is made up of transported soils. What natural agent of erosion transports soils from one place to another?

Stream erosion and deposition

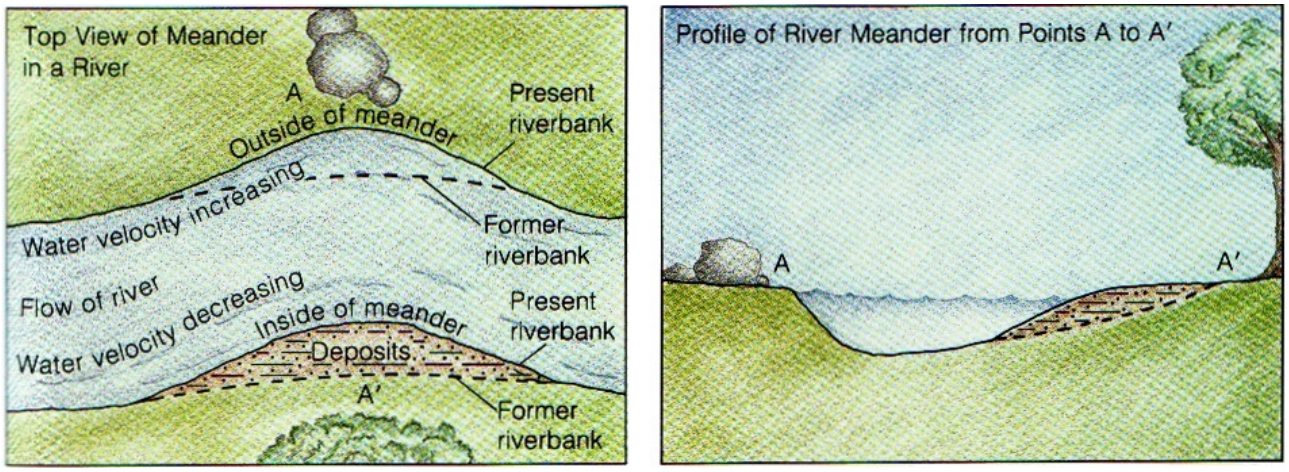

Figure 9-20. Erosion is the dominant process on the outside of a meander. Deposition is the dominant process on the inside.

Deposition by wind

Figure 9-21. Sand dunes like this one at White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, are a wind-formed feature of a desert landscape.

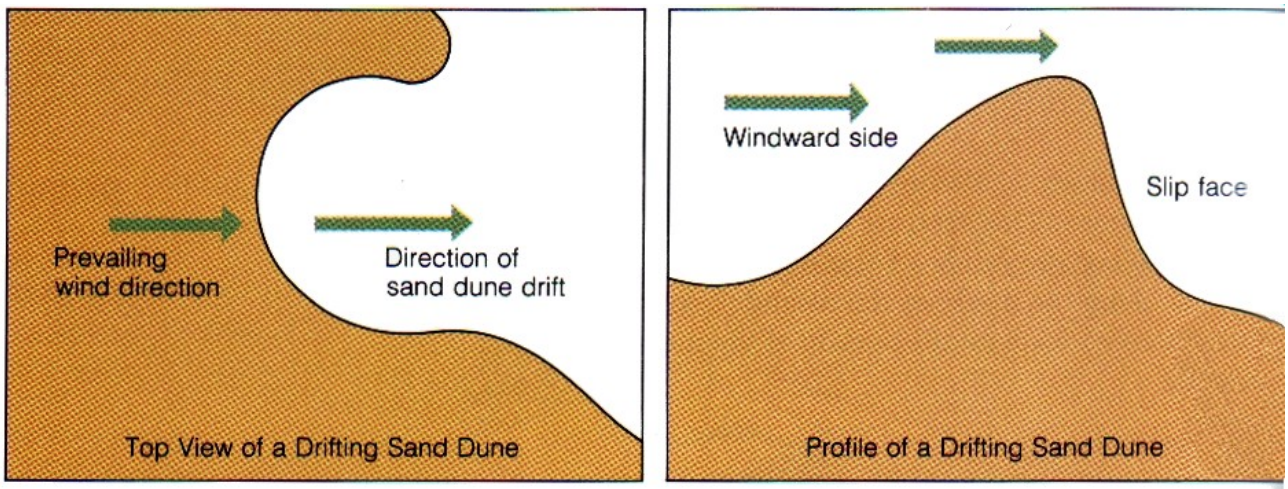

Figure 9-22. The steeper side of a sand dune, the side away from the wind, is called the slip face.

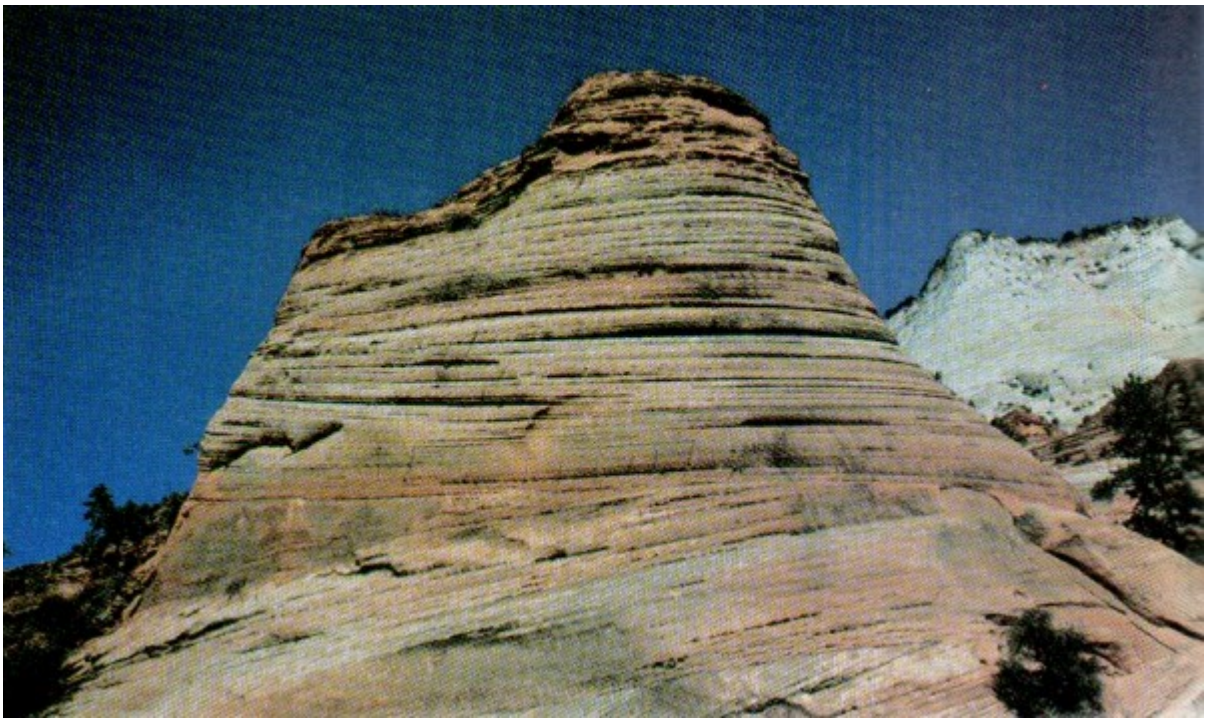

Figure 9-23. Why aren't the rock layers in this sandstone formation horizontal?

Deposition by glaciers

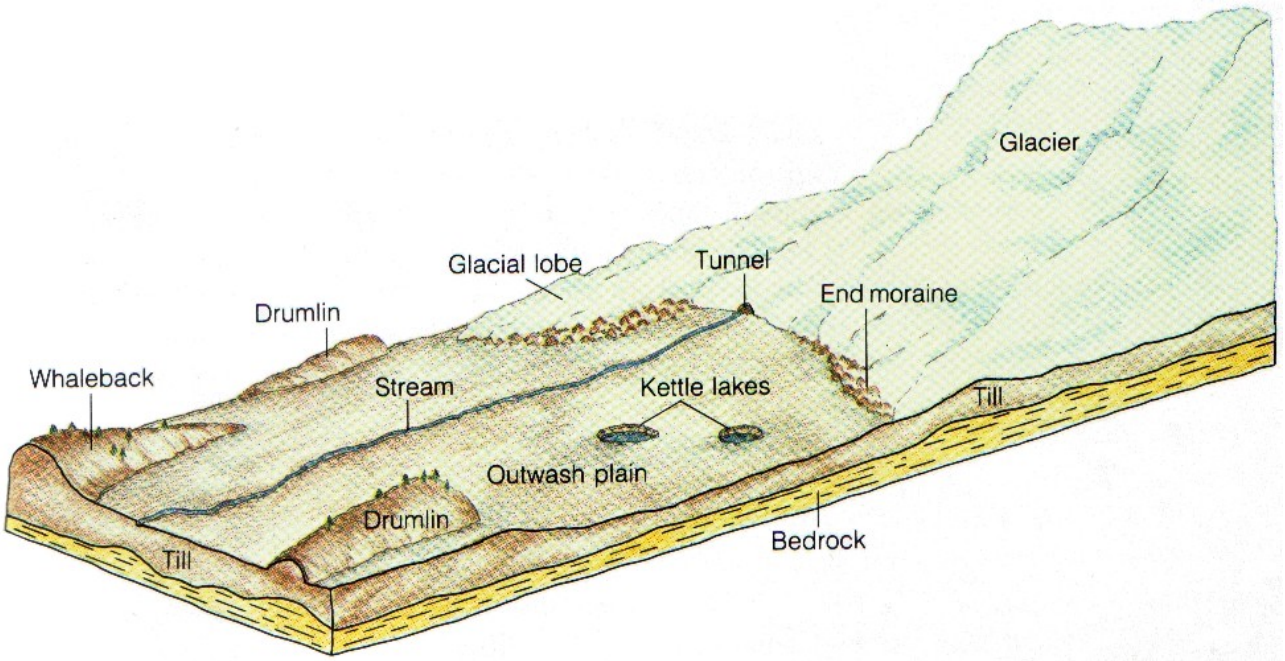

Figure 9-24. How do the particles deposited at the foot of a glacier differ from those deposited on the outwash plain?

Figure 9-25 These drumlins are located near Mount McKinley, Alaska. In which direction did the glacial ice move?

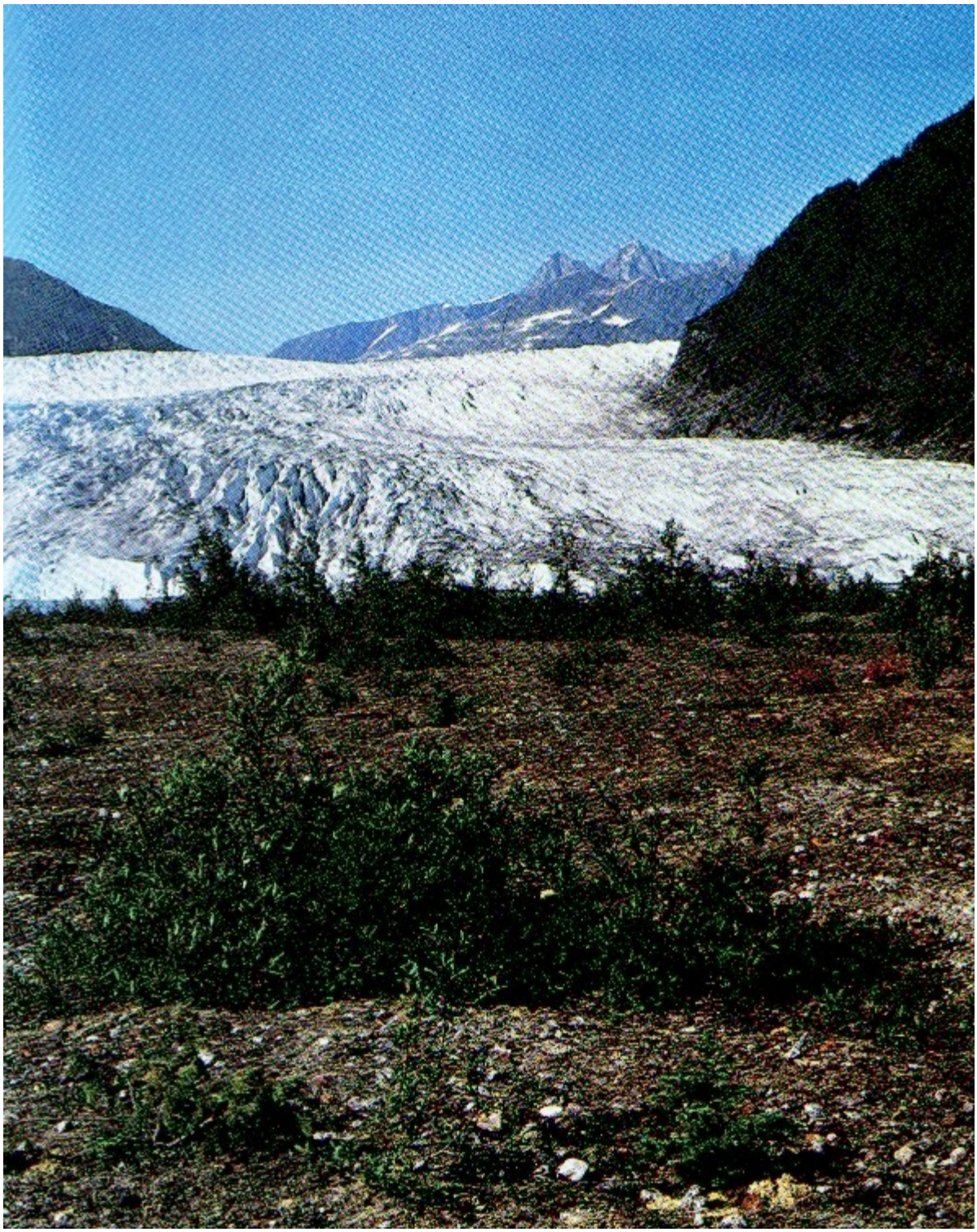

Figure 9-17. This photograph of Mendenhall Glacier (near Juneau, Alaska) shows ground deposits left fifty years ago by the receding valley glacier. What size particles would you expect to find in the deposit left by a receding glacier?

Fariel, R. - Hinds, R. - Berey, D.: Earth Science, Addison-Wesley 1987